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THE TIMES

Peter Jay column: Mr Wilson's economics, page 29

US aircraft sink three Cambodian warships to protect seized crew

...ited States fighter aircraft sank three Cambodian ...y vessels in the Gulf of Thailand yesterday in an ...ck ordered by President Ford to stop the crew of the ...tured American merchant ship Mayaguez being moved to the Cambodian mainland. Four other ships may have been disabled but a fifth reached the port of Sihanoukville. In Laos there were anti-American riots and three United States aid staff were taken hostage (report, page 6).

Seventh Fleet arrives in Gulf of Thailand

...a Patrick Brogan
...hington, May 14

...nerican warplanes sank ...e Cambodian naval vessels ...he Gulf of Thailand today ...may have disabled four ...rs. The ships had been ...ding guard over the seized ...ed States merchant ship ...aguez near the island of ...Tang 30 miles off the ...of Cambodia.

...e Mayaguez was taken to ...Tang after being seized ...Cambodian naval ships on ...day.

...Pentagon statement said ...y there were strong indi...ns that the Cambodians ...about to move the 40 ...rican crew members of the ...aguez, from Koh Tang to ...port of Sihanoukville. They ...warned to stop, they ...red the warnings and they ...therefore attacked.

...e Cambodian vessel ...ped to Sihanoukville, for...y known as Kompong Som. ...nerican aircraft patrolling ...e the Mayaguez were under ...l-arms fire for several hours ...re the attack

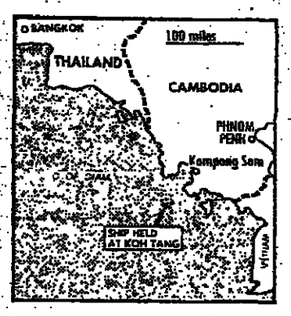
...either the Pentagon nor the ...te House would give any ...ation of what had happened ...he crew of the Mayaguez, ...ough the President's spokes...warned reporters against ...ming that any of them were ...oard any of the boats which were sunk. Nor was it stated where the attacking American planes had come from.

The first destroyer of the Seventh Fleet arrived in the Gulf of Thailand this morning —which is night time in Cambodia—and, by the time the sun rises, other escort vessels, destroyers and the aircraft carrier Coral Sea will have reached the scene.

It was obvious that the Americans planned to seize the Mayaguez and rescue the prisoners unless the Cambodians surrendered them immediately. They hoped that they had succeeded in preventing the Cambodians from taking the crew to Sihanoukville whence they could only be rescued by acts of extreme violence or by dealing with the new Cambodian Government.

The State Department and the White House, while they have sent messages to the Khmer Rouge demanding the immediate release of the Mayaguez and its crew, have also made it clear that they have no intention of offering any concessions in return. They consider the incident an act of piracy and remind historically-minded inquirers that several of America's *minor wars have started over* disputes over shipping.

There have been reports that the Cambodians had demanded



the return of aircraft and helicopters in which some Cambodians made their escape in the last days of the civil war. Using the large number of aircraft in Thailand, the American Air Force succeeded in stopping the Cambodians from bringing the Mayaguez into Sihanoukville on Monday. They were therefore in a position to ignore Cambodian demands from the start.

The 1,100 Marines who were flown into American bases in Thailand on Tuesday have now been sent or are being sent to the Coral Sea. If it had been necessary to use them in an emergency rescue, they would have been sent from the Thai bases, no matter what protests the Thai Government made.

Thailand has no longer any strategic importance whatever to the Americans, and Thai threats to expel them carry very little weight. It is thought here, at any event, that the protests are not to be taken too seriously. The Thais have to establish relations with the new communist Governments in Cambodia and Vietnam, and have no wish to take sides in the latest dispute between America and the Khmer Rouge.

Congressional reactions to the sinkings were generally approving, although a number of people, including Senator Henry Jackson, indicated that they would probably not support action against the Cambodian mainland.

The American Ambassador to the United Nations, Mr John Scali, has written to Dr Waldheim, the Secretary General, asking him to use his good offices in obtaining the release of the Mayaguez and its crew.

Bangkok: A Thai Foreign Ministry official today called the sinking of the Cambodian gunboats "piracy" and "madness—an action taken with no thought for the consequences to Thailand".

His angry comment foreshadowed an even deeper diplomatic crisis if Thailand should awake to learn that American aircraft flying from Thai bases had actually made attacks in the attempt to free the Mayaguez.

The Government, furious at the arrival of 1,100 American Marines at U-Tapao air base without permission yesterday has demanded that they be pulled out immediately. It warned Washington of serious consequences if they were left.

"The Prime Minister told the Americans clearly that he did not want Thailand to be used in any American action against Cambodia", the official said. "What if Cambodia decides to retaliate? It cannot retaliate against the Americans, they are too far away. But it can retaliate against Thailand

Peking: United States representations made here over the Mayaguez appear to have failed.

It is understood that the American liaison office here yesterday contacted the Chinese Foreign Ministry, the Cambodian Embassy in Peking and Prince Norodom Sihanouk. But the Cambodians failed to respond and the Chinese declined to intervene on the ground that the matter was no concern of the People's Republic.—Reuter.

France and South Vietnam to exchange ambassadors, Denmark to send Vietnamese children home, page 6; leading article, page 19

Trade gap of £289m is better than expected

By Tim Congdon
Economics Staff

Britain's trade deficit widened last month by £171m to £289m. Although this deterioration from £118m in March was the first for four months, the figures were better than expected and sterling improved in foreign exchange markets.

After deducting an estimated surplus on invisible earnings of £120m, the current account deficit in April was £169m compared with a £2m surplus in March, according to figures released yesterday by the Central Statistical Office and the Department of Trade.

The average deficit in the three months since February has been £337m. In the previous three months the deficit averaged £862m.

Therefore the underlying trend is highly favourable. Poorer April figures had been expected because imports were held back in March by the London dock dispute and some compensating upward movement in April's imports had been predicted. Instead imports fell by £3m in the month from £1,658m to £1,655m.

A sharp drop in exports from £1,540m to £1,366m was the main cause of the wider deficit. This drop occurred despite a further increase in export prices of nearly 2 per cent. There was a fall in volume by nearly 12½ per cent.

This weakness may also reflect the docks dispute. It is understood that exports through the Port of London in the period covered by the figures were erratically low and understate the true level of activity.

Continued on page 25, col 4

Government to take control of Ferranti with £15m injection

By Malcolm Brown
Business News Staff

The Government is to inject £15m of new capital into Ferranti, the electrical and electronics group, which ran into a severe cash crisis last year.

In return the Government will take 62½ per cent of the total equity, including half of the ordinary voting capital, though it is hoped that the state holding over the 50 per cent mark will be sold to the public within three years.

Announcing that in the Commons yesterday Mr Wedgwood Benn, Secretary of State for Industry, said the deal was "more than enough to give the Government effective control over the company".

As part of the package the company has decided that a new chief executive and a new finance director shall be appointed. It has also agreed to appoint up to two directors nominated by the Government.

Mr Sebastian de Ferranti will remain chairman and Mr Basil de Ferranti deputy chairman, but the moves mean that executive control is effectively taken out of their hands.

Mr Sebastian de Ferranti said last night: "It is a satisfactory deal, fairly arrived at, which ensures the continuity of the company and gives us everything to look forward to."

Mr Donald McCallum, director and general manager of Ferranti in Scotland, said the agreement would allow the Scottish group, which employs about 5,500 people, a third of the total workforce, to proceed with its plans for investment and keep its labour force.

Mr Benn told the Commons that the alternative to the aid plan would have been receivership. "We took the view that receivership, at a time when the company's prospects depended on confidence in their continuing operation, would not be the right course for us to adopt."

Ferranti, he said, had developed valuable technological capabilities in several areas. It was an important supplier of defence equipment, and had gained valuable export orders and provided employment in assisted areas.

"Furthermore, with changes in financial and management structure, there are good prospects for the viability of the company," Mr Benn added.

Ferranti would have to enter into a planning agreement with the Government. The new management, as part of its overall analysis, would have to draw up an assessment of the loss - making transformer divisions.

"But no decision to separate the transformer division from the company will be made without government approval", Mr Benn promised in an obvious effort to reassure the unions, who had feared that the division might be separated.

The Ferranti rescue negotiations have taken nearly nine months. The crisis became public last September when it was disclosed that the group had suffered a severe cash shortage, but the Ferranti brothers had been making quiet approaches to the Government for help a month earlier.

The root of the trouble was that Ferranti had overrun the overdraft levels set by its banker, National Westminster. The Government, as an interim measure, gave the bank guarantees under section 7 of the Industry Act, 1972.

Over the past month Sir Don Ryder, the Government's chief industrial adviser, has been involved in discussions with the Ferranti brothers, who own 56 per cent of the equity, to try and reach an agreement.

Throughout the negotiations Mr Benn has insisted that the work force should play a key role.

In a statement last night the Ferranti board said that it would recommend the proposed agreement to its shareholders. Under its terms Ferranti will increase its authorized share capital.

After that the Government will provide new finance of £15m. Of that, £8.66m will be subscribed as equity in the form of four million new ordinary shares of 50p each at £1.50 a share, and 2,666,666 new non-voting ordinary 50p shares at £1. The balance of £6.5m will be subscribed by way of a new loan stock 1983-87.

Ferranti brothers' saga, page 29
Financial Editor and Business Diary, page 29

...New building dispute ...hreatens Olympics

...new threat to next year's ...mpic Games planned for ...treal has been posed by an ...asingly angry dispute be...n the Quebec Government ...he four construction unions ...e province. Building work...including those on the ...mpics stadium site, have ...a series of unofficial ...es to protest against gov...ent proposals to place the unions under trusteeship to counter violence and corruption in the industry. Although work on the Olympics project was halted by an ironworkers' strike which lasted for more than a month earlier this year, Mr Robert Bourassa, the Quebec Premier, said he was still convinced that the Games would take place as scheduled in July, 1976. Page 6

...Ps find malnutrition on ...ylon tea estates

...MPs, asked by the Gov...ent to investigate British ...estates in Ceylon, have ...d evidence of malnutrition ...a rising child death rate. ...report, published yester...includes recommendations ...prove medical facilities ...diately and hold early ...ssions with the Ceylon ...rnment and trade unions on a minimum wage for workers. The report substantiates two Granada Television programmes which drew attention to the position but accuses Granada of "distortion, lack of balance and being selective". Mr Shore, Secretary of State for Trade, is to invite the Ceylon Association to discuss the report Page 2

...sh threat to Aldwych

...Gibson, chairman of the ...Council, gave a warning ...House of Lords last night ...if extra money could not ...und for the Royal Shakes...Company at the end of ...ear it would have to close ...Aldwych Theatre Page 16

...l free in July

...w family planning service ...s on July 1, Dr Owen, ...ter of State at the Depart... of Health and Social ...rity, said in a Commons ...en answer yesterday. ...en will be able to get ...e and contraceptives free ...most general practitioners.

Views on pill, page 4

...rster visit

...Vorster, the South African ...e Minister, yesterday ...ted that his first visit to ...ck African country—Ivory ...—was made last ...mber, before his visit to ...ia Page 6

...oyan gesture

...decided yesterday to end ...ropaganda against Cairo, President Sadat of Egypt ...ssed confidence in Ameri...bility to produce a Middle ...settlement Page 7

Church warned on exorcism

The Church of England is warned against "taking a step back to the Middle Ages" by officially recognising exorcism, in an open letter from 65 leading academics to the Archbishops of Canterbury and of York, bishops and members of the General Synod. The letter declares the church has never expected members must share all the beliefs of Jesus. Page 4

IRA threat: Another bellicose statement from the Provisional IRA yesterday attempted to justify the murder of Constable Paul Gray last Saturday 2

Warsaw Pact: Romania calls for the abolition of European military organizations as the Pact celebrates its twentieth anniversary 7

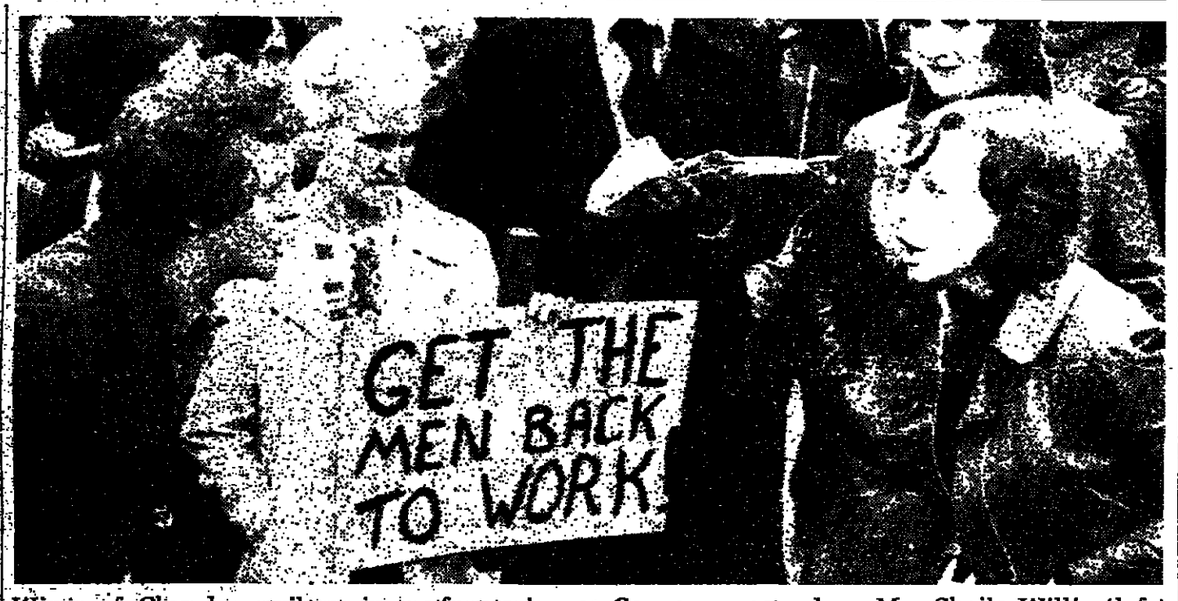
Incitement of soldiers: Questions on the Incitement to Disaffection Act, 1934, are to be raised by Liberals in the Commons and the Lords 4

Tank pioneer: History of mechanized warfare recalled by presentation to Imperial War Museum of Lieutenant-General Sir Giffard Martel's papers 20

BLMC loss: British Leyland yesterday disclosed six-month net losses of £42.9m after putting by £29.3m for closing its Spanish subsidiary 25

Amsterdam: Three-page Special Report in the series Investment Centres of the World 21-23

Mam at Brighton Festival
Features, pages 11 and 18
Ronald Butt examines the methods the Prime Minister is using to win friends and influence people; Richard Harris looks at life in China where revolutionary zeal mixes with a casual conformity
Sport, pages 14 and 15
Rugby Union: Replacements fly to Australia after Cotton and Ashton drop out of England team; Racing: Moonlight Night becomes Oaks favourite with a victory at York; Tennis: Bad behaviour in Davis Cup
Business News, pages 24-33
Stock market: Both gilts and equities looked steadier after the announcement of the United Kingdom trade figures for last month. The FT index was 1.4 down at 320.9
Financial Editor: Interest rates in the balance; a trend emerges for the composites; Lonrho's new terms for Arab deal



Wives of Chrysler strikers in confrontation at Coventry yesterday: Mrs Sheila Willis (left) leading a demonstration to stop the strike; Mrs Maureen Enever (right) leading another supporting the men (Chrysler news, pages 25 and 28).

Referendum result within 24 hours of polling

By David Wood
Political Editor

Unless the national figures are so close as to be within 7 per cent or under, the EEC referendum will be known by Friday evening, June 6. Some county and regional returns may be delayed for overnight announcement, but it is unlikely that they will affect the essential verdict "Yes" or "No".

Sir Philip Allen, Chief Counting Officer, said yesterday that he had emphasized to all counting officers that accuracy was more important than speed, in the hope that recounts could be avoided. Nevertheless, the counting officers had assured him that their returns would be ready for announcement markedly earlier than had first been thought.

The Isles of Scilly, with a small population, is expected to be in the van with an announcement at about noon on Friday. By 2 pm, the county and regional results should be flowing fast, and by evening the national figures should be virtually complete.

Sir Philip has appointed the chief executives of the counties and regions (or their equivalent) as counting officers, and at his meeting with them it was agreed that in England and Wales the process of verification (that is, matching ballot box contents against returns of presiding officers), will be completed at district level, beginning when the polling booths close at 10 pm on June 5.

At that stage, ballot papers will be counted face down so that MPs and observers from the rival "umbrella" organizations cannot estimate the result.

The count will not start anywhere before 9 am the following day. Votes cast in the 32 London boroughs and the City of London will be counted at Earls Court, and about a thousand staff are being recruited to process 5,300,000 votes, with the overseas Services vote added.

Each county will announce the local result, and after an interval of a minute or two it will be announced at Earls Court by Sir Philip Allen's staff.

The announcements will uniformly consist of five parts: the total number of votes, the number of Servicemen and spouses included, the "Yes" and the "No" votes, and the number of rejected papers.

MPs will be able to attend the counts in areas where their constituencies are involved, and the Britain In Europe and National Referendum Campaign will be allowed to nominate one observer each to every four officials making the count.

Sir Philip still plainly has to arrive at a decision about when he would have to authorize a recount because of the closeness of the vote. As he said yesterday, if in a constituency of about 50,000 electors a margin of 1 per cent justifies a recount, what is the right margin where the electorate is 25 million?

"Not 1 per cent", he commented, and added that he was consulting the president of the Royal Statistical Society and the two "umbrella" organizations to get agreement in advance of the day.

Asked whether the foreign exchange market would be closed on June 5 and 6 while the results were coming in, he replied that the question had been raised, but he was not prepared to take it farther.

Photograph and referendum news, page 5

Tory clause for Clay Cross Bill rejected

By Hugh Noyes
Parliamentary Correspondent
Westminster

Opposition and Government last night were groping through the final stages of the Housing Finance (Special Provisions) Bill, better known as the Clay Cross Bill. It relieves Clay Cross councillors from the ban on holding office which they incurred when they defied the Housing Finance Act and prevents further surcharges on councillors who failed to increase rents.

Mr Raison, opposition spokesman on the environment, moving a new clause at the report stage said that it would provide an agreed and moderate answer to a difficult question while upholding the rule of law. The guilt of an offending councillor under the Conservative scheme would have to be clear beyond all doubt and the decision whether penalties should be imposed would lie with the High Court.

Mr Silkin, the Attorney General, while agreeing that the new clause had been constructed in an attempt to mitigate the rigours of the law for the benefit of those who would otherwise have been surcharged or disqualified, said the Government could not accept it.

There would be a succession of court cases, he said. The better course was to wipe the slate clean as proposed in the Bill.

The clause was rejected by 243 votes to 222, a Government majority of 11.

Parliamentary report, page 16

Four people die in Guernica gun battles

From Harry Debelius
Madrid, May 14

Gun fights between police and Basque activists left at least four persons dead today in the ancient Basque capital of Guernica.

The shooting began at about 2 am when, according to Spanish news agencies, a sentry at a Civil Guard police barracks was fired on from a passing car. He was not hit. Forces of the paramilitary Civil Guard began a search for the gunmen.

In a police assault at about dawn on a flat which was thought to be a hideout for Basque separatist guerrillas, a Civil Guard lieutenant called on the guerrillas to surrender, the reply was a machinegun burst which killed him.

The police then moved into the flat under a heavy curtain of gunfire. When they broke down the door, they found the suspects had escaped, but a couple who lived in the flat had been killed in the crossfire. There was no immediate evidence to connect them with the guerrillas.

Later, at a farmhouse outside Guernica, the police shot dead a member of the outlawed ETA movement. Unconfirmed reports said one or more other ETA guerrillas might be trapped in a country hideout surrounded by the police.

TUC rejects proposals to strengthen pay-restraint side of social contract

By Paul Routledge
Labour Editor

TUC leaders yesterday rejected proposals for strengthening the wage-restraint provisions of the social contract and contented themselves with plans to reiterate the need for trade unions to adhere more firmly to the existing negotiating guidelines.

The TUC economic committee rejected without a vote a suggestion in a confidential policy paper prepared by Congress House staff that a formal system of "panel meetings" should be set up sufficiently in advance of important negotiations to have a significant influence at the early formative stage of pay claims.

The line taken by most of the 14 members of the committee was that wage-scrutiny machinery of that sort was tried and failed in 1965-66. The enormous number of claims sent for approval by negotiators made the scheme impracticable.

Mr Len Murray, the TUC's general secretary, supported objections to the proposal which had been put forward in a document from his own staff. The TUC policy will continue to be that unions whose demands appear to conflict with the social contract will be interviewed by leaders of the general council and reminded of their obligations under the political deal with the Government.

The document's other main recommendation, that there should be no increase in the TUC's minimum wage target of £30 for 40 hours this year, also went by the board. Mr Murray agreed with union leaders who said that the target might need to be revised at the congress in September.

The unions are to meet Mr Healey, the Chancellor, as soon as possible to complain that recent government measures, particularly the Budget, have shown that ministers are failing to fulfil their side of the social contract. They want selective import controls.

After rejecting centralized intervention in the drawing up of pay claims, the economic committee decided to remind affiliated unions of their commitment to wage restraint, in particular the pledge not to seek more than one pay rise a year.

At yesterday's meeting members of the committee expressed anxiety that 30 per cent might become fixed in negotiators' minds as the "going rate" for settlements in the wake of pay deals for miners, civil servants, London dockers and power workers. In an attempt to counter that impression, the TUC General Council is being asked to endorse a statement reminding affiliated unions of their obligations.

The statement is designed to influence forthcoming trade union policy-making conferences, particularly the miners, who meet early in July. But the annual round is under way, and a TUC note, however sternly worded, is unlikely to have much impact. TUC leaders will again emphasize that the social contract continues to be a central feature of economic strategy.

Mr Murray said yesterday: "Our statement will also reaffirm, yet again, the TUC's opposition to any form of statutory pay control. We feel it necessary to reaffirm this, not because we believe that the Government has it in mind to introduce such measures, but because there is a continuing barrage from some sections of the press suggesting that this is not only necessary but probable."

At a more leisurely pace, the TUC is to review the operation of the wage-restraint guidelines and possible options for developing the social contract. Congress House staff are to draw up a discussion paper for the economic committee meeting next month, but Mr Murray said he thought the annual congress would not change the guidelines in any major way.

Leading article, page 19

Can you afford to keep your money on deposit?

The steady decline in interest rates has not been very cheerful news for investors who rely on deposit accounts as a source of investment income – especially those paying higher rate tax. With inflation running at its current levels, the investor needs the highest possible return on his savings to keep pace.

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Gross UK income.....Max. Tax Rate:.....

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HOME NEWS

MPs report malnutrition and high child death rate on British tea estates in Ceylon

By Michael Horsnell

Malnutrition and a rising child death rate are among disturbing conditions on British tea estates in Ceylon, according to six MPs in a report published yesterday.

They were asked by the Government to inspect the plantations while in Ceylon for an Inter-Parliamentary Union conference. The report makes 23 recommendations including immediate steps to improve medical facilities, and early discussions with the Ceylon government and trade unions on workers' minimum wages.

The report substantiates two programmes by the Granada Television *World in Action* team which drew attention to the situation, but accuses Granada of "distortion, lack of balance and being selective".

Yesterday Mr Denis Forman, chairman of Granada, disputed the allegations and told Mr Shore, Secretary of State for Trade, that the facts it had presented were accurate.

After publication of the report, Mr Shore announced in the Commons that he had invited the Ceylon Association to discuss it and the recommendations. It contained, he said, practical and constructive proposals for improving conditions on the estates.

In his Commons statement he said: "A solution to the wider problems of the tea industry must be sought on an international basis". But he could make no further comment until after the meeting.

The MPs, led by Mr T. Williams (Warrington, Lab & Co-op), were: Mr Robert Edwards (Wolverhampton, South-east, Lab & Co-op), Dr Dickson Mabon (Greenock and Port Glasgow, Lab & Co-op), Sir John Rodgers (Sevenoaks, C), Sir John Hall (Wycombe, C), and Mr Patrick Wall (Haltemprice, C).

Their report said that wages on the tea estates are often too low to buy a family's basic proteins, and adds that British companies should review the ways in which they collect information about workers' conditions. Talks should be held between the firms and Mr Shore on the report's findings and how to carry out the recommendations, which include steps to improve workers' back-to-back houses; hygiene and sanitation; and to provide drugs.

Four British-owned estates were investigated by *World in Action*: Galaha (Brooke Bond Liebig), St J. Delray (Harrison & Crossfield); Elkaduwa (Rancon Securities); and Delmar (Lonrho). The six MPs also looked at another Brooke Bond estate, Haute Ville, and two state-run plantations. Everywhere, the report says, they saw evidence of malnutrition.

The report substantiates most of Granada's findings, but blames it for concentrating on British companies, and alleges that one scene is "suspect", the children shown not representing a typical cross-section.

Granada said yesterday that it had been given no opportunity to answer the charges in the report, and that Mr Williams had not met Granada's representatives despite an arrangement for doing so.

Mr Forman is angered by the reference in the report to a "suspect" clip, which he said was a euphemism for "faked". He was referring to an interview with a Mr Ramalingam, who was filmed living with two of his children in a lavatory.

The report suggests that the filming and interview had been falsified but Granada denies that.

Writing to Mr Shore, Mr Forman said Mr Ramalingam admitted in a written statement that he was offered bribes after the programme had been transmitted in this country to sign a statement contradicting what he had said in the programme.

He denied a statement in the report that Mr Ramalingam was persuaded to lie down in the lavatory and that he was not a registered resident labourer.

The report comments that *World in Action* is not to be criticized for trying to draw public attention to a serious human problem but says that it had failed to put into perspective the general conditions.

The MPs found that male workers received less than 36p a day and women less than 27p. The lack of a guaranteed week might mean periods of no work. Families with more than three children could not afford even a nutritionally inadequate ration in full. Labourers sold milk from their cows instead of giving it to their children, and hookworm was endemic.

Ceylon was one of the countries to suffer most from the rise in prices of primary commodities, with food shortages caused by balance of payments difficulties.

Tea estates had suffered high taxation and the constant threat of nationalization, and had been required to carry out health and other responsibilities "which could properly be regarded as government responsibilities". However, managements had a special duty to alleviate workers' hardships.

Mr Peter Burns, general secretary of War on Want, said yesterday: "Even after an irresponsibly brief visit, the MPs found it necessary to make more than 20 recommendations for change on the tea estates. Clearly War on Want has been justified by the MPs' report in their call for action by the British Government."

He accused the MPs of "whitewash" over the "artificially low" price of tea.

A Brooke Bond official said: At first glance it would seem that nearly half the recommendations in the report are already implemented on our estates, and some of them were pioneered by us. We led the call for an independent inquiry and therefore we welcome the report. The recommendations it contains will receive our active consideration. In fact, we own only three small estates in Sri Lanka that produce less than 1 per cent of the island's tea, and have made no worthwhile profit for the past five years.

Brooke Bond has announced that it has reached an advance stage in discussions with the Ceylon Government, which has expressed an interest in acquiring their three estates. Brooke Bond adds that it decided to sell them some time ago.

Leading article, page 19

Silkin pledge that land plan will not affect rates

By Christopher Warman
Local Government Correspondent

Mr John Silkin, Minister for Planning and Local Government, attempted yesterday to allay the fears and suspicions of local government about the Government's Community Land Bill.

Addressing a conference organized by the Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors, he said community land ownership was not just another task loaded on to an overburdened local authority machine, but a powerful and essential new instrument.

"It presents a job to be tackled at once with enthusiasm and realism. The land scheme is a great new challenge and opportunity to get the kind of built environment we want", he said.

He urged councils to sort out priorities and concentrate on matters for getting the land scheme into operation; to discuss with neighbouring authorities how to operate the joint land acquisition management schemes between counties and districts; to consider the framework for a programme looking five years ahead to meet the needs of builders, developers, industrialists and home occupiers, and to make contact with builders, developers and other interested bodies "as a basis for a future fruitful partnership in the operation of the scheme".

Questioned about fears of the financial effects, Mr Silkin replied that the basis of the scheme was that not one penny would come from the rates. It would form a new key sector and local authorities would borrow all the money for capital costs, staffing, interest charges and on-site costs. The borrowed money would be rolled forward so that an authority would not have to repay anything until land acquired under the scheme was disposed of.

There was no question of government grants for such costs as staffing, he said. When fully in operation, about 12,500 extra staff would be needed to implement the proposals, which was not much among more than 500 authorities, and he expected them to be sensible about staffing priorities.

Mr Silkin emphasized that he wanted local authorities to sort out between themselves how to run the scheme. If they could not agree, the Government would make the decisions.

Mr Kenneth Blessley, valuer and estates surveyor, Greater London Council, said finance was the critical point of the proposals. "I still find it difficult to reconcile the need for new capital money of this magnitude over the next few years at a time when all the indications are that public expenditure will have to suffer major cuts", he said.

There would be a gradual build-up of expenditure on land acquisition, but there would also be infrastructure and even development costs to be met by the local authority.

"I believe the success of this measure may well be directly related to the willingness of the market to make additional money on this scale available to local government", he said.

Mr Clifford Smith, Chief Executive of Suffolk County Council, said the challenge was to enable the community to control the development of land and to restore to the community the increase in value arising from its efforts.

"To this must be added the need to maintain planning standards and avoid corruption or any possibility that corruption can be assumed", he said.

Hotelkeepers look to Europe to patch gap in business left by the decline in American visitors

Highlands woo the package tourists

From Ronald Faux
Aviemore

An attempt to cram the Highlands of Scotland into a neat, marketable package for the tourist industry is being made here. Tartan-weavers and pebble-polishers, breeders of owls and purveyors of holidays, which range from rugged to luxurious, gathered under one roof at Aviemore, Inverness-shire, yesterday to show the international travel trade what they have to offer.

Tourism Tradex International, as the exhibition is called, aims at lengthening the tourist season in the Highlands by ensuring that the 41,000 hotel and boarding house beds in the region are filled at less popular times of the year. It also hopes to patch up the gap in business made by the decline of the American tourist. The Highlands, with their grand emptiness and magnificent coastline, attract more than two million visitors a year, who spend £75m in the region.

The Highlands and Islands Development Board organized the event and welcomed tourist representatives from several European countries. A travel agent from France looked out at the misty hills beyond Aviemore and shuddered. How could he possibly encourage clients to spend a fortnight groping their way around scenery that might well be magnificent but had the disadvantage of being invisible?

A Scottish hotelkeeper answered the challenge. Mist gave the Highlands a special character, he declared. A touch of cloud made the scenery all the more impressive when it did lift. Anyway, Scottish mist had certainly saved the western coast from becoming a second Côte d'Azur.

Sir Alexander Glen, chairman of the British Tourist Authority, opening the exhibition, said the increase in the number of visitors from Europe had helped to make up the traffic lost from America. But that trend might not continue if Britain left the Common Market. "I do not believe they will stop coming, but I do not believe they will arrive in the same numbers," he said. Nevertheless, however piqued they might be at British withdrawal, the state of the pound made the country excellent value for Continental tourists.

Sir Andrew Gilchrist, chairman of the development board, complained that the amount of business the region received from travel agents and tour operators remained very small. That was because the organized market was usually associated with the mass package of holidays to such places as the Mediterranean. He hoped agents and operators were now ready to develop that new sector of business. It was up to Britain to convince them that it could be a profitable policy.

The exhibition is open to trade representatives today.

Tories to call for pledge of cooperation by unions

By George Clark
Political Correspondent

Mrs Thatcher will lead the Conservative attack in the Commons next Thursday on the Government's handling of the economic crisis. In particular, she will demand that the Government, when granting aid to companies in difficulties, shall seek assurances from the unions that they will cooperate in measures to improve the competitive position of British industry.

At a meeting of the Shadow Cabinet at the Commons last night there was agreement on the general line to be taken by the Opposition during the debate, which is being held at their request: measures must be taken to curb public expenditure, and assistance to industry must be limited to helping viable companies to overcome temporary difficulties. The Opposition are opposed to sustaining ailing companies indefinitely when wage costs have made operations uncompetitive.

But the Opposition will stop short of the commitment Mr Enoch Powell, the United Ulster Unionist MP for Down, South, suggested in the Commons yesterday, after Mr Benn, Secretary of State for Industry, had announced the Government's decision to provide £15m of new capital to Ferranti's.

Mr Powell asked Mr Benn to explain "to the official Opposition" that they could neither defend nor expand capitalist enterprise until they were prepared to proclaim that there was no substitute for bankruptcy.

Mr Benn said he thought Mr Powell was right in suggesting that the Conservative Government completely reversed the Selsdon Park policy based on the idea that bankruptcy was the right course for capitalist enterprises that failed.

Mr John Davies, Conservative MP for Knutsford and former Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, who originally outlined the policy of refusing to save "lame ducks" thought that "the bankruptcy of individual concerns is perhaps preferable to a policy which leads to the bankruptcy of the whole nation".

It was obvious from these exchanges that Mrs Thatcher is under strong pressure from some of her backbenchers to take a tougher line in opposing government intervention in industry. But she and a majority in the Shadow Cabinet remain committed to a policy of granting temporary government aid to firms in difficulties without government shareholding and where there is a definite indication that management and workers are prepared to find a way of making a company profitable.

The Opposition is in a mood to demand that the Government must take severe and unpopular measures to save the pound from further devaluation on the foreign exchanges.

Critical seats: The leadership of the Scottish Conservative Party may face criticism over political losses the Tories have suffered in Scotland when the party meets today in Dundee for the annual conference (a Staff Reporter writes).

How to win back ground that has gone to the Scottish National Party will be a high priority. Parental choice: The right of parental freedom of choice in deciding on schools is asserted in a motion chosen for debate at the annual Conservative Party women's conference in London on May 20 and 21 (our Political Staff writes).

Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone will speak at the opening session in place of Lord Thorneycroft, chairman of the party, who is convalescing after a spinal operation.

Cash to help ailing film industry

By Kenneth Gosling

The Government has accepted a recommendation of the Cinematograph Films Council that cash should be made available from the British Film Fund for pre-production finance and provision of scripts.

That was announced from 10 Downing Street yesterday after a dinner given by the Prime Minister the previous evening for representatives of the ailing film industry.

Legislation would be needed to release money from the fund, known as the Eady levy. The council proposed £200,000 a year for an experimental period of two years.

That short-term measure will be supplemented later by specific proposals, within a timetable to be agreed, made by a working party, which the Prime Minister will set up.

Mr Michael Relph, president of the Film Producers' Association of Great Britain, said yesterday: "We were anxious that the sources of British finance should be increased to make up, apart from anything else, for any reduction in United States investment here and to bring the benefits of film exports more fully back to Britain."

The legislation would be non-controversial and would enable some new subjects and scripts to be got under way.

In the longer term, he said, the feeling was that there should be consolidation by way of concentrating the responsibility for films and the performing arts generally into one government ministry.

IRA threat as police constable is buried

From Christopher Walker
Belfast

Mr Paul Gray, the young police constable murdered on the walls of Londonderry at the weekend, was buried with full police honours yesterday. A few hours earlier another bellicose statement from the Provisional IRA attempted to justify the killing.

More than a thousand mourners crowded into Duncairn Presbyterian Church in Belfast to attend the funeral service conducted by the Rev Dermot McMorran, who said that the murder had grieved, shocked, and sickened the entire community in Ulster.

The death of Constable Gray, shot in the back by a Provisional IRA active service unit last Saturday, has posed the gravest threat to the ceasefire, which is in its fourteenth week.

Yesterday it was further threatened by the circulation of a lengthy statement issued through the republican publicity bureau in Dublin. It was authorized by the ruling army council of the Provisional IRA, and made a thinly veiled threat of an immediate restart of hostilities if the British Government did not live up to commitments which it was claimed had been honourably entered into.

The statement reasserted the Provisional IRA's "right" to take retaliatory action against the security forces if it felt that the ceasefire arrangement was not being honoured. It confirmed that the killing of Constable Gray was carried out with the full backing of the movement's leaders.

In the aftermath of Constable Gray's murder, the police and government have made plain that they will continue to arrest and carry out searches in pursuit of men who have committed criminal acts. That is one reason why observers fear that further violent incidents are likely to follow the Provisional IRA's threats.

Act 'harms holidays'

Because of the Government's rent legislation tenants of holiday cottages are refusing to vacate after holidays, according to three Conservative MPs, Mr Cordle (Bournemouth, East), Mr King (Dorset, South), and Mr Munton (Pontefract) they led a deputation to Mr Freeson, Minister for Housing and Construction, in London yesterday.

They maintain that there is little incentive for landladies to let for holidays.

The deputation complained that a statement by the Department of the Environment after the Furnished Rent Act came into force last summer advised short-term tenants that there was no need to surrender accommodation even after agreements expired.

Mr Cordle said: "The Act never agreed that the department should not repeat the form of advertisement that had created this attitude."

He said he would discuss with the Lord Chancellor's department ways of speeding the legal procedures landladies could use.

Scots 'need reform for battered wives'

By Our Social Services Correspondent

Reform of the divorce law in Scotland could help more battered wives to seek the help they need, Mr King Murray, QC, the Lord Advocate, told the Select Committee on Violence in Marriage last night.

He told the committee that a woman constituent with four children had consulted him at his "surgery", alleging cruelty by her husband. She refused to leave him because she did not want to risk being sued for divorce as a result. He said: "This was a case where the concept of 'breakdown' could be usefully introduced."

Mr King Murray made clear afterwards that he was speaking in a personal capacity when he made those remarks. He emphasized his view that because Scottish law still makes marital faults a condition of divorce, battered wives were virtually imprisoned by their fear of being divorced because of desertion.

Women in violent situations did not necessarily want to divorce their husbands but they did want to escape, he said. If breakdown of a marriage became a ground for divorce in Scotland, they could have a legal remedy without the fear of being put in the wrong matrimonially.

The Lord Advocate pointed out that many wives were reluctant to be witnesses against their husbands; that often a situation was not clear; and that corroborating evidence was needed for a prosecution in Scotland. He suggested that conciliation would be appropriate in some cases

Mr Prentice says he was joking

Mr Prentice, Secretary of State for Education and Science, yesterday denied that he had suggested that impecunious universities should sell their art treasures.

"I have never said anything of that kind, and I would disagree with anyone who made this suggestion", he told education correspondents at a lunch in London.

He said that during a meeting of the House of Commons Science and Technology Committee on May 7 he had been asked how much universities were compensated for inflation.

He had told the committee that a professor had once said to him: "If we go on like this, we may well have to sell some of our paintings", and that some teachers working in secondary schools in poor areas would say, "about time too".

Mr Prentice said his remarks were a "semi-facetious" illustration of the point he was trying to make.

"Clearly I am not suggesting that the Bodleian Library should be sold in order to balance the books at Oxford."

University teachers reject 18% pay rise offer

University teachers yesterday rejected the Government's offer of an 18 per cent salary increase and a further sum to compensate for the rising cost of living, to be paid from October 1. Both sides have agreed that the dispute should go to arbitration.

Mr Prentice, Secretary of State for Education and Science, in a Commons written reply, expressed his regret and said the Government's offer represented a fair and reasonable solution.

The decision to take the dispute to arbitration was taken after a meeting yesterday between Mr Prentice and representatives of the Association of University Teachers, at which no progress was made.

Mr Laurie Sapper, general secretary of the AUT, said the Government's offer of 18 per cent to be paid from October, 4 per cent of which was already being paid as threshold payments, was not enough to compensate university teachers who had received only a 7 per cent increase in their salaries since 1973.

He added that the Government's refusal earlier in the year to agree to a modest claim for an 18 per cent increase at a time when every other group of public employees was receiving increases of between 30 and 50 per cent had led the AUT to increase its claim to about 36 per cent.

Moorgate delay explained

A rare chance delayed the "red alert" warning to St Bartholomew's Hospital after the Moorgate Tube crash, a police officer said yesterday after a meeting

Chief Inspector Brian Fisher said: "The red alert telephone is an ex-directory line for all emergency services. Because of a thousand-to-one chance the police and the ambulance service were ringing at the same time. The ambulance service got the engaged tone."

Mr Fisher, secretary of the London Emergency Services Joint Planning Committee, which organized the meeting, added: "It can never happen again. The hospital has installed a second line whose number is known only to the ambulance service."

Exclude editors from closed shop, MPs say

By Our Political Staff

A group of Labour backbenchers are to press Mr Foot, Secretary of State for Employment, today to include in the controversial Trade Union and Labour Relations (Amendment) Bill a provision that an editor and one other nominee should be excluded from the constraints of a closed shop.

The group are members of the centre-right-wing Manifesto Group who discussed the issue at length at a private meeting last night. While being highly critical of the amendments proposed by Lord Goodman, which they believe helped to drive the annual conference of the National Union of Journalists into adopting its intransigent resolution, they believe their proposal could provide a basis for a compromise.

Civil servants threaten to strike against dispersals

From Peter Hennessy
Margate

The Society of Civil Servants will take strike action in support of its members who resist compulsory transfer to the regions under the Government's dispersal programme, it was decided yesterday. Under the arrangement 31,000 civil servants will be moved from the London area during the next nine years.

Mr Campbell Christie, assistant general secretary of the society, said at its annual conference at Margate yesterday that executive officers were under an obligation to the Government to move. If they refused to obey, they were deemed to have resigned.

"Our members will not allow the Government to use civil servants as an example to industry by dragooning them out of London".

Mr Morris, Minister of State, Civil Service Department, said in a letter on dispersal to the National Whitley Council staff side last week that every effort must be made jointly to ensure that mobile staff moved on a voluntary basis. The society, which represents 92,000 members in middle management grades, is not satisfied with Mr Morris's letter, and unanimously passed a motion insisting on the principle that dispersal should be voluntary.

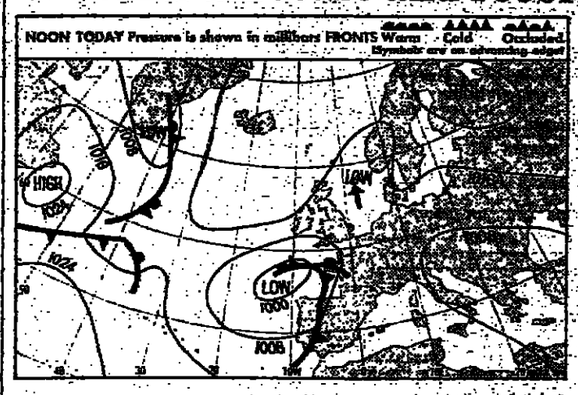
The resolution called for the establishment of a planning unit in the Civil Service Department with executive powers to compel unwilling departments, whether earmarked for dispersal or not, to release volunteers wishing to transfer to the regions.

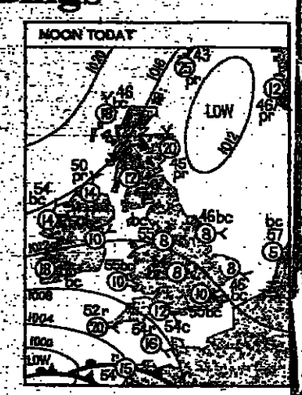
The conference also passed unanimously a motion expressing concern at the manner in which the Metropolitan Police conducted investigations into the leak of confidential documents about the Queen's personal income from the Department of Industry to the *Morning Star* in February. As reported in *The Times* last week, a senior official in the department has sent a formal complaint to the Assistant Commissioner of Metropolitan Police about the interrogation of a higher executive officer in his department by Scotland Yard.

Mr Gerry Gillman, general secretary of the society, said: "We have no time whatever for any irresponsible civil servants who leak information that they get in the course of their duty. But there must be public confidence in the methods used by the police in any inquiry, and what happened in this individual case is disgraceful."

Mr Fred Goater, a delegate from the Department of Industry, Westminster branch, from which the leak is understood to have taken place, said the motion "is not a general attack on the police force, to whom all of us as citizens are indebted".

Weather forecast and recordings





Today

Sun rises: 5.10 am Sun sets: 8.45 pm
Moon rises: 8.45 am Moon sets: 2.35 am
First Quarter: May 18.
Lighting up: 9.15 pm to 4.38 am.
High water: London Bridge, 5.4 am, 7.2m (23.5ft); 5.21 pm, 7.0m (22.9ft). Avonmouth, 10.43 am, 12.3m (40.2ft); 10.58 pm, 12.2m (40.1ft). Dover, 2.6 am, 6.2m (20.4ft); 2.30 pm, 6.2m (20.4ft). Hull, 9.21 am, 6.9m (22.6ft); 9.57 pm, 6.6m (21.8ft). Liverpool, 2.19 am, 8.9m (29.2ft); 2.47 pm, 8.7m (28.4ft).

A depression over the Bay of Biscay will move slowly E; an anticyclone will remain stationary near Iceland.

Forecasts for 6 am to midnight:
London, SE England, East Anglia, E Midlands: Mainly dry, sunny spells; wind variable, becoming E light; max temp 16°C (61°F).
Central and SW England, Channel Islands, S Wales: Dry early, cloudy with rain later; wind SE light, becoming fresh; max temp 16°C (61°F).
E, NW, central N England, W Midlands, N Wales, Lake District: Showers, sunny spells; wind variable light; max temp 14°C (57°F).
Isle of Man, SW Scotland, Glasgow, N Ireland: Mainly dry, rather cloudy, brighter spells; wind NE, light or moderate; max temp 12°C (54°F).
Outlook for tomorrow and Saturday: Cloudy, rain at times, becoming warmer.
Sea passages, North Sea, Strait of Dover: Wind variable, becoming S to SE, moderate; sea slight.
English Channel (E): Wind light, variable becoming SE, moderate locally fresh; sea moderate.

Yesterday

London: Temp: max, 2 am to 7 pm, 15°C (59°F); min, 7 pm to 7 am, 3°C (48°F). Humidity, 7pm, 61 per cent. Rain, 24hr to 7 pm, nil. Sun, 24hr to 7 pm, 3.8hr. Barometer, mean sea level, 7 pm, 1,009.8 millibars, rising. 1,000 millibars = 29.53in.

WEATHER REPORTS YESTERDAY MIDDAY: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun.

	C	F		C	F		C	F		C	F
Algiers	s	21	70	Colombo	c	34	97	Lisbon	c	16	61
Amsterdam	r	20	68	Copenhagen	s	16	61	Locarno	c	17	63
Athens	f	29	84	Corfu	c	29	84	London	c	17	63
Barcelona	s	28	82	Florence	c	23	73	Luxembourg	c	16	61
Belfast	r	10	50	Funchal	s	20	68	Madrid	f	21	70
Belgrade	s	9	48	Gibraltar	f	21	70	Majorca	f	24	75
Berlin	r	10	50	Geneva	r	17	63	Malaga	f	24	75
Bermuda	s	22	72	Gstaad	r	12	54	Malta	f	25	77
Biarritz	r	15	59	Helsinki	s	16	61	Milan	c	21	70
Brussels	r	19	66	Innsbruck	c	14	57	Montreal	c	16	61
Budapest	c	22	72	Istanbul	f	20	68	Moscow	c	12	54
Cardiff	r	13	55	Jersey	r	12	54	Munich	c	15	59
Chicago	c	21	70	L. Palmas	f	20	68	Naples	f	17	63
New York	s	24	75	Nice	s	19	66
Oslo	f	14	57	Ottawa	c	14	57
Paris	c	16	61	Palma	f	24	75
Perth	f	27	81	Prague	r	17	63
Reykjavik	c	7	45	Rhodes	f	27	81
Rio	f	27	81	Stockholm	s	17	63
Salzburg	r	14	57	Tel Aviv	f	33	91
Toronto	c	21	70	Vienna	r	14	57
Warsaw	r	14	57	Zurich	r	16	61

At the resorts

24 hours to 6 pm, May 14

	Sun hrs	Rain in	Max temp °C	°F	
E. COAST					
Scarborough	5.1	.13	12	54	—
Bridlington	0.9	.15	11	52	—
Cromer	4.2	.01	13	55	Shwr am
Clacton	2.6	.09	14	57	Shwr pm
Margate	5.9	.10	15	59	Sun intr
S. COAST					
Eastbourne	8.1	.09	14	57	Rain am
Brighton	10.6	—	15	59	Sunny
Worthing	10.9	—	15	59	Sunny
Hoopar R	10.7	—	15	59	Sunny
Bembrook	11.5	—	15	59	Sunny
Bournemouth	9.1	—	14	57	Sun pm
Exmouth	9.7	.15	14	57	Rain pm
Torquay	3.7	.02	15	59	Showers
W. COAST					
Douglas	4.3	.04	10	50	Sun intr
Morecambe	3.5	—	12	54	Sun intr
Blackpool	4.8	—	13	55	Sun intr
Southport	5.5	—	13	55	Sun intr
Ilfracombe	6.2	.22	13	55	Drizz am

Overseas selling prices

Austria, 9sh 15; Belgium, BFr 55; Denmark, DKr 2.50; Finland, Fmk 2.50; France, Fr 2.00; Germany, DMk 1.50; Greece, Dr 30; Holland, Dfl 1.75; Italy, Lire 400; Luxembourg, Lf 18; Madeira, Esc 7.50; Malta, 9d; Norway, Kr 4.00; Portugal, Esc 17.50; Spain, Pes 35; Sweden, Skr 3.50; Switzerland, Fr 2.50; USA/Canada, $1.00.

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Inland and Air Edition Subscription rates on request

Printers to vote on '32½ per cent' pay offer

By Our Labour Staff

Printing craftsmen whose industrial action over two weeks has disrupted publication of several provincial newspapers are to vote whether or not to accept a pay offer estimated by employers at 32½ per cent. The union will be recommended to reject it.

The executive of the National Graphical Association decided yesterday to put to a ballot the offer from the British Printing Industries Federation and the Newspaper Society, and to recommend rejection.

Mr John Bonfield, general secretary of the association, said last night that rejection would almost inevitably mean stepping up of action, although it might fall short of a strike. Members have been banning overtime and flexibility arrangements. Employers have dismissed some men.

Plants affected include Bank of England presses at Debden, Essex, where 110 printers have been suspended

Arts Council wants artists exempted from wealth tax

By Our Arts Reporter

A plea on behalf of the living artist was made last night when Arts Council representatives presented evidence to the Standing Committee on the Wealth Tax. They said the tax might discourage people from buying pictures. Artists would find it even more difficult to get public patronage.

The council's written evidence suggests as an alternative to the tax, from which it wants living artists wholly exempted, that their work should be treated as a business asset. It would be classed as trading stock and valued at cost or net realizable value, whichever was the lower.

A further method, it suggests, would be to value the stock-in-trade of practising artists at open market prices, less the income tax that would be payable if the stock-in-trade was sold at those prices.

On the effects of the proposed tax on writers and composers, the council points out that other countries, notably Sweden, Norway, West Germany and The Netherlands, are excluding the copyright assets of composers and authors as well as artists from any assessment for wealth tax. Similar consideration should be given to the possibility of such exemption in Britain.

Where the Green Paper on the wealth tax deals with the treatment of works of art and of collections of books and manuscripts or other objects of national scientific, historical or artistic importance, the council notes the Government's sympathetic attitude towards exemption of all works of art from the tax.

But it believes that outright exemption is necessary and is particularly concerned that special consideration should be given to works that are on permanent loan to public displays or on display in historic houses to which the public is admitted.

Whitsun turkey to cost 35p a pound

Turkey for Whitsun will cost about 5p a pound more than the same time last year, the poultry industry said yesterday.

The announcement came from representatives of the British Poultry Federation after its annual meeting in London. A bird weighing between 5lb and 8lb will cost about 35p a pound.

Social workers press for funds

The British Association of Social Workers yesterday launched its first political campaign with a manifesto calling for much greater resources

Association officials said in London that local authority social services budgets were £136m a year behind the target set in their 10-year plans compiled in 1972. The departments were 3,000 social workers short of establishment, and cuts in public expenditure were falling on the services most needed.

Steel craftsmen seek big rises

Union leaders representing 35,000 craftsmen working for the British Steel Corporation yesterday lodged a claim for substantial pay rises. Although they did not specify figures, it is likely that their demands will be at least equivalent to the 30 per cent already claimed for manual workers.

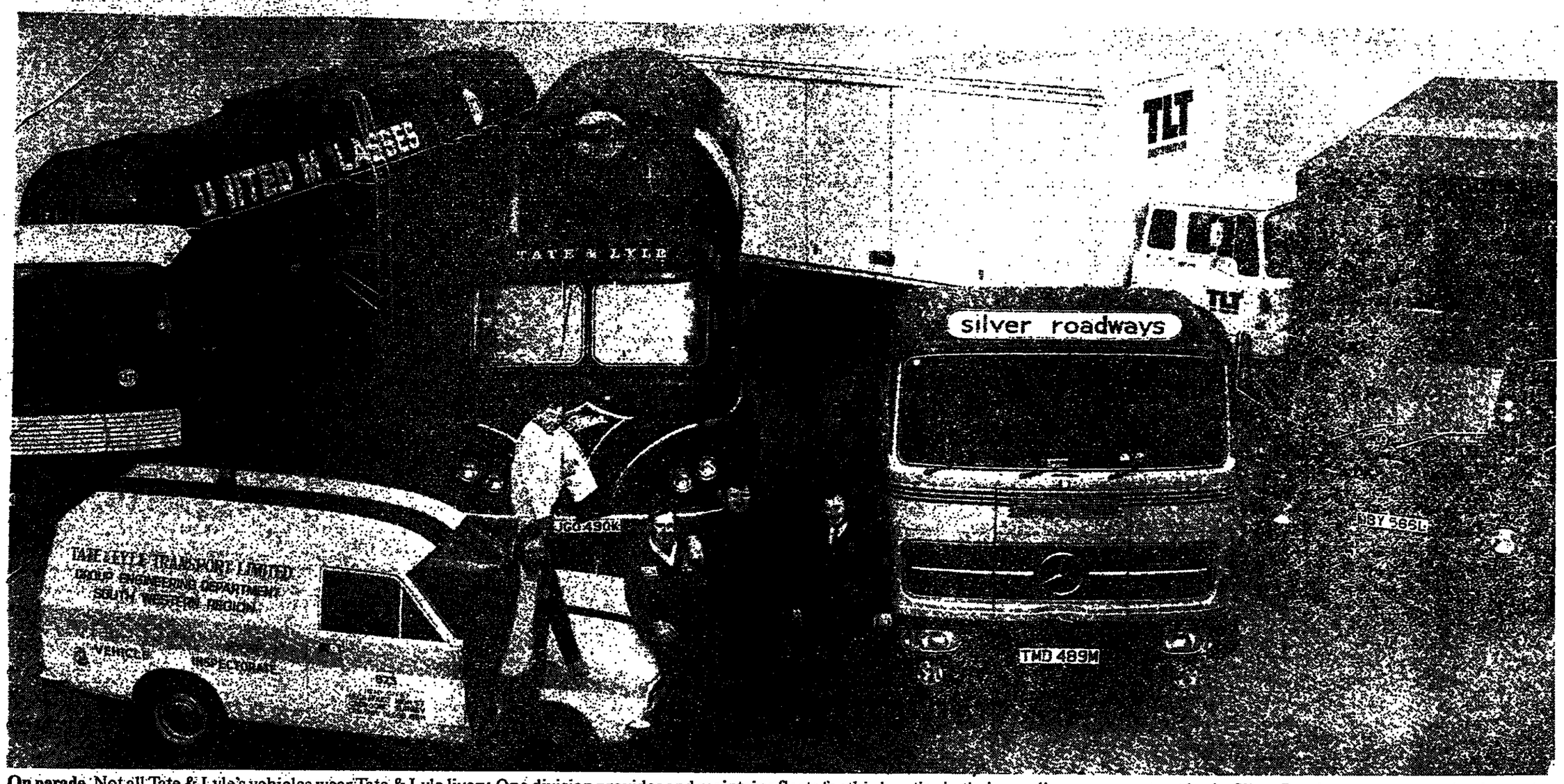
The corporation will reply to the claim early next month.

Medical driving test

Regulations laid before Parliament by the Minister for Transport will empower the Department of the Environment to examine medically any applicant for a driving licence whom they believe to have a disabling disease.

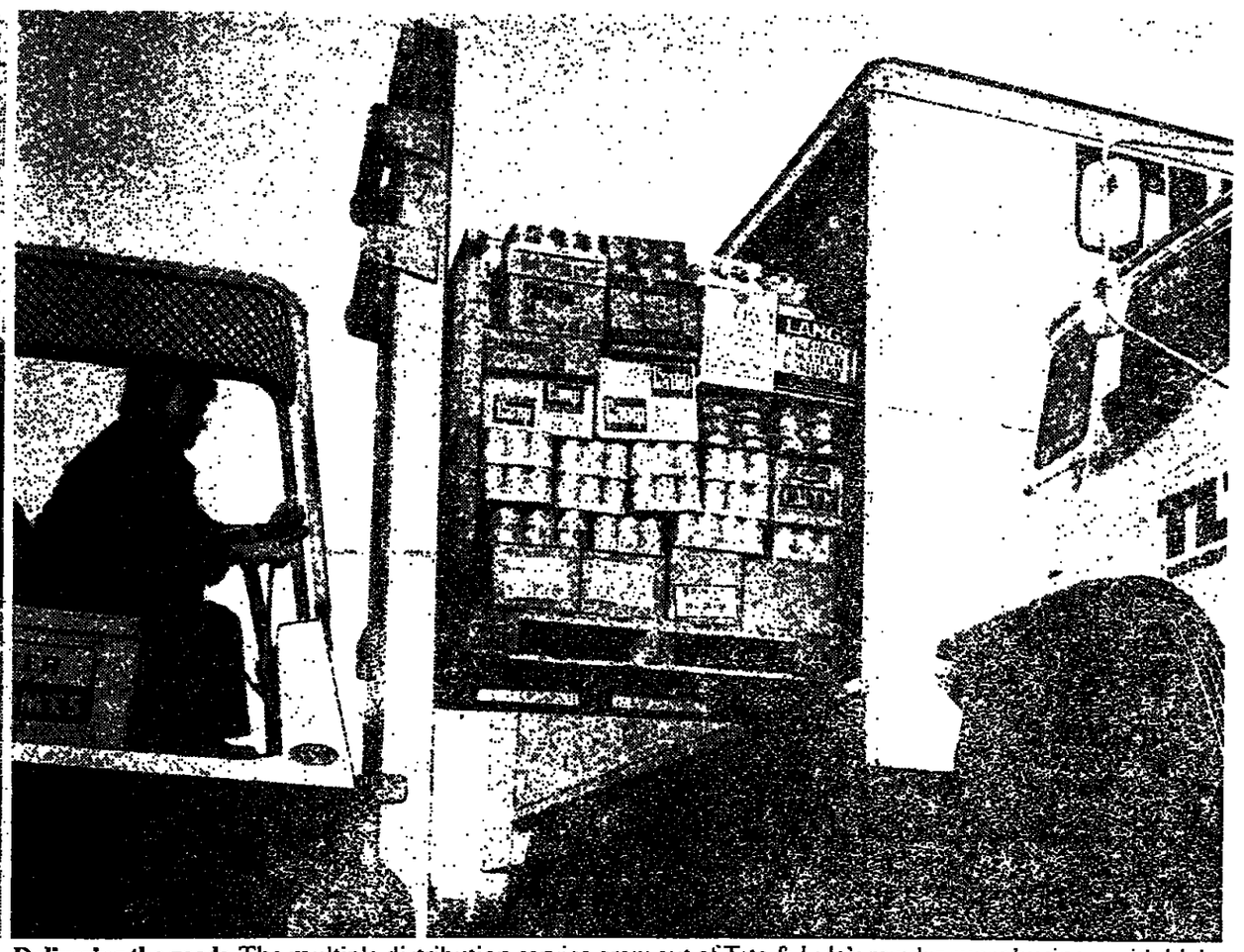
هكذا من الأصل

And all this too, from Tate & Lyle.



On parade. Not all Tate & Lyle's vehicles wear Tate & Lyle livery. One division provides and maintains fleets for third parties in their own livery on a contract basis. Silver Roadways operates a clearing and brokerage service using vehicles of other road hauliers as well as its own. In addition Tate & Lyle offers a complete haulier service providing and maintaining commercial vehicles. United Molasses is a major carrier of liquids in bulk – in the UK and the US. Apart from delivering molasses in its specialist road tankers, the company also handles alcohols, industrial solvents, fats, vegetable and animal oils.

From open air cabs to air conditioning. Tate & Lyle's experience of road transport goes back to the earliest days of the commercial motor vehicle. The company still preserves this 1913 McCurd. Today the company operates nearly 1000 vehicles, together with a national network of warehouses.



Delivering the goods. The multiple distribution service grew out of Tate & Lyle's regular sugar business with high street retailers. It provides warehousing and distribution services to manufacturers, who simply deliver goods to central Tate & Lyle warehouses – Mr. Cube does the rest.

A close look at these photographs may tell you things about me that you never guessed.

TATE + LYLE

Out of sweetness came forth strength

For further information about Tate & Lyle, contact Tony Kemp, Tate & Lyle Limited, 21 Mincing Lane, London EC3. Tel: 01-626 6525.

HOME NEWS

Consultant says the pill should be available without prescription

By Our Social Services Correspondent

The campaign to remove distribution of the contraceptive pill from the exclusive province of doctors took a further step yesterday with the publication of a pamphlet urging that it should be taken off prescription. But the pamphlet, by Michael Smith and Penny Kane, contained opposing views on precisely who should dispense the pill.

The authors suggested that suitably trained nurses should be allowed to prescribe it for healthy women, thus relieving doctors of a routine task and making it easier for women to obtain it. But in an introduction, Professor Peter Huntingford, of the Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology at St Bartholomew's and the London hospitals, urged that it should be sold over the counter without a prescription, as already happened in developing countries.

He agreed with the pamphlet's statement that doctors could not predict which women were most likely to suffer from the pill's adverse effects.

"Why should anyone else be expected to do so?" he asked. "Public health can best be protected and promoted in the long term by giving back responsibility for taking voluntary actions to well informed individuals and communities."

The British Medical Association, which is concerned about the implications for doctors' responsibilities, said yesterday that the issue could be decided only on a careful consideration of the evidence. The fact that many drugs were available without prescription in certain developing countries was no argument for their free availability in the developed countries.

A working party established by Dr Owen, Minister of State for Health, is studying the proposal made in a letter to the *British Medical Journal* that nurses should be allowed to prescribe the pill. Two signatories were Professor Huntingford, who said yesterday that he regretted signing the letter because of its caution, and Dr Michael Smith, chief medical officer of the Family Planning Association, and co-author of the new pamphlet.

The Pill off Prescription (The Birth Control Trust, 27-35 Mortimer Street, London, W1A 4QW, 50p).

Queries by Liberals on incitement Act terms

By a Staff Reporter

Questions on the Incitement to Disaffection Act 1934 are to be raised in the Commons by Mr Alan Beith, Liberal spokesman on home affairs, and in the Lords by Lord Beaumont of Whitley, the Liberal peer, after hearing yesterday from a deputation of Cambridge University students who urged the repeal of the Act.

The Act makes it a criminal offence, carrying a maximum penalty of two years' imprisonment and/or £200 fine, for anyone "to seduce any member of HM Forces from his duty or allegiance to her Majesty" or to possess any document with an intent "to commit or to aid, abet, counsel or procure" the disaffection of any member of the Forces.

Last year, Miss Pat Arrowsmith, the pacifist, was convicted and imprisoned under the Act for attempting through the distribution of leaflets to persuade troops not to fight in Northern Ireland. Fifteen more supporters of the British Withdrawal from Northern Ireland Campaign are awaiting trial for similar offences.

At least three members of the Cambridge University Liberal Club are under investigation after the distribution of a leaflet entitled "Some information for discontented soldiers", earlier this year. It gave information on how and on what grounds a soldier can apply for a discharge and what he should do if he has decided to go absent without leave. On Saturday 200 students delivered the leaflet to the Cambridge recruiting office and copies have been sent to all MPs.

Not all of the Cambridge Repeal the Disaffection Act Committee are in favour of the withdrawal of troops from Northern Ireland, but all believe that communication between the Army and the society it serves should be as free and unrestricted as communication between civilians.

Lord Beaumont said he planned to put down a question immediately asking the Government whether it was aware that there was widespread concern about the terms of the Incitement to Disaffection Act and what action it proposed to take.

In a Commons written answer last April, Mr Rodgers, Minister of State, Defence, gave figures showing that trained soldiers who had bought their discharge in 1973 numbered 5,273, those illegally absent without leave totalled 1,351, and the number of those convicted of desertion 137. There had been no significant change in those figures since 1968.

Rubbish strike: Efforts to settle the five weeks' strike by 335 dustmen in Southwark, London, collapsed yesterday after talks between the strike committee and council officials (Martin Huckerby writes). The council increased its offer for clearing the rubbish, some of which is seen above at Goose Green, from £70 a man to £120. That money was to have been paid on top of the normal pay and bonuses if all the refuse was cleared by June 16. The dustmen had asked for £252 each two weeks ago. Although there is now much more rubbish, they asked yesterday for £200. But the gap could not be narrowed.

Doubt over university grant called 'blight'

From John Chartres
Manchester

Sir Arthur Armitage, Vice Chancellor of Manchester University, yesterday described the current year in his own and other universities as one of "dangerous financial stringency and of planning blight".

In a founder's day speech he said the Government's decision to determine grants for 1976-77 and student numbers for 1977 at a later stage was a great disappointment: uncertainties imposed by the adjustment of the quinquennial grant settlement were being reduced only in part.

He described Manchester's grant of £17,923,000 for 1975-76 as "an economy grant but a grant in real terms". Promotions to candidates already admitted would be honoured for 1976 and the total of 10,740 students in 1976-77 would be maintained together with the minimum necessary increase in academic posts and supporting staff.

Long-term mentally ill are mostly single, study says

By Our Medical Reporter

An important factor in the length of a patient's stay in a mental hospital may be whether he or she is married, a government report says today.

A census of 111,601 inpatients in hospitals in England and Wales at the end of 1971 showed that 23,663 of the 31,995 patients who had been in hospital for 20 years or more were single. That was 74 per cent, compared with 34 per cent for those who had been inpatients for less than a year.

Just over 58,000 patients had been in hospital for five or more years and 30,615 for less than a year. Of the long-stay patients under care for at least 20 years, 1,054 were under 45 years old; 13,751 aged between 45 and 64; and 17,190 aged 65 or over.

The report observes that in the period of considerable change in the mental illness hospital service between 1954 and 1971, annual admissions had more than doubled from 1.7 to 3.6 a thousand of population; but the number of inpatients at the end of the year had declined by about a third.

The changes reflected many developments, in particular the use of new drugs which made treatment more effective and increased the prospect of rehabilitating many chronic patients.

Increasing emphasis on active treatment and rehabilitation and the development of day and outpatient care had enabled patients to maintain closer links with their families and friends. An important development had been the establishment of mental illness units in non-psychiatric hospitals.

Six per cent of patients were in hospital under statutory powers, but the proportion ranged widely in the various types of the 270 hospitals and units covered.

In the period 1954-71 the number of resident patients fell by 28 per cent, from 152,197 to 109,749, although the population increased by 10 per cent. The overall pattern of change was for the proportion of young and old patient groups to increase and for the 25-54 age group to decrease.

Department of Health and Social Security Statistical and Research report series 10 (Stationery Office, £2.13).

Russians intercepted near oil installations

Soviet aircraft are turned back from British shores every week, particularly near North Sea oil installations, Mr Brynmor John, Under Secretary of State for Defence, RAF, said yesterday. Britain's airborne early-warning system, as well as radar, here and in northern Norway, was being used for the job.

"Every week, even in peacetime, Soviet long-range reconnaissance aircraft are tracked, intercepted, and turned back as they attempt to enter United Kingdom airspace", he said.

"Many of these interceptions are made to the north-east of Scotland. We have a capability to deal with any potential aggressor, not least because of the oil interests we now have off shore."

Soviet vessels were seen near oil installations in the North Sea last month and kept under almost continuous observation. Aircraft from RAF Kinloss, Morayshire, were heavily engaged in that.

"We are evaluating what is the best aircraft to undertake this role on a permanent basis", Mr John said at a press briefing in Glasgow. "At present we are using Nimrods, Shackletons, Vulcans and Buccaneers."

The Government recognized the strategic importance of Scotland in the defence of the United Kingdom. No RAF station in Scotland would be affected by the defence review decisions, nor would the one at Carlisle.

Mr John said he did not know the reason for the Soviet incursions.

"I do not want to go into great operation detail; for obvious reasons we do not make this public", he commented. "But we are quite satisfied that there has been no sudden increase of activity and our interception rate is satisfactory.

"We view any incursion into our airspace with concern", Mr John added. "That is not to say that we believe there is an imminent risk of aggression. But we believe it is important to show any potential aggressor that incursions can be and will be intercepted."

Dentist is struck off second time

Peter Ziderman, aged 43, a dentist, of Lyndale, Cricklewood, London, was ordered to be struck off the dental roll yesterday, for a second time.

The Disciplinary Committee of the General Dental Council was told that he had been convicted of shoplifting a tie and car leather. In 1971 he was struck off for a year over false claims for treatment. He has 28 days to appeal.

Academics say church must disown exorcism

Sixty-five leading academics warned the Church of England yesterday against taking "a step back . . . to the Middle Ages" by officially recognizing exorcism.

Their warning was given in an open letter to the Archbishops of Canterbury and of York, Dr Coggan and the Right Rev Stuart Blanch, all bishops, and members of the General Synod.

They declared that the church was in danger of making a serious error of judgment and giving exorcism more of an official status than it had had since 1552.

"We urge all who hold high office in the church to ensure that the practice of exorcism receives no official encouragement and gains no official status in the church", the letter said.

Signatories included 13 university professors of theology, five Anglican theological college principals, and the Bishop of St Albans, the Right Rev R. A. K. Runcie. Professor Geoffrey Lampe, Regius Professor of Divinity at Cambridge, and Professor John Macquarrie, Lady Margaret Professor of Divinity at Oxford.

The letter is aimed at influencing a General Synod debate in July. After the Wakefield case, in which a husband killed his wife after an exorcism ceremony, Dr Coggan defended exorcism, provided strict conditions were observed.

One of the organizers of the letter, the Rev Don Cupitt, Dean of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, said: "At the moment exorcism has zero official status in the church. We wrote this because we are seriously worried that to attempt to regulate or control exorcism would indirectly recognize it and lead the church back to the pre-scientific outlook of the Middle Ages."

The letter said the practice of exorcism had been growing with some encouragement from the authorities in many English dioceses. "Our fear is that, since exorcism has already come to be so widely practised, a compromise will be worked out.

"To control its excesses, exorcism will be regulated; but the effect of this will be to give it a more nearly official status in the church than it has had since the old baptismal exorcism was abolished in 1552. We believe that exorcism should have no official status in the church at all."

Exorcism, the letter said, was at variance with the entire history and tradition of the Church of England. "It is very dangerous to give encouragement to the belief that there are occult evil powers which may possess men and deprive them of their normal moral responsibility."

The liberation of mankind from demonological and similar beliefs since the Reformation and the rise of modern science has been a great blessing. The Christian concept of the supernatural was quite distinct from occultist beliefs.

"The evil that is in man is indeed dreadful, but we hold that the proper way to cast it out is by repentance, faith, prayer and the gospel sacraments."

Although, according to the synoptic gospels, Jesus performed exorcisms and seemed to share the beliefs of his own time, the church had never expected that members must necessarily share all the beliefs of Jesus.

"It is, we think, mistaken to suppose that loyalty to Christ requires the church to try to re-create, in late twentieth-century Europe, the outlook and practices of first-century Palestine. Such an attempt invites ridicule, not to mention the harm that may be done."

Sentence of three years on boy aged 14

A man, aged 18, and a boy 14 received three-year sentences at Leeds Crown Court yesterday for putting a sleeper on a railway line. The sleeper was struck by a 65 mph train.

Mr Alan Goldsack, for the prosecution, said it was lucky the train was not derailed.

Paul Whiteley, aged 18, a labourer, of Whitwell Green Lane, Elland, West Yorkshire, was sentenced to three years' imprisonment. The boy was ordered to be detained for three years under section 53 of the Children and Young Persons Act, 1963.

Both admitted maliciously putting the wooden sleeper on a railway line. Their pleas of not guilty to putting the sleeper on the line with intent to endanger the safety of railway passengers was accepted.

They also admitted damaging a locomotive engine, and a charge of burglary. They asked for another offence of maliciously damage to a water pump to be considered and the boy asked for an offence of burglary, one of stealing food to be taken into account.

BBC apology, damages for Frank Sinatra

Mr Frank Sinatra, the singer, received a High Court apology and substantial but undisclosed damages from the BBC yesterday over suggestions on a *Hours* programme linking him with the Mafia.

Mr Robert Alexander, QC, his counsel, told Mr Justice Willis that the programme broadcast on June 7, 1972, as well as the BBC he sued Peter Pagnamenta, the programme editor, Mr Andrew Boyle, who was concerned with the programme, and Mr Peter Evans, a freelance writer.

Mr Alexander said that during the programme it was suggested that Mr Sinatra had used his Oscar-winning role as Maggio in the film *From Here to Eternity* because of Mafia influence. It had also been suggested that he had broken an agreement to appear voluntarily before the United States House of Representatives subcommittee on organized crime and had evaded service of a subpoena. It was alleged that he had done so as a favour to members of the Mafia.

Mr John Previté, on behalf of all four defendants, said he realized that the suggestions had been wholly without foundation. They had agreed to pay Mr Sinatra's costs.

Re-trial ordered after QC's talk in bar

From Our Correspondent
Shrewsbury

Judge Toyn ordered a new trial at Shrewsbury Crown Court yesterday after being told of a lunchtime conversation in an hotel bar between Mr F. Ashe Lincoln, QC, and members of a jury trying a case.

The judge said: "He ought to have known better and politely extricated himself from the position in which he found himself." He directed that a transcript of the proceedings should be sent to the disciplinary committee of the Bar Council. The jury trying three Indians accused of causing an affray at a Sikh temple at Wolverhampton were discharged.

Mr Ashe Lincoln's client was acquitted when the prosecution case ended on Monday.

Judge Toyn said he absolved two other barristers who were in the hotel bar because they were only on the periphery of the conversation and just happened to be there.

Earlier, Mr Ashe Lincoln had told the court that he returned a juryman's greeting in the hotel bar because he was no longer engaged in the trial. Nothing relating to the continuing trial was discussed, he said.

Department of Environment not to be split up

By Peter Hennessy

Sir James Jones, Permanent Secretary at the Department of the Environment, has assured the Whitley Council staff side that the department will not be broken up into the separate ministries that amalgamated at the time of its formation five years ago.

His assurance follows speculation that the Ministry of Transport might be divorced from its parent department. The Civil Service unions are understood to have warned senior officials in the department that their members would not welcome further upheavals in its structure and management.

Mr Mulley, Minister for Transport, was reported in January to have requested that his responsibilities should be separated from those of Mr Crosland, Secretary of State for the Environment, after cuts in the motorway building programme and the cancellation of the Channel tunnel project. In March, a Labour Party study group on transport policy recommended that transport responsibilities should be removed from the DoE and placed in the hands of a national transport authority which would be responsible for coordinating road, rail, air and waterways policies.

The DoE, with 43,000 officials, is the fourth largest government department. But it is generally thought to have proved to be the most successful of all the "megaministries" created in recent years. Formed in 1970 by an amalgamation of the ministries of Transport, Housing and Local Government, Public Building and Works, the Land Registry, the Countryside Commission and the Ancient Monuments Commission, it was originally opposed by the staff side of the Whitley Council.

But unlike the Department of Health and Social Security and the Department of Employment, the DoE does not suffer the disadvantages of having hundreds of small offices scattered up and down the country. A large but relatively integrated department, its staff management is widely thought to be superior to other large ministries.

The DoE is now relatively popular among civil servants who see its size as an advantage in terms of their career prospects. Some civil servants, however, persist in believing that smaller ministries foster a greater sense of loyalty and high morale among their colleagues.

A Civil Service Department working party has recently completed a report on the efficiency of the DoE. Its findings have not been published.

£6,000 fine over trees

William Dennehy, of Cothelstone, Somerset, who felled 94 trees without a licence, was fined £6,000 by magistrates at Bradford-on-Avon, Wiltshire, yesterday.

Glass kills child

Lee Harrison, aged three, died yesterday from wounds after falling on to broken glass piled into a bucket for removal at his home in Moore Road, Mapperley, Nottingham.

Broken promise liability

A businessman who makes an offer that he promises not to revoke within a specified time should be liable for damages if he breaks that promise, the Law Commission provisionally recommends in a working paper published today. In another report, it calls for reassessment of the law governing the penalties payable on a breach of contract, and the extent to which it should be allowed to provide that moneys paid as deposits should be forfeited.

A third paper recommends extension of the law governing the contributions joint defendants in contract or tort cases should be liable to pay to their codefendants when damages are paid.

Law Commission working papers: 59, *Contributions*, 55p; 60, *Firm Offers*, 36p; 61, *Penalty Clauses and Forfeiture of Moneys Paid*, 59p (Stationery Office).

Hospital patients get own clothing shop

By a Staff Reporter

The first of a chain of retail clothing shops for long-stay patients in hospitals in the Midlands was opened at Monyhull Hospital for the mentally handicapped in Birmingham yesterday.

An official of the area health authority said it was the first of its type in the country, and added: "We are not competing with the large multiple stores, but we want to let our patients get exactly the same choice of clothing as people in the High Street".

The shop will be open to all six hundred patients, aged 16 to 90. It has its own counter staff and tailoress to make alterations.

'Progressive' AA: Mrs Heather Brigstocke (right), High Mistress of St Paul's Girls' School, and Mrs Mary Cannon, a Birmingham city magistrate, are new members of the Automobile Association's executive committee, the first time in the AA's 70-year history that the committee has included two women. Lord Erroll of Hale, chairman, referring yesterday to the progressive policy of the AA said it had 1,250,000 women drivers as members and the two would be able to contribute much. Mrs Brigstocke, aged 45, has been a car driver for more than 20 years, and Mrs Cannon, aged 61, for twice as long.

33 per cent rise call to union

Proposals for pay increases of up to 33 per cent will be put to the National Union of Public Employees at its conference at Scarborough next week.

More than twenty branches are calling for a basic minimum of £40 a week, plus three-shift agreement, a 35-hour week and an extra week's holiday affecting a million local council manual workers and nearly 250,000 hospital ancillary workers.

Decree against baron

Sir Richard Prince-Smith, fourth baronet, a landowner and farmer, offered no defence in the London Divorce Court yesterday when a decree nisi was granted to Lady Prince-Smith on the ground that their marriage had broken down because of Sir Richard's adultery.

Doctors from abroad form association

By Neville Hodgkinson

The Overseas Doctors Association is to be set up later this year to represent the interests of immigrant doctors working in Britain.

Dr A. F. A. Sayeed, chairman of the steering committee, said yesterday that an immediate aim is to try to reduce the mounting tension between British-born doctors and patients and the overseas doctors, whose abilities and standards of training have increasingly been called into question.

Dr Sayeed, who is also chairman of the Standing Conference of Asian Organizations in the United Kingdom, said there was widespread concern among doctors trained overseas at their apparent exclusion from the arrangements allowing free movement of doctors within the European Community.

Engine choice in Mercedes S

The Mercedes-Benz luxury S Class motor car range is to have the option of a bigger engine, a 6.9 litre V8 cylinder unit, claimed to have a top speed of 140 mph (our Motoring Correspondent writes). It will power an additional model, the 450 SEL 6.9, which goes on sale after the autumn motor shows.

Mercedes says the likely cost of the car in Britain will be about £20,000.

Reduced fare experiment

Bus fares on four routes serving rural areas near Preston are to be reduced by up to a quarter in a six months' experiment initiated by Lancashire County Council.

The council subsidizes the routes and will make an additional grant to the Ribble bus undertaking to allow for the reductions because of the concern being voiced that the high level of fares possibly discourages the use of public transport.

Market men charged

Twenty-five Billingsgate fish market drivers and porters were granted bail at Mansion House Justice-room yesterday. Six of them were accused of conspiracy to steal fish, 18 with stealing, and one with dishonestly handling stolen fish. Two were remanded until July 2 and the others until July 10.

New student group

Students for Representative Policies, a moderate student group, has been formed out of the defunct Radical Action Group "to further the democratization" of the National Union of Students.

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Invalid-car campaigner died after his vehicle crashed

From Our Correspondent
Oxford

Invalid carriages provided by the Department of Health and Social Security for disabled people were described at an Oxford inquest yesterday as "handicapped vehicles for handicapped drivers".

They were flimsier than normal cars made of glass-fibre and were totally incapable of resisting intrusion by another car, Mr Robert Goff, a member of the Institute of Mechanical Engineers, said in evidence at the inquest on Mr David Cherry, aged 20, a paraplegic, who died after an accident involving his vehicle and a Ford car at Woodstock.

The jury returned a verdict of accidental death on Mr Cherry, who had campaigned against the carriages because he said they were dangerous.

The driver of the Ford, Mr Frank Taylor, told the inquest that he had just left a roundabout when he saw the machine on his side of the road. The driver tried to get back to his own side, but the back broke away from the road surface and a collision was unavoidable. The side of the carriage disintegrated and offered no resistance to his car, which suffered only a slight dent.

The inquest had heard earlier that the carriage had suddenly swerved across the road into the path of oncoming traffic.

Mr Douglas Cherry, of Enstone, said his son, a trainee accountant, had been driving invalid cars for about three years. The day before the crash his own machine was taken into the garage for repairs and when he got home with one he had been lent, he complained that the brakes were pulling him all over the place. His son left home earlier than usual to go to work on the morning of the accident because he was unhappy about the brakes.

But Mr Goff and Mr Gilbert Fitchett, a police vehicle examiner, thought it far fetched to suggest that the brakes could have caused the car to swerve the way it did.

Mr Fitchett said the front tyre pressure after the accident was only 7lb a square inch, instead of 18lb, but that would not have caused the swerve. The seat anchorage had come adrift because of the accident.

Dr Bryan Scott, a consultant physician, said the seat movement might have caused the thigh fracture that led to Cherry's death. The machine did not offer a great deal of protection, he said, and would were more difficult to drive than an ordinary car. They were exempt from the construction and use regulations laid down by the Department of the Environment for ordinary cars.

Mr Reginald Ralph, another paraplegic, said after the inquest, that Mr Cherry told him some time ago: "This is it. I am going to die, because I am driving one of these things." Mr Ralph described the machines as "machines of euthanasia", and added that since September six people had been killed in them.

EEC REFERENDUM

Minister says leaving Community would cut some food prices

By Hugh Clayton

Withdrawal from the EEC and its farm policy would make it possible for some foods to become cheaper in Britain, Mr Deakins, Parliamentary Under-Secretary at the Department of Trade, said yesterday.

Lard, butter, lamb and cheddar cheese could become significantly cheaper if Britain left the Community, he said at a National Referendum Campaign press conference.

But if the voters decided to stay in food would inevitably become dearer. Butter might cost 70p a pound in shops by 1978, compared with about 30p now.

He was supported by Mr Alfred Morris, Under-Secretary for the Disabled at the Department of Health and Social Security and former parliamentary private secretary to Mr Peart, Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

"Our adherence to the common agricultural policy is a mug's game", Mr Morris said.

Anyone who looks at the facts on food will vote 'No' in the referendum." He said the facts were that between 1971 and 1974 food prices had risen by almost half in Britain and the Irish Republic and by less than a quarter in Norway and Sweden.

Mr Deakins said the Community's farm policy entailed high prices because Western Europe was an area of relatively high production costs. Moreover Britain was still in transition, moving towards price levels set for original EEC members.

Mr Deakins, a former economic consultant with the FMC meat concern, went on: "I believe that our trade with the Common Market will continue to grow whether we are in or not."

Peart statement: Mr Peart took the exceptional step yesterday of issuing a statement through his officials in reply to comments by Mr Tom Weal, secretary-general of the New Zealand Anti-Common Market Association.

Mr Weal said on Tuesday that the minister had told an untruth when he said that there was no longer any cheap food in the world. Mr Peart said yesterday:

It would be foolish to think that we can return to the situation of some years ago and rely on cheap food from overseas. The New Zealand Government has been pressing for increased returns. When there were more remunerative markets New Zealand sent supplies there and not to the United Kingdom.

Britain "not gaining": The latest trade figures underlined everything that anti-EEC spokesmen said about British trade with the EEC, Mr Robert Harrison, director of the National Referendum Campaign, said last night (our Political Staff writes). The big improvements in Britain's export performance was not to the Community but to the oil exporting countries.

Britain continued to take an extremely high level of imports from the EEC, particularly of manufactured goods. By contrast, imports from the rest of Western Europe fell by as much as 12 per cent.

"In other words, the picture which the pro-Marketeers are attempting to paint of the future outside the Market, dominated by economic havoc, isolation and uncertainty is an exercise in scientific fiction", Mr Harrison said. It was our European partners, not Britain, who were gaining from the so-called new partnership.

Prediction of strife on incompatible policies

By Our Political Staff

EEC opponents would be at each other's throats arguing about which of two mutually incompatible strategies they wished to pursue if Britain withdrew, Mr Jenkins, Home Secretary, said in Edinburgh last night.

Mr Jenkins said there were those who supported a free trade association with Europe and others a "siege economy" under the guidance of those who want to cut off Britain from the Western world. The anti-EEC campaign showed great signs of stress already, he said.

Many were raising the "free trade area" banner, a tattered flag bearing a false device. The other faction believed in something that was totally abhorrent to any notion of free trade with anybody, either in our own country or outside it. They believed in a siege economy, relying on direct controls to stop imports and praying that the rest of the world would go on buying from us.

Mr Jenkins said the immediate effect would be a sharp rise in the cost of living here as attractively priced imports were shut out. The poorest consumers would be hardest hit.

Our industry would gradually grow even less competitive and efficient as it sheltered behind high tariff walls, while jobs and investments in our export industries would vanish like drops of water in the desert, he said.

Sir Philip Allen, Chief Counting Officer, giving details of referendum arrangements at a Whitehall press conference yesterday.

Mr Heath was accused last night by Mr Christopher Frere-Smith, chairman of the National Referendum Campaign, the anti-Common Market umbrella organization, of shanghaiing Britain into Europe.

He told a meeting at Cheltenham that it was monstrous that Mr Heath should now pretend that Britain could not withdraw. Mr Heath was going back on all that was said before we entered the Common Market, he said. Throughout the interminable days and nights of the debate on the European Communities Act, constant assurances had been given by Mr Heath and his Cabinet colleagues that what one parliament could do another parliament could undo and that the accession to the Community involved no loss of sovereignty. Mr Ian Mikardo, Labour MP for Tower Hamlets, Bethnal Green and Bow, said last night that some leading pro-Europeans had red faces. He told a meeting in London:

They have been busy telling the British people that we ought to stay in the Common Market not because it is good for us . . . but because the Soviet Government want us to come out. The anti-Marketeers, they say, are only the extremists, notably the Marxists and the Maoists.

Mr Mikardo said that yesterday the No 3 Maoist in the whole world, Mr Teng Hsiao-ping, First Deputy Prime Minister of China, made a speech in Paris supporting the EEC in language "even more fulsome and enthusiastic" than that of Mr Thorpe and Mr Prentice. He added: Does that prove that these two gentlemen are secret Maoists? No, of course it does not. But it may induce them, when they have recovered from the shock of Mr Teng's speech, to start discussing the real issues in the Common Market debate instead of behaving like the late unlamented Senator Joseph McCarthy.

Public being deceived over steel talks, Mr Heffer alleges

By Michael Hatfield
Political Staff

Mr Heffer, the former Minister of State for Industry, obliquely accused some of his former ministerial colleagues last night of deliberately deceiving the public over British steel and the European Community.

Pursuing his arguments that there had been pressure behind the scenes on the British Steel Corporation by the European Commission, Mr Heffer returned to the attack after a denial the previous day from the Foreign and Commonwealth Office that ministers had had private discussions with the Commission. Mr Heffer said:

It would seem to me that the time is long overdue for total open government, so that the people can be kept fully informed of all that goes on. This does not happen at the moment.

I also note that Mr Jeremy Thorpe has sprung to the defence of the Commission and speaks with great authority about the actions of British ministers. My comment on his statement is, "How does he know, when was he ever a minister?" He must also know that those who have left the Government are as bound by the Official Secrets Act as those who are still in.

Mr Heffer said that if the steel corporation's proposals were in no way connected with the EEC, a view that did not seem to be borne out by the reports of *Agence Europe*, the Community bulletin, then this was surely the time for the Government to step in and give the corporation a clear directive that the redundancies must not take place.

In his statement, Mr Heffer asked why, if there had not been any pressure from the Commission to make cuts in manpower in the British steel industry, the various quotations from *Agence Europe* he had quored had not been refuted. He added:

The evidence is there for all to see. Is it possible that the Foreign Office are not aware of these reports, or if they are, are they saying they are untrue?

Quoting from *The Times* a statement from the European Commission that there was no link between the British referendum and the non-application of measures permitted under article 58 of the Coal and Steel Treaty, Mr Heffer stated:

If that is so, what is their answer to the *Agence Europe* report of April 7-8 which said: "As for the setting of production quotas, provided for in article 58, the Commission's reticence may originate in the fact that there could be negative reaction in the United Kingdom where the opponents of Community membership could exploit the use of such power by the commission which would be regarded as excessive and implying an abandoning of sovereignty."

Mr Heffer said that while it was not agreed that ministers have met to discuss steel in particular, it was agreed that the Commission had met representatives of steel undertakings. He said the Government should ensure that the exchanges were published, to let the people know what was said and by whom.

Harmony 'still too far off'

From Craig Seton

Strasbourg, May 14

The new Europe in the making was poised between those who rejected any notion of transcending the old nations and those who were already aspiring towards world unity, M Georges Spenale, President of the European Parliament, said here today.

M Spenale, speaking at a ceremony to mark the 25th anniversary of the Schuman declaration, which set the process of European integration in train, gave a warning that final harmony was still too far off and Robert Schuman's European Confederation seemed further away than ever.

It seemed that Europe had exhausted the initial impetus received from the treaties and they were not at one of those moments "when history questions those in authority and presses them to act".

European Parliament, page 16

£6,000 prize for Sir Christopher

Hamburg, May 14.—Sir Christopher Soames, vice-president of the European Economic Commission, is to receive a private foundation prize of about £6,000 for his services to European unity.

The FVS Foundation, set up in 1931 to promote European cultural, scientific and humanitarian activities, said today that he had made an outstanding contribution to the idea of European unity.—Reuter.

Mr Thorpe may quit if 'No' votes have large majority

By Roger Berthoud

Mr Thorpe, leader of the Liberal Party, said yesterday that he might give up his political career if there was a heavy "No" majority in the referendum on June 5.

'Rather than being compelled to vote for withdrawing Britain from Europe, I would rather withdraw from politics", he said at a press conference in London to launch the Liberal manifesto for Europe 1975.

That was a personal view, he added, but others might be in the same position. He thought was by no means certain that there would be a majority in the Commons for coming out if a small turn-out produced a small majority of "No" votes.

Asked whether he believed the joint approach of the centre of British politics produced by the referendum could have a lasting mark on political life, Mr Thorpe said: "I think this campaign has shown people that they have more in common than they thought."

Some time after the referendum the Government would have to take certain economic measures. It would be able to get a majority only with votes from other parties. He implied that the new coalition of the centre might be happy to give support to the right measures.

Mr Thorpe said the Liberals were contributing about 200 speakers to Britain in Europe platforms in the referendum campaign. Among those with whom he would himself be speaking, in Yorkshire and Birmingham, were two former Danish liberal Prime Ministers, Mr Poul Hartling and Mr Hilmar Baunsgaard, and the Liberal Prime Minister of Luxembourg, M Gaston Thorn. The Liberal parties within the EEC (in every member state save Ireland) would this year be forming a European Liberal Federation, representing perhaps 15 per cent of the total electorate. He hoped that when direct elections were introduced for the European Parliament they would fight together on a joint manifesto.

The Liberals are the only big political party to present their ideas on Europe in manifesto form for the referendum campaign. Mr Thorpe was proud that they favoured quicker and closer integration than the Conservatives or pro-EEC socialists. "What we should like to see is a federal Britain in a federal Europe", he said.

Sinn Fein, Paisley groups allied against 'Yes' vote

From Christopher Walker

Belfast

The referendum campaign in Northern Ireland, which begins in earnest at the weekend, has already achieved one strange political bond. From today for three weeks, supporters of the Rev Ian Paisley and Provisional Sinn Fein members will be fighting under the same banner. Both will be urging Ulster's million weary electors to vote against continued EEC membership. But it is unlikely that they will appear on the same platforms at the mass rallies planned throughout the North, according to Mr Neil Oliver, chairman of the newly-formed sister branch of the Get Britain out campaign.

Unlike any other part of the United Kingdom, religion is likely to play as large a part in swaying the outcome as the more routine economic arguments.

"The issue is, of course, not a matter of terms but an issue of membership", the *Protestant Telegraph* argued recently. "We want the United Kingdom out of the Roman Catholic superstate."

The referendum will be the seventh election in Northern Ireland in two years, and both sides are aware that the main hurdle will be apathy.

The Ulster Workers' Council which organized last year's general strike said this week that it strongly opposed continued membership and intended to treat the referendum as "yet another Border poll".

Already Orangemen have been urged to vote against staying in. Mr Oliver said:

There is a genuine emotional opposition among "loyalists" to anything connected with Rome and . . . a genuine distaste for belonging to a grouping with powerful Catholic members like France and Italy.

But not all "loyalists" are convinced anti-Europeans, and because of internal divisions, the official Unionists (Mr Powell's party) and the Vanguard Unionists have said they will not be making any voting recommendations. However, the third party in the loyalist coalition (Mr Paisley's Democratic Unionists) is taking a firm stand against.

The parties that favour remaining in Europe are Alliance, Mr Faulkner's Unionist Party of Northern Ireland, the Social Democratic and Labour Party, and the Northern Ireland Labour Party.

Membership 'only way to stay at focus of power'

The referendum is bringing its own small harvest of books about the EEC. Among them is *Stay in or Pull Out?* by David Hotham, a former correspondent of *The Times* and an authority on Turkey.

Mr Hotham, who describes his book as "a kind of thinking aid", seeks to present the main arguments on either side and then to draw what seems him the rational conclusion: that Britain should stay in.

He believes that the economic case for staying in is tipped by the advantages of a large single market and the chance that membership will effect a cure rather than a kill. But he does not look very closely at that aspect.

He is more interested in the political aspects. Britons, he points out, have tended to be more concerned with the economic effects of membership than with the concept of European unity, which he discusses briefly, with emphasis on the "peace-in-Europe" motive underlying Europeanism. Britain initially stressed her apartness. She could as well have stressed her belonging.

After looking at the alternatives to EEC membership and finding them all wanting, Mr Hotham concludes that Britain has no real choice but to play a full part in constructing a European Community in which there is still all to play for. Only thus can she remain at the focus of power and decision in the world.

Stay In or Pull Out? by David Hotham (Mail Marketing Ltd, Springfield House, Mill Avenue, Queen Square, Bristol 1, 45p).

Could the next Olympics be in Pretoria, South Africa?

There's no reason why it couldn't – except that South Africa itself is barred from the Olympic Games.

We were expelled a few years ago at the insistence of some nations who claimed that equal opportunity in sport for the different races did not exist in South Africa.

(In golf, South Africa has more black players competing in professional tournaments than even the United States.)

Responsible voices in the Olympic movement objected to this irrational ouster but were soon drowned.

With our black and white merit teams denied access to the Olympic Games in Mexico City in 1968 and more recently Munich, we had to find another way of providing them with international competition.

In 1973 we staged our own mini-Olympics, attended by more than 2 000 sportsmen from all over the world. In Pretoria they competed for gold, silver and bronze, regardless of race, colour or creed.

Since then, we have hosted many other international events and world championships.

There is no reason why South Africa should not host the next real Olympics – providing she is accepted back into the Olympic community.

And why shouldn't she be?

Further information about South Africa can be obtained from: The Director of Information, South African Embassy, South Africa House, Trafalgar Square, LONDON. WC2N 5DP.

WEST EUROPE

Portugal nationalizes three more industries and raises minimum wage for workers

Lisbon, May 14.—The Portuguese Government today decreed its third wave of nationalization, taking the cement, tobacco and paper industries into state ownership.

At the same time it moved to reduce the vast differences in what Portuguese earn by setting a fixed upper limit of 48,900 escudos (£815) a month on salaries and raising the minimum wage by 21 per cent to 4,000 escudos (£66) a month.

It also ordered a freeze on salaries above the equivalent of about £200 a month until the end of the year.

The decree on nationalization exempts foreign-owned companies and leaves intact foreign investment within the firms taken over by the state. For example, Caima Pulp, a wholly British-owned paper company, was not affected. No foreign capital has been expropriated by nationalization measures.

Committed to nationalizing the basic sectors of the Portuguese economy, the Government took over private banks and insurance companies in March. On April 16 steel, petroleum, electricity and transport were nationalized, bringing an estimated 60 per cent of the economy under direct or indirect Government control.

The industries taken over in the present third wave were earmarked for nationalization in a three-year economic plan published last February.

More important to Portuguese workers—in whose name the measures were taken—was the rise in the national minimum wage. The increase takes effect on June 1 for workers in private industry and is retroactive to May 1 for civil servants. By raising the minimum wage, which affects an estimated 50 per cent of the labour force, the Government was clearly reacting to growing labour unrest.

Strikes for higher wages have become more frequent despite government appeals for sacrifice in the cause of the revolution. Thousands of municipal workers in Oporto have been striking for more than a week and local government employees in other towns were threatening to join them. They complain that inflation is reducing their buying power.

While the wage rises might help to calm labour unrest, they are bound to create more difficulties for many small and medium-sized private businesses which have had trouble meeting payrolls in Portugal's depressed economy. Their problem has been made worse by a standing Labour Ministry order forbidding the dismissal of workers without just cause. The ministry does not consider that falling business receipts and declining orders constitute just cause.—AP.

Jose Shercliff writes from Lisbon: The Government grip on industry and business is tightening in other ways than direct takeover. Since the economic situation of the country has placed many firms in difficulties, the state is making available financial aid to such firms as are considered of importance to the national economy. Strict official control will be kept over the financial affairs of such firms, and they may not declare themselves bankrupt or declare dividends without Government permission.

Mr Bengt Rabaeus, the Secretary General of Efta, has been here to sound out Portugal's needs in so far as they can be met by the organization. Although Portugal is negotiating fringe association with the European Community, it is still a member of Efta.

Mr Rabaeus told reporters before leaving that his conversations had been principally about technical aid.

M Nicoud gives himself up to magistrate

From Richard Wigg
Paris, May 14

M Gérard Nicoud, the flamboyant leader of the small shopkeepers, surrendered today to an investigating magistrate in Bourgoin, south-eastern France, after a highly publicized 48-hour "disappearance". The magistrate ordered him to be transferred to the main prison in Lyons.

M Nicoud, aged 28, was charged with responsibility for the attack on Monday by a shopkeepers' "commando" on a tax inspector in the Isère department. The demonstrators tried to force the inspector to reduce tax demands on the spot.

M Jean-Pierre Fourcade, the Minister of Finance, today said the Government had "no intention of permitting a group of taxpayers to fix the level of their own tax payments". He accused M Nicoud of staging a deliberate provocation.

About 400 members of the French National Shopkeepers' Association, of which M Nicoud is secretary-general, watched as their leader, accompanied by his lawyers, surrendered. Heavy detachments of police had been called in to prevent any incidents. M Nicoud denied using any violence.

OVERSEAS

Mr Vorster discloses details of visit to Ivory Coast

From Michael Knipe
Cape Town, May 14

Mr Vorster, the South African Prime Minister, confirmed for the first time today that he visited Ivory Coast last September and had two days of discussions with President Houphouet-Boigny. Mr Vorster said the visit was made in response to an invitation from the Ivory Coast leader and was part of the process of normalizing relations.

South African newspapers published reports of Mr Vorster's trip in November, but neither Government would confirm them. It would have been the South African leader's first admitted visit to a black African state, breaking decades of ostracism on the continent. It was followed by a visit to Liberia in February which was confirmed soon afterwards after a report in *The Times*.

The Liberian visit drew some unfavourable reactions from the Organization of African Unity and caused it to emphasize the dangers of unilateral contacts with Mr Vorster's Government.

Mr Vorster said today that the significance of his meeting with President Houphouet-Boigny was that there were black African states prepared to have talks with South Africa. He and the Ivory Coast leader had had "revealing and fruitful discussions" on a wide range of subjects.

They discussed future economic and technical aid from South Africa, but their talks centred mainly on the improvement of relations between African states "of which South Africa was one", Mr Vorster said, adding: "We are still in contact."

It is not yet clear why Mr Vorster has chosen to confirm the meeting at this stage; but last week he indicated that in future he expected more of South Africa's contacts with African states to be "above the table".

There is speculation in political circles in Cape Town that other states may now be prepared to welcome direct and open contact with South Africa, and that the way may be being paved for an open visit.

Mr Vorster praised President Houphouet-Boigny as a "great statesman and a man of exceptional wisdom and insight into world affairs". He was very easy to talk to and although he was 71 he did not look his age, and was very fit and active.

The meeting took place at the Ivory Coast leader's official residence at Yamoussoykro, 210 miles from Abidjan, on September 22 and 23 last year. Mr Vorster said that on arrival he was invited to inspect a welcoming guard of 400 soldiers.

He said the President was "very hospitable", showed him round Abidjan, particularly the hospital, and insisted on showing him to his seat when he departed in his South African Airways Boeing.

Mr Vorster added that he took no special security precautions on his trip and security was left entirely to Ivory Coast authorities. He was accompanied by the South African Secretaries of Foreign Affairs and Information, the director of the Bureau for State Security, the head of the security police.

Unions clash poses new threat to the Olympics

From Our Correspondent
Ottawa, May 14

An increasingly hostile confrontation between the Quebec Government and construction unions in the province has again raised questions about the fate of the 1976 summer Olympic Games planned for Montreal.

Mr Robert Bourassa, the Quebec Premier, yesterday repeated his Government's determination to place four unions under trusteeship, as recommended last week by a commission of inquiry into violence and corruption in the construction industry.

Unofficial strikes, called to protest against Government plans to take over the four unions, have halted work on building sites throughout the province, including the Olympic Games stadium and related facilities.

Work on the Olympic project had barely returned to normal since being shut down earlier this year by an ironworkers' walkout that lasted more than a month.

As the Quebec National Assembly, dominated by a Liberal Government majority, prepared to give a rapid passage to two trusteeship Bills, Mr Bourassa said he was still convinced that the Games would take place as planned.

But the Government's priority was the establishment of order and respect for the law, he added. "We have invested a considerable amount of money in the Games already, so I do not expect they will be cancelled. "But the social order should have priority over all events, whatever their importance."

Montreal: Mr Jean Drapeau, the Mayor, confirmed here that there was "absolutely no question" of postponing the Games because of the construction unions crisis.

But although he said he would not "sound the alarm" the fateful moment could be fast approaching. Publicly raising the possibility of the cancellation of the Games for the first time, Mr Drapeau added that if this happened, "we'd be left with the most costly ruins in the world".—Agence France Presse.

Rome: The International Olympic Committee today denied that it had held an emergency meeting here to discuss the Montreal situation.—Reuter.

Government tries to help troubled French press

From Our Own Correspondent
Paris, May 14

The French Government is concerned about the increasing economic difficulties faced by the press.

M André Rossi, the Government spokesman, told a luncheon meeting of the Association of European Journalists yesterday that the press was "in danger". The Government, he said, wanted a pluralistic press, but this was threatened by rising costs, especially of newsprint.

He said a special subsidy of 60m francs (£6.4m) would be made available to the daily and weekly press to compensate partly for the increase in the cost of newsprint.

The money will be distributed to the newspapers in proportion to their circulation, as was a similar subsidy in 1972, at the time of the crisis which led to the disappearance of the tabloid *Paris-Jour*.

Two Paris newspapers are in difficulties at the moment. The popular daily, *Le Parisien Libéré*, has not appeared for several days because of a dispute between the main printing union and the management, which wants to trim costs and abolish a virtual closed shop which makes this impossible.

At *France Soir*, the popular evening paper, the journalists have decided on a 24-hour strike when the new editor-in-chief takes up his post. They insist on being associated with appointments of this kind, especially at a time when the staff is threatened with lay-offs.

Giscard support for EEC praised by Mr Teng

From Our Own Correspondent
Paris, May 14

Mr Teng Hsiao-ping, the Chinese First Deputy Prime Minister, had further talks this afternoon with President Giscard d'Estaing, their fourth meeting in 24 hours.

Yesterday they had talks followed by a state dinner at the Elysée; and today they met for luncheon at the Chinese Ambassador's residence (where the menu included such delicacies as swallownest soup, stuffed Peking duck and Chinese wines) before proceeding to their afternoon session at the Elysée.

Last night, in reply to the President's toast, Mr Teng returned to his favourite theme of the threat of the superpowers to the peace of Europe. Without naming Russia, he said that "the one which insists more particularly on peace and security is the very one who holds under a flagrant military threat the peoples of our world, and especially the European peoples. Let the superpowers continue their rivalry and it will certainly end up one day or another in war."

But he was not pessimistic, he continued. "We rejoice that the French Government under the leadership of President Giscard d'Estaing pursues its efforts to promote the union of Western Europe. We hope that a united Europe will play a more active part in international affairs."

This morning Mr Teng visited a farm 30 miles east of Paris.

Mr Joshua Nkomo, the Rhodesian nationalist leader, at the House of Commons yesterday with Mr Callaghan, Foreign Secretary.

Journalist shot in Brussels

Brussels, May 14.—Unknown persons shot dead a Yugoslav journalist in his flat yesterday, police said. He was the second Yugoslav immigrant to be murdered in Brussels in just over two month.

On March 8, Mr Borivoje Elagojevic, an antique dealer and restaurant owner, was shot dead. *Le Soir* said it had been told that two Yugoslav hired killers recently arrived in Brussels from West Germany.—UPI.

Strikers stop all Italian papers

Rome, May 14.—Italian journalists and printers were on strike today. There will be no newspapers tomorrow. The strike, called by the National Federation of Journalists, is a protest against the Government's failure to ensure the survival of the Turin newspaper *Gazetta del Popolo*. It has been managed by its own staff for some 10 months, after a new owner purchased it and decided to stop publishing.

Rebuke over Berlin death

From Our Own Correspondent
Bonn, May 14

East Germany's Permanent Representative in Bonn was summoned to the Chancellory today and roundly rebuked over the drowning of a five-year-old boy in Berlin.

The boy, the son of a Turkish worker employed in West Berlin, fell off a footbridge into a waterway marking the boundary between West Berlin and East German territory. The East Germans refused to allow West Berlin firemen called to the scene to enter their side of the water to rescue the child, and the boy died.

The normally chilly relationship between the two German states is handled in Bonn by the Chancellory.

A strongly worded statement from the Bonn Government said that West Germany, like the West Berlin Government and the allied authorities in the city, considered that all legal istic and political considerations should be set aside when life was in danger.

Laotian rioters kidnap three Americans and ransack aid programme offices

From Bruce Palling
Vientiane, May 14

Laotian demonstrators today took three American aid officials hostage in Savannakher, 150 miles from here, and ransacked the offices of the United States Agency for International Development (AID) in Luang Prabang.

Mr Christian Chapman, the United States charge d'affaires, has formally protested to the Laotian Government about the attacks and the lack of action by the Pathet Lao and Vientianne police officers, said to be on the scene in Luang Prabang.

The three American aid officials held hostage in Savannakhet are not thought to be in any physical danger and are being held at the provincial governor's house until a coalition government delegation is sent to the town to settle complaints about the deteriorating economic situation, according to American Embassy sources.

The AID compound in the picturesque royal capital of Luang Prabang is normally staffed by about a dozen officials although all but four or five have been withdrawn in the past week after similar demonstrations elsewhere against the presence of the agency.

The estimated 2,000 people involved in the Luang Prabang demonstration held a rally early in the morning with demands for the removal of the Vientiane-side governor and for a number of economic measures to prevent hoarding and lower prices of essential commodities.

The protesters split into two groups, one going to the governor's office and another to the AID compound. At one point the radio station was seized and a declaration broadcast, according to Laotian employees of the agency in Luang Prabang who have been in telephone contact with Vientiane.

The demonstrators, mostly students and members of labour and teacher organizations, then moved into the single-storey buildings in the AID compound. The four or five Americans left for the safety of an hotel on the outskirts of Luang Prabang. The building was then ransacked, windows were broken, typewriters were thrown out of the windows and papers and documents torn up.

The demonstrators also entered stores in Luang Prabang and seized rice and other foodstuffs which they say have been hoarded. They are to sell them tomorrow at reduced prices.

Food prices are reported to have doubled in the past few weeks as the only access is by air from Vientiane and much of the surrounding countryside is under Pathet Lao control.

Preparing way for changes in SW Africa

From Our Own Correspondent
Cape Town, May 14

A carefully selected group of about 100 civil servants in South-West Africa (Namibia) being used to prepare the population for social and political changes in the near future. According to one source, the primary objective is to prepare the 100,000 whites in the mandated territory for major deviations from the apartheid policy introduced by the South African Government.

The selected people will address opinion makers in such organizations as teachers' and farmers' associations on the necessity for change in preparation for proposed constitution talks involving all racial groups.

The campaign is clearly tied to the United Nations' demand for South Africa to declare its intention to relinquish control

SE Asians seek contact with new regimes

From Our Correspondent
Kuala Lumpur, May 14

The five members of the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) have agreed to use every opportunity to establish contact with the new Governments in Cambodia and South Vietnam, officials said today.

But otherwise their Foreign Ministers appear to have failed to devise a common stance towards the communist states which all agree are potentially dangerous. Their meeting is likely to end tomorrow with little more achieved than an exchange of views.

Even within the formal ASEAN framework of the occasion, a bland treaty of amity and cooperation appears to have run into problems.

Our Brussels Correspondent writes: The European Community has established formal links for the first time with members of ASEAN. A joint study group is to meet at least twice yearly to discuss ways in which the EEC can help to promote the economic development of the region.

Danes to send Vietnamese children home

Copenhagen, May 14.—Mr Andersen, the Danish Foreign Minister, said today that the Government would send back to Vietnam 208 South Vietnamese children now living in an orphanage on the island of Livoe.

Replying to a parliamentary question, he said: "Part of the reason the children came to Denmark was that it was impossible at the time to get detailed information about their safety in Vietnam."

The children arrived on April 30 from a Saigon orphanage run by Mr Henning Becker, a journalist. In an attempt to keep them in Denmark, Mr Becker has lodged a complaint with the Human Rights Commission in Strasbourg against the Danish Government.—Reuter.

Our Geneva Correspondent writes: About 10,000 Indo-China refugees will be moved shortly to countries of asylum other than the United States, the Inter-Governmental Committee for European Migration said today. The main receiving countries will be France, Canada and Australia.

France and South Vietnam to exchange envoys

From Our Own Correspondent
Paris, May 14

France and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam have decided from today to raise their respective missions to the status of embassies. An exchange of ambassadors will take place shortly.

This was announced after this morning's meeting of the Council of Ministers. In the meantime, M Michel Huriet, who was appointed French representative to the PRG on the day before the fall of Saigon, will act as Chargé d'Affaires.

M Jean-Marie Merillon, who was Ambassador to South Vietnam under the former President Thieu, and who remained in the capital after the communist takeover, will return to Paris.

Saigon, May 14.—Resistance is continuing against the communist forces in some areas of South Vietnam, according to Saigon liberation radio. It said today: "Some reactionary elements have rejected cooperation with the Provisional Revolutionary Army Government and resisted in some areas of the country.

Some sources in Saigon say that the resistance is being put up by members of the Buddhist Hoa Hao sect.

Well informed sources said that Mrs Binh, the PRG Foreign Minister, had arrived in Saigon.—Reuter.

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OVERSEAS

Libya ends war of words with Egypt

From Our Foreign Staff

Libya has agreed to halt its propaganda campaign against Egypt. The ending of the campaign which brought relations between the two countries almost to breaking point coincides with a visit to Libya by Mr Kosygin, the Soviet Prime Minister.

According to press reports from Cairo and Tripoli, the agreement was achieved by a mediation mission from the National Assembly of the Federation of Arab Republics.

The assembly delegation saw President Sadat last Saturday and then flew to Tripoli for talks with Colonel Gaddafi, the Libyan leader, on Tuesday.

The Libyan news agency JANA said yesterday that the talks had called for the consolidation of the federation. It quoted Tripoli radio as saying that it had been decided to stop the radio campaign against Egypt as a result of meetings between the assembly delegation and members of the people's committee which runs the radio station.

According to the Cairo newspaper *Al Gomhouria*, Colonel Gaddafi expressed regret for the anti-Egyptian campaign when he met members of the assembly delegation. It quoted him as saying that he was not responsible for the campaign, which had been conducted by the people's committee in charge of information.

Egyptian officials welcomed the Libyan decision as a hopeful sign. Relations between Egypt and Libya, which were considering a merger only two years ago, deteriorated to the point where President Sadat recently described Colonel Gaddafi as "100 per cent sick". The remark was made after personal attacks by the Libyan press on Mr Sadat and his family.

In a dispatch from Tripoli yesterday, Tass news agency said Mr Kosygin had met Colonel Gaddafi for conversations which were held in a friendly atmosphere.

Israel police stop and search Arab taxis coming from the West Bank yesterday as a precautionary measure on the eve of the anniversary of Israel's statehood; but an Arab passes unnoticed on his donkey.

Jordan seen as Arab 'duty trouble-maker'

From Eric Marsden
Jerusalem, May 14

The Israel Army has "taken the necessary precautions" in response to Jordan's action in moving tanks and troops towards the river, it was officially disclosed in Jerusalem today. This is not such an ominous statement as it may seem. Whatever is going on along the Jordan river probably has more political than military significance.

Jordan's deployment near the confrontation line was disclosed by Mr Shimon Peres, the Israel Defence Minister, who has given several warnings in recent weeks of increased military activity. Commentators in the Israel press have taken up the same theme, emphasizing that King Husain appeared to be adopting a more warlike mood, and was more likely to commit his forces fully in the next Middle East war.

One leading commentator has forecast that Jordan will not be content with a containing role against Israel but will attempt to strike across the West Bank at Jerusalem.

Mr Peres made his statement during a tour of the Jordan valley and assured settlers there that it would remain in Israel's hands as a security border. He also emphasized that the settlements along the river were preventing Jordan from advancing forces towards Jerusalem, and that the city could not be considered secure unless it was protected by a belt of further settlements.

In recent months, there have been reports of renewed activity by Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) groups in the Jordan valley—and now a return of the Jordan Army. This is being interpreted in Jerusalem as a sign that Jordan is responding to Syrian overtures for a joint policy against Israel in readiness for another outbreak of fighting.

General Haim Herzog, in an Israel radio commentary, suggested today that Jordan was joining the Arab game of creating an eve of war atmosphere in the Middle East and was acting as "duty trouble-maker".

He speculated that this might be the signal for an Arab sell-out of the PLO, which had failed to produce results after being named at Rabat as sole spokesman for the Palestinians; and that King Husain was seeking to take over again at the price of dropping his conciliatory attitude.

The general added that Jordan was playing a very dangerous game, as it was against its interests to create tension along the border. This is not the only possible interpretation of the shift in Jordan-Israel relations.

The political storm over the Jordan is another sign of the divergence between Israel and American policies. Only a few hours after Mr Peres had given his warning to King Husain, Dr Kissinger, the American Secretary of State, was praising Jordan's moderation in the Middle East conflict and defending Washington's decision to supply it with Hawk missiles.

Egypt confident in US ability to forge peace

From Paul Martin
Beirut, May 14

President Sadat of Egypt today reaffirmed his confidence in United States ability to forge a Middle East settlement, declaring that the Americans held "90 per cent of the cards in the game".

Speaking at the end of the Kuwait leg of his current Arab tour, he said he would cooperate with anyone, "even the Devil", to achieve a Middle East solution.

Mr Sadat then flew to Baghdad for two days of talks with Iraqi leaders. As in other Arab capitals on his itinerary, he will try to hammer out something approaching a common Arab strategy for his Salzburg meeting with President Ford on June 1 and 2.

At a press conference after his talks in Kuwait, President Sadat concentrated on the United States role in the search for a Middle East settlement. Declarating that a new attempt by Dr Kissinger to get negotiations under way again would be welcomed by Egypt, he emphasized that the next move was up to Washington.

He would like to see "as many West European countries as possible" and a number of non-aligned states included in the Geneva talks. "We want guarantees and accordingly the Geneva conference should be enlarged with the inclusion of these countries to secure these guarantees", Mr Sadat said.

His visit to Baghdad is the first by an Egyptian President. In addition to his wider discussions on the Middle East crisis, he will also sound out the possibility of mediation in the present ideological battle between Iraq and Syria. The two countries are on the verge of a complete diplomatic break, threatening the Arab world with its most serious split since the pre-1967 era.

Although President Sadat would like to have a hand in settling the dispute, he is aware of the difficulties in such a task. Already several Arab attempts to settle the dispute have failed. The Egyptian leader will, however, have the opportunity of sounding out the Syrians as well when he visits Damascus on the last stop-over of his tour.

In an interview with the Beirut magazine, *Al Hawadess*, published today, Mr Sadat said he would ask President Ford in Salzburg for American financial aid to help settle his outstanding debt to the Soviet Union. He again emphasized that all efforts to evoke a sympathetic Soviet response to Egypt's financial problems had been in vain.

Mr Sadat also questioned the motives behind the present visit to Libya of Mr Kosygin, the Soviet Prime Minister. "I cannot understand the Soviet position", Mr Sadat said. "The Soviet Union has long been attacking Gaddafi (the Libyan leader). Now they send their Prime Minister to Tripoli. They also agree to sell arms to Libya which they deny to Egypt." He pointed out that Moscow had frequently complained of Colonel Gaddafi's persistent criticism of communism and the Soviet Union.

There had been reports that the Soviet Union had softpedalled on the question of rescheduling Egypt's debt during the recent visit to Moscow of Mr Ismail Fahmi, the Egyptian Foreign Minister. However, Mr Sadat's latest remarks are the first official indication that there has not been any shift in the Soviet position on this issue.

"They (the Soviet leaders) will not even give me a period of grace", Mr Sadat told the magazine. "We are at present contacting Arab countries for speedy action to straighten out Egypt's economy and enable her to honour her commitments to the Soviet Union and others. These contacts are not confined to the Arab states but will also be extended to the United States."

The total Egyptian debt to the Soviet Union, accumulated over the years of Egypt's dependence on the Russians for military equipment, is estimated at more than $2,000m (£870m).

In brief

Ceylon party leader resigns

Colombo, May 14.—Mr J. R. Jayewardene, leader of the Opposition in the Ceylon National Assembly has designed from his seat in a campaign to make the Government hold a general election this year.

His decision came after reports that the Government would amend the constitution to prevent MPs resigning their seats in order to recontest them.

Anguilla visitor

Mr Ronald Webster, leader of the Anguilla Council, arrives in London next Monday to discuss the island's constitutional status. He is pressing for the ending of all constitutional ties with St Kitts by May 30.

Manson attacker

San Francisco, May 14.—A prisoner was shot and slightly wounded by guards today during an attack in the prison exercise yard on Charles Manson, the man convicted of the Sharon Tate murders in 1969.

Complaint postponed

Nicosia, May 14.—The Greek Cypriot leadership has decided to postpone an appearance before the Human Rights Commission in Strasbourg with complaints of atrocities by the Turks during their invasion of the island last year.

Invitation to Paris

Paris, May 14. — President Giscard d'Estaing has invited President Francisco Costa Gomes to France from June 4 to 7 and the invitation has been accepted.

A seat for Hanoi

Geneva, May 14. — The World Health Assembly today admitted North Vietnam to membership, as well as Togo and Mozambique

Sir Seretse arrives

Georgetown, May 14.—President Sir Seretse Khama of Botswana, accompanied by Lady Khama, arrived in Guyana yesterday on a three-day visit.

Romania calls for abolition of Nato and Warsaw Pact military organizations

Vienna, May 14.—The Romanian Communist Party proposed today that the military organizations of Nato and the Warsaw Pact should be dissolved as a first step towards abolishing both alliances.

This course would be fully in keeping with the requirements of détente and of real security", the party newspaper *Scinteia* said in an article marking the twentieth anniversary of the seven-nation Warsaw Pact. *Scinteia* recalled it was official Soviet bloc policy that the Warsaw Pact would be abolished at the same time as Nato, but that abolition of the military organizations of both alliances should be "a first stage to this effect".

Romania, which takes a strongly independent position within the Soviet block, has called for improvement of the political organization of the Warsaw Pact.

The political side of the Warsaw treaty has to be even more strengthened, with a view to accentuating the course of détente and cooperation in Europe and the whole world", *Scinteia* said.

Czechoslovakia today once again proposed the abolition of the Warsaw Pact through an article in the Communist Party newspaper *Rude Pravo*. The newspaper made the proposal contingent on a new system of collective security in Europe and the abolition of Nato.—Reuter and AP.

Warsaw, May 14.—The Warsaw Pact states today celebrated the twentieth anniversary of the alliance amid optimism that the tide of events was moving in their favour.

Mr Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Polish State Council, welcomed parliamentarians from the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Romania and Bulgaria. After listing the pact's successes since its foundation in Warsaw he called for an intensification of peaceful cooperation with all states.

Today's low-key meeting of Pact parliamentarians seemed a deliberate move to play down the purely military aspect of the alliance at a time of détente, observers said.

Polish comment has emphasized the improved climate in Europe, including better relations with West Germany, and attributed this to the strength of the Warsaw Pact armies.

General Eugeniusz Molczyk, Polish deputy Defence Minister, wrote today in *Trybuna Ludu*, the party newspaper, that the pact had enabled socialist states to consolidate the victory they achieved 30 years ago over German fascism.

The absence of military officials from the meeting was viewed by Western observers as a détente gesture. But the newspaper *Zolnierz Polski*, organ of the Polish armed forces, said today: "We are concerned by the fact that the Nato war machine is being expanded and the West German Bundeswehr continuously developed. There are still advocates of war adventures among the most reactionary imperialist forces."—Reuter and UPI.

Moscow, May 14. — *Pravda* said today the Warsaw Pact was celebrating its anniversary as "a stable, mighty alliance of states united by the common great tasks of building communism".

The pact "has become an organic element of the socialist commonwealth which expresses the will of the peoples of the fraternal countries for unity of action in the struggle for peace and socialism", it said.—Reuter.

Mr Stans fined $5,000 for campaign law violations

From Patrick Brogan
Washington, May 14

Mr Maurice Stans, the former Secretary of Commerce, was fined $5,000 (about £2,170) today after pleading guilty to three misdemeanour charges of violating campaign finance laws while he was finance director of the Committee to Reelect the President in 1972.

A number of companies have been charged with making illegal corporate contributions to Mr Nixon's reelection campaign and have been fined. Mr Stans was the man who solicited and accepted the money (he raised over $60m in all); and he was under intense investigation by the Watergate special prosecutor, who finally agreed with the lawyer that he should plead guilty to these minor charges. He assured the judge who sentenced him that he did not intentionally violate any law. "What I did, I did in good faith", he said, "and in the belief it was the proper thing to do."

Each of the five charges bore a maximum sentence of a year's imprisonment; but the judge decided instead to impose the maximum fines.

Mr Stans is the third member of Mr Nixon's Cabinet to be sentenced. The others are Mr John Mitchell, former Attorney-General, who is appealing against his conviction for Watergate, and Mr Richard Kleindienst, who succeeded him as Attorney-General. Mr Kleindienst pleaded guilty to a minor charge and was given a month's suspended prison sentence for failing to tell the truth to a congressional committee.

Mr Spiro Agnew, Mr Nixon's first Vice-President, pleaded "no contest" to a tax evasion charge; and Mr Stans, Mr Mitchell and Mr John Connally, the former Secretary to the Treasury, were all acquitted on other charges.

Death sentence for punch on nose demanded

Ankara, May 14.—Turkey's state prosecutor today demanded the death sentence for a man accused of punching Mr Suleyman Demirel, the Prime Minister, on the nose.

The man, identified as Vural Onsel, appeared in the state security court in Ankara today, accused of violating the constitution to a degree punishable by execution. When asked what his profession was, he said: "I am a revolutionary."

Mr Demirel was resting at home today after yesterday's attack, which left him with a broken nose that needed four stitches.

The prosecution said Mr Onsel had travelled to West Germany and Cyprus over the past few years. West German authorities had expelled him for alleged subversive activities connected with Marxist groups. Mr Onsel had told police he belonged to a branch of the self-styled Turkish People's Liberation Army, an outlawed group.—Reuter.

New Army chief appointed in Argentina

Buenos Aires, May 14.—A general closely linked with right-wing members of Señora Perón's government took command of the Argentine Army today after the resignation of his predecessor because of disagreements with the Defence Minister.

The new Army chief is General Alberto Numa Laplane, aged 50, who until yesterday commanded the powerful First Army Corps based on the outskirts of Buenos Aires. He is a close associate of one of Señora Perón's advisers. The two are widely credited with planning recent purges of opposed left-wing elements from the Peronist movement.—Reuter.

Strikers give up in riot-torn Pacific mining town

Panguna, May 14.—Weary and hungry strikers emerged today from hiding in the jungle and mountains round the copper mining town of Panguna, in Bougainville, one of the Solomon Islands, to surrender to armed police.

Police moved into Panguna in force after Papua-New Guinea workers at the big Bougainville copper mine, striking for better pay and conditions, rampaged through the town wrecking buildings and vehicles. By late afternoon about 750 men had been herded into a makeshift detention compound.

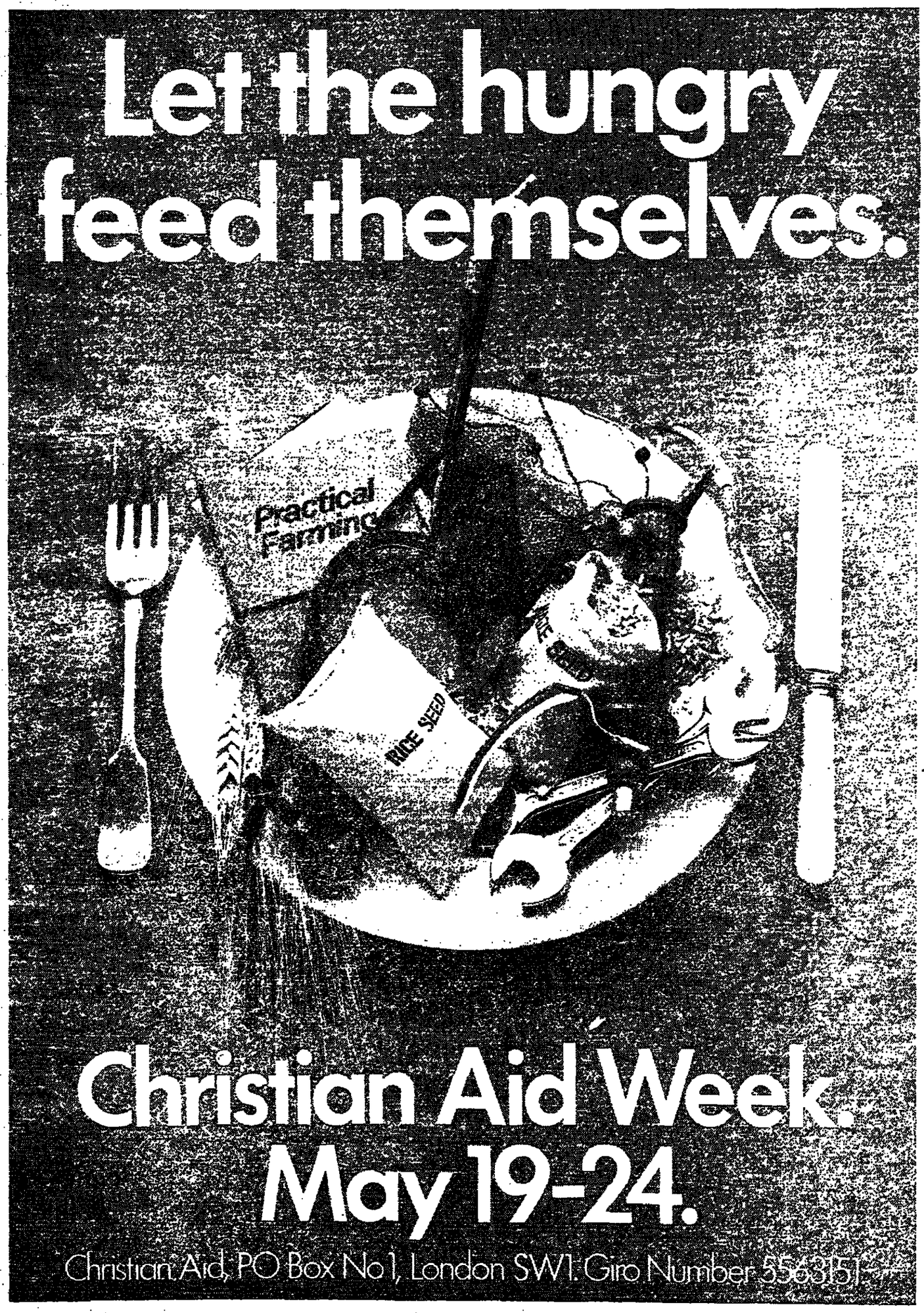
While Panguna remained firmly in the control of police, the strikers switched their attention last night to the small coastal resort of Loloho.

According to police reports, some 60 to 70 of the strikers ransacked expatriate-owned weekend homes, looting personal effects, wrecking gardens and smashing the interiors of about 35 bungalows.

Officials of Bougainville Copper Ltd, a subsidiary of the British-owned Rio Tinto-Zinc group, said they had not yet decided when to reopen the mine. The production losses are estimated at about £290,000 a day.

A company spokesman said that all workers convicted in court of offences against Bougainville Copper Ltd would be dismissed, in line with normal company policy.

"It looks as though we will have to recruit skilled personnel from overseas."—Reuter.



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Mr. M. Cooper.

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Apply Mr J. M. Robertson (01-839 2366 Ext. 47).

COOK/HOUSEKEEPER. — Required for small modern house, daily help also employed. Two in family, own sitting room, bedroom, bathroom and T.V., very good wages for someone used to private service and with personal references. Interview essential. Reply: Polo Cottage, Midhurst, Sussex.

YOUNG EXPERIENCED English-speaking part-time Nanny wanted for 2 children aged 3 years and 8 months 3 or 3 full days per week. References essential, salary negotiable. Near East Finchley tube station. Tel. 01-348 3207, do not phone Friday night or all day Saturday.

MOTHER'S HELP needed for very large friendly and happy family. English speaking and references essential, own large room, salary negotiable, other help kept. Near East Finchley tube. Tel. 01-348 3207. Do not phone Friday night or all day Saturday.

MATRON/SRN for Luxurious Rest Home. Ten residents. Beautiful north Hampshire Downs, must be caring person, scope for initiative. Salary above average. Ring 026 476229.

INTELLIGENT, responsible Mother's Help required now for mad house in Fulham to look after two children aged 2 and 3. Good salary, own bedroom, bathroom and TV.—Phone 01-736 5266.

SCOTLAND.—Super sailing Hotel, on West Coast, requires one or two attractive young ladies for restaurant. Apply Loch Melfort Hotel, Arduaine, By Oban, Argyle. Tel: Kilmelfort 2333.

MANSERVANT for titled bachelor own lovely self-contained flat, district South Kensington: £30 p.w. net. References and cooking essential.—01-373 0905/2198.

MADRID. — Required urgently, mature, experienced Nanny, minimum 18 months.—Belgravia Bureau, 584 4343.

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ASSISTANT COOK REQUIRED for Country House in Surrey. Good conditions of service. Salary £30.00 per week.—Apply Box 2574 M, The Times.

AU PAIR BUREAU PICCADILLY offers best jobs London or abroad. Call 87 Regent St., W.1. 930 4757.

BUTLER REQUIRED for titled lady in Belgravia. — Reply with all details to Box 2572 M, The Times.

BUTLER required for modern country house near Saffron Walden, Essex. Duties will be those expected in a sporting household, where there are other staff. Single man preferred to live in, but cottage can be made available for couple. Ability to drive essential. Experience and impeccable references are needed. Age immaterial but unlikely to be suitable for over 50s.—Please reply to Box 2394 M, The Times.

EXPERIENCED N.N.E.B. 20-25 years, required for London Home. 2 children, 19 months and 7 years. Top wages according to age and experience. For further details please phone 203 2866 or 455 3281 anytime.

EXPERIENCED NANNY, over 35, required for first baby starting in Central London now, then Jeddah in Autumn. Permanent post offering first class conditions and salary to right applicant. Tel: Helping Hands, 01-373 2588.

ITALIAN GENTLEMAN, resident in Rome, requires a smart, intelligent lady around 45 years of age, as Housekeeper, to cook and administer duties in household. Excellent living conditions provided. Salary to be negotiated. Knowledge of Italian advantageous, but not essential.—Apply in writing providing telephone number to Mr G. Matarrese, Via Toscana 1, Rome. Applicants to be contacted and interviewed in London.

KITZBUHEL.—Summer cook, for private chalet. Early June-end August, September. Ring, before 9.30 a.m. or after 6 p.m., Goring 2350.

ODDMAN REQUIRED for Country House in Surrey. Other resident and non-resident staff employed. Private service experience required. Very good salary.—Apply with fullest details to Box 2573 M, The Times.

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SUFFOLK. — Working-housekeeper, 2 adults; good salary; quarters; colour TV. — British Agency (1852), Horsham. Tel. 5571.

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PUBLIC NOTICES

CHURCH COMMISSIONERS
PASTORAL MEASURE 1968

Notice is hereby given by the Church Commissioners that they have PREPARED A DRAFT PASTORAL SCHEME to implement proposals sent to them by the Bishop of Lincoln for uniting the parishes of Miningsby; and East Kirkby and for making a declaration of redundancy in respect of the parish church of the parish of Miningsby.

A copy of the draft scheme may be inspected at the noticeboards of the parish churches of the parishes of Miningsby; and East Kirkby.

A copy may also be obtained or inspected during normal office hours upon application to the Church Commissioners' office.

Any representations with respect to the draft scheme should be made in writing to the Church Commissioners and should reach their offices not later than 23 June 1975.

S. P. OSMOND.
Secretary,
1 Millbank, London SW1P 3JZ.
Date: 12 May 1975.

CHARITY COMMISSION

Charity—Royal Observer Corps Benevolent Fund.

Scheme including the reconstruction of the body of trustees.

Ref.: 209640-1-L1.

The Charity Commissioners propose to ESTABLISH a SCHEME for this and other purposes. Copies of the proposed Scheme will be supplied on written request to the Charity Commission, 14 Ryder Street, London, S.W.1, quoting the reference above, and may also be seen at that address.

Objections and suggestions may be sent to the Commissioners within one month from today.

CHARITY COMMISSION

The Marine Society

Scheme making new provision for the government and administration of the Charity and for its purposes.

Ref.: L233780-L8.

The Charity Commissioners propose to SETTLE a SCHEME for submission to the Home Secretary for this and other purposes. Copies of the proposed scheme will be supplied on written request to the Charity Commission, 14 Ryder Street, London, SW1 (quoting the above reference) and may also be seen at that address.

Objections and suggestions may be sent to the Commissioners within one month from today.

CHARITY COMMISSION

Charity—THE HERBERT WHITWORTH LIMITED SCHOLARSHIP FUND Scheme for the alteration of the objects of the Charity and the reconstruction of the body of trustees.

Ref. 325133-1-L1.

The Charity Commissioners have made an Order ESTABLISHING a SCHEME for this and other purposes. Copies can be obtained by written request to the Charity Commission, 14 Ryder Street, London, S.W.1 (quoting ref. no. 325133-1-L1) and may also be seen at that address.

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Applications are invited for a NERC Studentship for work leading to a Ph.D. under the supervision of Professor H. Smith on

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The stipend will not be less than £880 per annum. Candidates who expect to obtain an Upper Second or First Class Degree in a relevant subject are invited to apply to Prof. H. Smith, University of Nottingham, School of Agriculture, Sutton Bonington, Loughborough, LE12 5RD, Leicestershire, giving a brief curriculum vitae.

STUDENTSHIPS

University of Warwick

RESEARCH STUDENTSHIP IN STATISTICS

Applications are invited for an S.R.C. Studentship in the Department of Statistics, tenable from 1st September, 1975, from candidates who have, or expect to obtain, a good honours degree or M.Sc. in Mathematics or Statistics.

Candidates should be interested in pursuing research, leading to Ph.D., in either Bayesian Inference, Spatial Processes, or Forecasting.

Further details from the Academic Registrar, University of Warwick, Coventry CV4 7AL.

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TRANSFER BOOKS

BRITISH TRANSPORT DOCKS BOARD

Notice is hereby given that the Transfer Registers of the Southampton Harbour Board 6¾% Redeemable Stock 1985/1990 will be closed from 18th May, 1975 to 31st May, 1975, both dates inclusive, for preparation of Interest Warrants.

C. T. DOLLIMORE
Registrar

Town Quay Offices, Town Quay, Southampton, 2nd May, 1975.

DRAWING OF BONDS

ALLMANNA SVENSKA ELEKTRISKA A.B.
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Bondholders of the above Loan are advised that the Redemption due on the 15th June, 1975, i.e. U.S.$1,261,000 Nominal, has been effected by purchase.

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15th May, 1975.

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YOUNG BUSINESSMAN going to California. Legal business commissions accepted.—624 9559 or 723 8789 evenings.

CONTRACTS & TENDERS

TENDER NOTICE

SEALED TENDERS are invited on behalf of the President of India for supply of 22 Nos. of Cash Register Machines for Telephone Revenue accounting units of P&T Department, Government of India. The cost of the Equipment will be financed from Free Foreign Exchange resources.

2. Intending tenderers may obtain copy of Tender documents containing commercial conditions and the relevant technical specifications from the Asst. Director General (Imports), Room No. 514, P&T Directorate, New Delhi (India), on payment of £1.06 (non-refundable) quoting Tender No. 10-20/73-MMD dt. 16.4.75 by means of a crossed Postal Order (encashable at Parliament Street Post Office, New Delhi) or a crossed Demand Draft on any schedule Bank in New Delhi, drawn in favour of the section Office C&A Office of the D.G.P.&T. New Delhi-110001. 3. Due and opening dates of the tenders are 16.00 hrs July 24 and 11.30 hrs July 25 1975, respectively.

LEGAL NOTICES

No. 001383 of 1974

In the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE Chancery Division Group A in the matter of CORNISH RIVIERA KNITWEAR Limited and in the matter of WESTERN HAND KNIT Limited and in the matter of The Companies Act 1948.

Notice is hereby given that an Originating SUMMONS was on 21st April 1975 ISSUED out of Her Majesty's High Court of Justice upon the Application of the above-named Cornish Riviera Knitwear Limited (hereinafter called "the Transferee Company") whose registered office is situate at 64 Cornwall Street, Plymouth, consequent upon an Order of the said Court dated 24th March 1975 (sanctioning a SCHEME of ARRANGEMENT and Amalgamation) for an Order under Section 208(2) of the above-mentioned Act that the undertaking and all the property, assets and rights real and personal of the above-named Western Hand Knit Limited (hereinafter called "the Transferor Company") be transferred to and vest in the Transferee Company without further act or deed and that all the liabilities and obligations of the Transferor Company be transferred to and become the liabilities and obligations of the Transferee Company, that all proceedings (if any) now pending by or against the Transferor Company be continued by or against the Transferee Company, and for the allotment and issue without further application of the Preference and Ordinary Shares in the Transferee Company to such holders of Preference and Ordinary Shares in the Transferor Company as are entitled thereto and for the dissolution of the Transferor Company as in the said section provided.

And notice is further given that the said Originating Summons is directed to be heard before the Registrar of the Companies Court Room No. 301 Thomas More Building, Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London, W.C.2, on Friday the 23rd day of May 1975 at 2.15 o'clock in the afternoon. Any person interested in the assets or liabilities of the Transferor Company, whether as a creditor or otherwise affected by the said proposed transfer of the Transferor Company's assets and liabilities, desirous of being heard on the said Application should appear at the time of hearing in person or by Counsel or Solicitor for the purpose. The terms of the said Application can in the meantime be inspected at the offices of the undermentioned Solicitors on any day (other than a Saturday or Sunday) during the usual business hours or a copy thereof will be furnished to any such person requiring the same by the undermentioned Solicitors.

Dated this 14th day of May 1975.

BOWER, COTTON & BOWER, 4 Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, EC4A 1HL, Agents for Bond Pearce & Co., Plymouth. Solicitors for the above-named Company.

THE COMPANIES ACT 1948 In the Matter of SAUSMAREZ CARY & HARRIS Limited Nature of Business: Financial adviser and consultants.

WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 14th April 1975.

DATE AND PLACE OF FIRST MEETINGS:

CREDITORS 29th May 1975, at Room 239 Templar House, 81 High Holborn, London, WC1V 6NP at 4.00 o'clock.

CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day at the same place at 4.30 o'clock.

L R BATES Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

In the Matter of The Companies Act 1948 In the Matter of JOHN BRADLEY (METALS) Limited—in liquidation.

I, JOHN ALBERT FREEMAN, Chartered Accountant of 8 Manchester Road, Bury, Lancashire do hereby give notice of my APPOINTMENT as LIQUIDATOR in the above matter by an order of Court dated the 30th April, 1975.

JOHN A. FREEMAN, Liquidator.

Dated this 7th day of May, 1975.

In the Matter of G. W. DAY & COMPANY Limited.

By order of the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE dated the 4th day of December 1973, GEORGE ALFRED WALE of 418/422, Strand, London, WC2R 0PH, has been APPOINTED LIQUIDATOR of the above-named company with a committee of inspection.

Dated this 12th day of May 1975.

G. A. WALE.

LEGAL NOTICES

No. 001558 of 1975.

In the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE Chancery Division Companies Court In the Matter of RICHARD HECHT & COMPANY, Limited and in the Matter of The Companies Act, 1948.

Notice is hereby given, that a PETITION for the WINDING UP of the above-named Company by the High Court of Justice was on the 6th day of May, 1975, presented to the said Court by F. & J. Stringer Limited whose registered office is situate at 6 Great Marlborough Street, Manchester 1, Textile Converters, and that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Court sitting at the Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London, London, WC2A 2LL on the 9th day of June, 1975, and any creditor or contributory of the said Company desirous to support or oppose the making of an Order on the said Petition may appear at the time of hearing, in person or by his counsel, for that purpose; and a copy of the Petition will be furnished by the undersigned to any creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring such copy on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

HERBERT OPPENHEIMER NATHAN & VANDYK, 20 Copthall Avenue, London Wall, London, E.C.2, Solicitors for the Petitioner.

NOTE.—Any person who intends to appear on the hearing of the said Petition must serve on or send by post to the above-named notice in writing of his intention so to do. The notice must state the name and address of the person, or, if a firm, the name and address of the firm, and must be signed by the person or firm, or his or their solicitor (if any), and must be served, or, if posted, must be sent by post in sufficient time to reach the above-named not later than 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the 6th day of June, 1975.

In the Matter of SIXTY-FIVE (PRIVATE) TRUST Limited and in the Matter of The Companies Act 1948.

Notice is hereby given that the creditors of the above-named Company, which is being voluntarily wound up, are required, on or before the 6th day of June, 1975, to send in their full Christian and surnames, their addresses and descriptions, full particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their Solicitors (if any), to the undersigned Paul Frederick Martin Shewell of Abacus House, Gutter Lane, Cheapside, London EC2V 8AH the Liquidator of the said Company, and, if so required by notice in writing from the said Liquidator, are, personally or by their Solicitors, to come in and prove their debts or claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

Dated this 8th day of May 1975.

P. F. M. SHEWELL, Liquidator.

This notice is purely formal. All known creditors have been or will be paid in full.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 In the Matter of GAYCROSS BUILDERS Limited. Nature of Business: Builders.

WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 21st April, 1975.

DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS:

CREDITORS 28th May, 1975, at Room G20, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, EC1N 2HD, at 2.00 o'clock.

CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day and at the same place at 2.30 o'clock.

D. A. WILLIAMS, Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 In the Matter of HOUSE OF HOPPEN Limited. Nature of Business: Manufacturers and wholesalers of ladies garments.

WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 14th April, 1975.

DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS:

CREDITORS 29th May, 1975, at Room 239, Templar House, 81 High Holborn, London, WC1V 6NP, at 10.30 o'clock.

CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day and the same place at 11.00 o'clock.

L. R. BATES, Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 In the Matter of LONDON INTERNATIONAL ANTIQUES FAIR Limited. Nature of Business: Exhibition proprietors.

WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 14th April, 1975.

DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS:

CREDITORS 28th May, 1975, at Room G20, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London EC1N 2HD, at 2.00 o'clock.

CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day and at the same place at 2.30 o'clock.

D. A. WILLIAMS, Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 In the Matter of O B D & P Limited. Nature of Business: Film Developers.

WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 14th April, 1975.

DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS:

CREDITORS 28th May, 1975, at Room G20, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, EC1N 2HD, at 11.00 o'clock.

CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day and at the same place at 11.30 o'clock.

N. SADDLER, Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 In the Matter of LIVEWARE (LONDON) Limited Nature of Business: Musical equipment hirers.

WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 21st April 1975

DATE AND PLACE OF FIRST MEETINGS:

CREDITORS 30th May 1975, at Room G20 Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct London, EC1N 2HD at 11.00 o'clock.

CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day and at the same place at 11.30 o'clock.

N SADDLER, Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

The Companies Acts 1948 to 1967 TRANSACTORS Limited

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to section 293 of the Companies Act 1948, that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the above-named Company will be held at 13 Wimpole Street, London, W1M 8JL, on Friday, the 23rd day of May, 1975, at 12 o'clock mid-day for the purposes mentioned in sections 294 and 295 of the said Act.

Dated this 9th day of May, 1975.

By Order of the Board.

F. LEVENE, Director

CONTRACTS AND TENDERS

DEMOCRATIC AND POPULAR REPUBLIC OF ALGERIA

MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND ENERGY
SOCIETE NATIONALE DE L'ELECTRICITE ET DU GAZ SONELGAZ

Notice of pre-qualification

THERMAL POWER STATION AT JIJEL

SONELGAZ intends to construct on a virgin site in the JIJEL region (Eastern Algeria) a thermal power station consisting of 3 or 4 units each with a generating capacity of 160 MW, fired by natural gas and cooled by sea water. The construction will be handled as a single project with commissioning to commence in late 1979.

Copies of the specifications detailing qualification conditions may be obtained from 15th May, 1975, from the following addresses:

SONELGAZ—DIRECTION DE L'EQUIPEMENT ELECTRIQUE, Département 'Moyens de Production Thermiques et Hydrauliques', 2 boulevard Salah Bouakouir, Algiers. Tel. 64.64.37.

BUREAU DE PARIS—SONELGAZ, 148 boulevard Haussmann—Paris 8ème, FRANCE—Tel. 924.91.86/83.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE

Pursuant to Order of the United States District Court for the District of Colorado in THE HERCULES POWDER COMPANY VS. MARY MURPHY GOLD MINING COMPANY; ET AL., Civil Action No. 8373, the Court-appointed Trustee, Charlton H. Carpenter, is hereby publishing notice concerning the distribution of certain proceeds from the sale of the Mary Murphy Gold Mining Company properties in Chaffee County, Colorado.

The Trustee will distribute the sale proceeds on a pro rata basis to all parties who submit on or before July 1, 1975, their Mary Murphy Gold Mining Company first mortgage 6 per cent gold bearer bonds due March 1, 1932. Original bonds must be submitted. Parties who fail to submit their bonds to the Trustee, or parties who submit their bonds after July 1, 1975, shall not be included in the pro rata distribution of the sale proceeds.

The Mary Murphy Gold Mining Company £1,000 first mortgage 6 per cent gold bearer bonds due March 1, 1932, should be submitted to

CHARLTON H. CARPENTER, Trustee for the Mary Murphy Gold Mining Company, 1536 First Nat'l Bank Bldg., Denver, Colorado 80202.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 In the Matter of AVOSTOWN BUILDERS Limited Nature of Business: Builders and contractors.

WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 14th April 1975.

DATE AND PLACE OF FIRST MEETINGS:

CREDITORS 29th May 1975, at Room 239 Templar House 81 High Holborn, London, WC1V 6NP at 11.00 o'clock.

CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day and at the same place at 11.30 o'clock.

L R BATES Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 In the Matter of CARPUS BUILDERS Limited Nature of Business: Sub-contract carpenters

WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 14th April 1975.

DATE AND PLACE OF FIRST MEETINGS:

CREDITORS 30th May 1975, at Room G20 Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London EC1N 2HD at 10.00 o'clock

CONTRIBUTORIES On the same day and at the same place at 10.30 o'clock.

N. SADDLER, Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 In the Matter of MOTHURST Limited Nature of Business: Manufacturers and dealers in clothing

WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 14th April, 1975

DATE AND PLACE OF FIRST MEETINGS:

CREDITORS 28th May, 1975, at Room G20, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London EC1N 2HD at 10.00 o'clock

CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day and at the same place at 10.30 o'clock

N. SADDLER, Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 In the Matter of MARYLAND BOILER COMPANY Limited Nature of Business: Boiler manufacturers

WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 21st April, 1975

DATE AND PLACE OF FIRST MEETINGS:

CREDITORS 30th May, 1975, at Room G20, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London EC1N 2HD at 10.00 o'clock

CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day and at the same place at 10.30 o'clock

N. SADDLER, Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 In the Matter of RITSA PROPERTIES Limited Nature of Business: Property dealers.

WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 21st April, 1975

DATE AND PLACE OF FIRST MEETINGS:

CREDITORS 29th May, 1975, at Room 239, Templar House, 81 High Holborn, London WC1V 6NP, at 11.00 o'clock

CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day and at the same place at 10.30 o'clock

L. R. BATES, Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 In the Matter of TRIPLE 7 PRODUCTIONS Limited Nature of Business: Film Production

WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 14th April, 1975

DATE AND PLACE OF FIRST MEETINGS:

CREDITORS 28th May, 1975, at Room G20, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London EC1N 2HD at 10.00 o'clock

CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day and at the same place at 10.30 o'clock

N. SADDLER, Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

The University of Sheffield

LECTURER IN LAW

Applications are invited for the above post tenable from 1 October, 1975. Initial salary in the range £2,118-£2,580 on the scale £2,118-£4,896 with threshold and superannuation provision. Further particulars from The Registrar and Secretary, The University, Sheffield S10 2TN to whom applications should be sent by 6 June, 1975. Please quote ref. R216/A.

Appointments Vacant also on page 10

also on page 10

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

The University of Manchester

TEMPORARY LECTURER IN SOCIAL ADMINISTRATION

Applications are invited for this post for one year from October 1975. The Lecturer will teach undergraduate courses in the general field of social policy and administration, and arrange field work. A qualification in social administration is desirable but not essential; but applicants must have a good degree in a relevant discipline. The post arises owing to the appointment of Dr Gordon Rose as Professor of Social Administration. Salary range p.a.: £2,118 to £2,580 plus threshold payments. Further information and particulars (returnable by June 2nd) from the Registrar, The University, Manchester, M13 9PL. Quote Ref. 97/75/T.

University College Cardiff

Applications are invited for a number of posts at the level of:—

LECTURER OR SENIOR LECTURER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF LAW

Salary ranges: £4,707 to £5,976 (Senior Lecturer) and £2,118 to £4,896 (Lecturer) plus threshold.

Duties to commence 1 October, 1975. Closing date for applications, 13 June, 1975.

Applications, together with the names and addresses of two referees, should be forwarded to The Registrar, University College, P.O. Box 78, Cardiff, CF1 1XL, from whom further particulars may be obtained. Please quote reference 0312.

The University of Manchester

LECTURER AND TEMPORARY LECTURER IN PHYSIOLOGY

Applications invited for two posts, tenable from October 1st. The temporary post is for one year only. The successful candidates will participate in departmental teaching (medical, dental and science students) and engage in research, for which there are excellent facilities in the New Medical School. Applicants should preferably have a higher degree in physiology or related subjects, or a medical qualification registrable in U.K. Initial salary range p.a.: £2,118—£2,580 plus threshold payments. Further particulars and application forms (returnable by June 4th) from the Registrar, The University, Manchester, M13 9PL. Quote ref: 100/75/T.

Imperial College of Science and Technology

ADMINISTRATIVE APPOINTMENT

Applications are invited for appointment as SENIOR ASSISTANT REGISTRAR, with responsibility initially for undergraduate and postgraduate admissions and scholarships. Candidates should be graduates aged 30-40 with suitable experience. Starting salary in the scale £3,915-£4,896 per annum plus £399 London Allowance £229.68 Threshold payments and superannuation under U.S.S./F.S.S.U.

Further particulars and an application form may be obtained from the Registrar, Imperial College, London SW7 2AZ, on telephone number 01-589 5111, Extn. 2065, to whom applications should be returned by 9 June, 1975.

QUEEN MARY COLLEGE

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

THE LIBRARY

Applications are invited for appointment as ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN (Chemistry and Biological Sciences). Candidates should have a good honours degree in a relevant subject and professional library qualifications. Salary on Scale IIA, £2,118-£4,896 p.a. plus £399 London allowance and £229 Threshold payment. U.S.S./F.S.S.U. membership.

Applications, giving age, qualifications, experience and name and addresses of two referees, should be made not later than May 31 to The Registrar (T) Queen Mary College, Mile End Road, London, E1 4NS from whom further details are available.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

University of Warwick

LECTURESHIP IN THEATRE STUDIES

(Second advertisement)

Applications are invited for the above post in the newly established Department of Theatre Studies. The Lecturer will be initially responsible for developing practical work in the theatre within the limits of the curriculum, especially acting work in studio conditions, but he should also be able to teach and have research interests in other academic areas such as theatre history and dramatic literature. Salary on the Lecturer scale £2,118-£4,896 p.a. plus threshold payments.

Application forms and further particulars may be obtained from the Academic Registrar, University of Warwick, Coventry, CV4 7AL, quoting Ref. No.: 41/A/75. Closing date for receipt of applications is June 2, 1975.

The University of Newcastle upon Tyne

CHAIR OF EDUCATION

Applications are invited for the Chair of Education which becomes vacant on 1st October, 1976, on the retirement of Professor Tuck. The Chair is not assigned to any particular field of study, but it will be a primary function of the Professor to undertake and stimulate research. The successful candidate will be expected to take up appointment on 1st October, 1976. Salary in accordance with the Professorial Scale then in force.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Registrar of the University, 6 Kensington Terrace, Newcastle upon Tyne, NE1 7RU, with whom applications (15 copies), giving the names of not more than three referees, must be lodged not later than 28th June, 1975. (Applicants from outside the British Isles may submit one copy only.)

University of Liverpool

LECTURER IN BOTANY

Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer in the Department of Botany. Candidates should be interested in teaching the application of statistics and/or mathematics to biological problems but can have worked in any branch of Botany. Appointment would be from 1st October, 1975 at a salary at present £2,118 to £2,412; on a scale rising to £4,896, plus threshold supplementations of £230. Applications, together with the names of three referees should be received not later than 13th June, 1975, by The Registrar, The University, PO Box 147, Liverpool L69 3BX from whom further particulars may be obtained.—Quote Ref. RV/474/T.

Cambridge University

MATHEMATICAL STATISTICS

Applications are invited for a LECTURESHIP OR ASSISTANT LECTURESHIP IN MATHEMATICAL STATISTICS tenable from 1 October, 1975.

Further information from the Secretary of the Appointments Committee of the Faculty of Mathematics, Silver Street, Cambridge CB3 9EW, or from the Director of the Statistical Laboratory, 16 Mill Lane, Cambridge CB2 1SB, telephone 65621, ext. 252.

Closing date, 28 June, 1975.

LONDON AND SUBURBAN

BELGRAVIA, CHESTER SQUARE

Immediate sale required, period house, 4 receptions, 6 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, 2 kitchens, self contained staff flat, c.h., ideal large family and entertaining. Rent £80 p.a. Lease Dec. 1984. Price reduced £19,500.

Tel.: 01-730 6765

CHIPSTEAD ST., S.W.6.—Terraced family house in need of some modernization, in quiet tree-lined street: 3 beds., 3 recpt., k. and b., garden. Freehold, £29,850. Andrew Milton & Co. 767 0075.

GREENWICH / BLACKHEATH. — Delightful Queen Anne terraced house, in a unique position, overlooking Heath and park. 10 mins. by Hydrofoil City. Reception, dining room, kitchen, 3 to 4 bedrooms, bathroom, 2 w.c.s, gas central heating, garden. £39,500. 01-693 2019.

LONDON AND SUBURBAN

Harrods Estate Office

1, HANS ROAD
LONDON SW3 1RZ

01-589 1490

KENSINGTON

FINE LARGE FAMILY SIZE FLAT

5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 large reception rooms, central heating, constant hot water, Lift, Porterage, Overlooking gardens. TO BE LET UNFURNISHED, Rent Approx. £1,500 P.A. [illegible] sum for carpets, curtains, fittings, etc. Harrods Estate Offices as above, ext. 2810.

ST. JOHN'S WOOD

Ground Floor Flat with private garden. 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 reception rooms, study, kitchen, C.H. Garage. 56 Years. £59,950. Harrods Estate Offices, as above, ext. 2819.

MAYFAIR

(Close to HILTON Hotel) Flats to be let UNFURNISHED, at £1,750 [illegible] 2 or 3 bedrooms, reception room, bathroom, kitchen. Modest sum [illegible] carpets, curtains etc. [illegible] Porterage. Harrods Estate Offices, as above, ext. 2811.

(Backing on to) HAMPSTEAD HEATH

FINE COUNTRY STYLE HOUSE. 7 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, [illegible] reception rooms, kitchen, games room, C.H. Double garage. Attractive garden approx. ¼ Acre. Fair price for this [illegible] property. Harrods Estate Offices as above, ext. 2819.

BLAKE & CO.

4 Albany Court Yard, Piccadilly, LONDON, W.1. 01-434 3273 (5 lines)

FOR SALE BY AUCTION
(PRIOR OFFERS INVITED)
CLAREVILLE GROVE MEWS, S.W.7

An exceptional opportunity to acquire a unique freehold property quietly situated in a courtyard which is included in the sale.

Hall, cloakroom with shower compartment, 2 reception rooms, 2 bedrooms, bathroom, kitchen, garage and private parking.

Buses, Piccadilly and Metropolitan lines within easy walking distance.

STEWART BARGET & CO.

N.W.8. Prestige block in private gdns. 5/6 beds., 2/3 recepts., 2 lux. baths., dream kit. Parking, full services. £89,000.

"FILM STARS" ex-residence, backing on to Wimbledon Golf Course. Detached, 2/3 beds., 3 recepts., Solarium, sauna, 2 baths., kit., musician's studio. Unique at £95,000.—Tel: 402 9494.

HAMPSTEAD

A delightful house of character in the heart of Hampstead Village. 4 bedrooms, bathroom, double reception room, kitchen; garden; central heating, domestic hot water.

Lease: 83 years approx.

G.R.: £5 p.a. excl.

Price: £47,500 to incl. certain carpets, curtains, fixtures and fittings.

EDWARD ERDMAN & CO.,
6 Grosvenor Street, London,
W1X 0AD.
Tel.: 01-629 8191.

PIMLICO

Elegant period house in quiet terrace. Superbly modernized. 2 double bedrooms, 1 single bedroom/study, 2 bathrooms, L-shaped 1st floor reception room, dining room, spacious architect planned kitchen/breakfast room, laundry room; patio garden and roof terrace; fitted carpets, curtains, deep freeze. 125-year lease. Low ground rent. Offers over £45,000 considered.

Tel.: (work) 01-955 1600, ext. 269; or (home) 01-834 3318.

PIMLICO, S.W.1

Immaculate recently built house for sale. 4 beds., 2 baths, 2 recepts; integral garage; gas c.h.; good garden.

Freehold £39,500.

TEL.: 01-834 7426.

BLACKHEATH. Regency House, 5 receptions, 4 beds, offices, etc. Luxury, c.h. Garage plus basement flat let at £16 p.w. (not controlled), £32,000 o.n.o. 853 3541.

PRIMROSE HILL, N.W

An extremely attractive r[illegible] dence in excellent decora[illegible] order throughout, situate [illegible] quiet private residen[illegible] development, within 5 min[illegible] of the West End and City. [illegible] bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, [illegible] reception rooms, well-fit[illegible] kitchen/breakfast room, clo[illegible] room. Garage. Extra park[illegible] facilities. Patio. Commu[illegible] gardens. Gas-fired C.H. Dom[illegible] tic hot water. Double glaz[illegible] Price: £53,500 Freehold [illegible] incl. excellent quality carp[illegible] curtains, fixtures and fittin[illegible]

EDWARD ERDMAN & C[illegible]
6 Grosvenor Street, Lon[illegible]
W1X 0AD
Tel.: 01-629 8191.

LUXURY FLAT WIT[illegible] PANORAMIC VIEW

HAMPTON VILLAGE, dire[illegible] overlooking Bushey Park. C[illegible] all amenities, 30 minutes [illegible] End. Large living room [illegible] 2 double bedrooms: Wrigh[illegible] kitchen: luxury bathroom; central heating. All in deli[illegible] ful garden setting. Ga[illegible] available. Long lease.

£17,750

01-979 0214

Cavendish Avenue, N.W

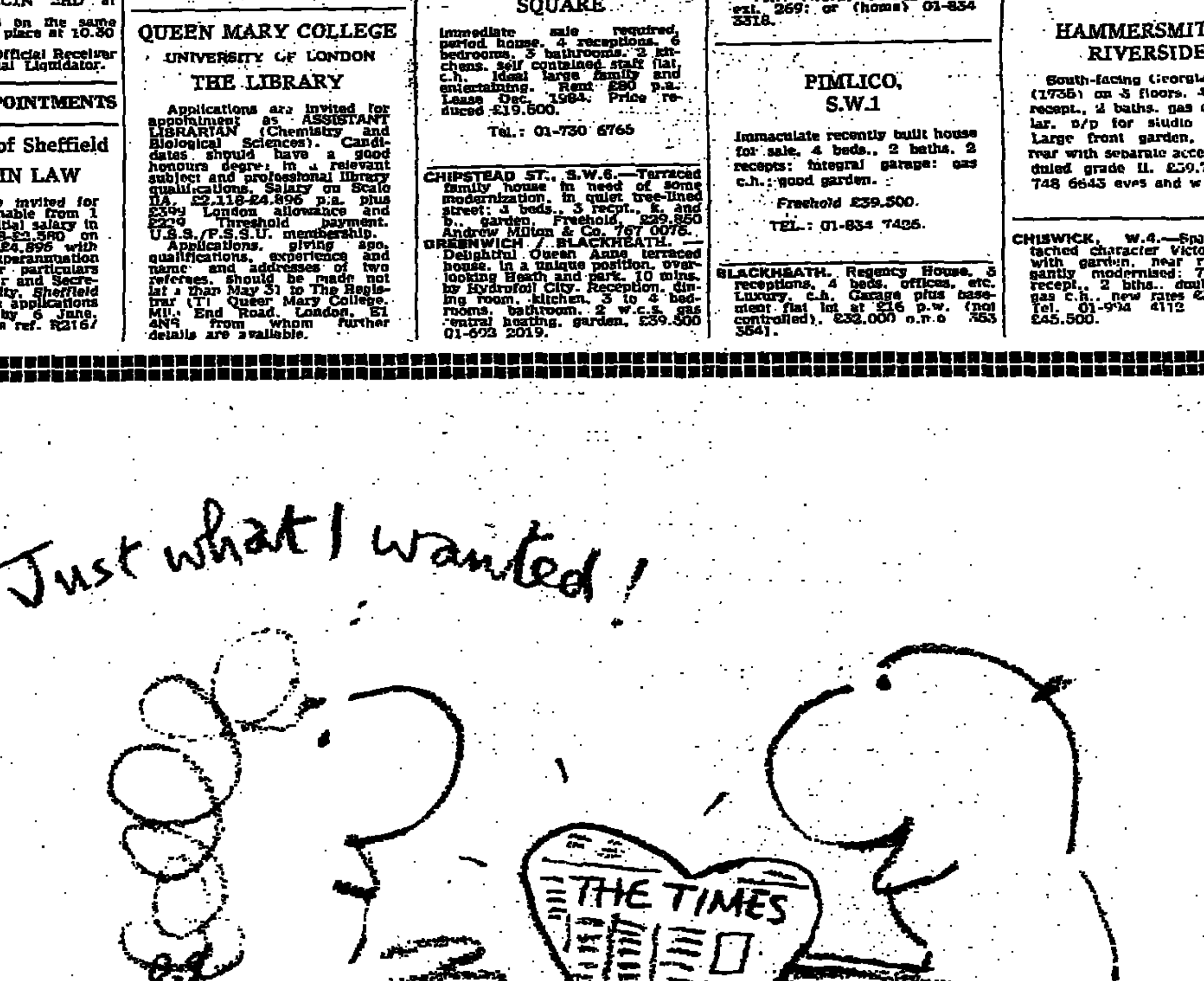
Lower half of elegant [illegible] storey period house. [illegible] recept., study, 3 bed., st[illegible] garage, garden, patio. gas c[illegible] Long lease, reasona[illegible] ground rent/rates, newly d[illegible] orated. £35,000 o.n.o. (incl[illegible] ing carpets and curtains.

Patten—488 3941 (da[illegible] 286 0800 (ev./weekend).

HAMMERSMITH, RIVERSIDE

South-facing Georgian H[illegible] (1735) on 3 floors. 4 bed[illegible] recept., 2 baths, gas c.h., [illegible] lar, p/p for studio in r[illegible] Large front garden, patio [illegible] rear with separate access. S[illegible] duled grade II. £39,750. [illegible] 748 6643 eves and w/ends

CHISWICK, W.4.—Spacious [illegible] tached character Victorian [illegible] with garden, near river. [illegible] gantly modernised: 7 bed[illegible] recept., 2 bths., double g[illegible] gas c.h., new rates £388 [illegible] Tel. 01-994 4112 Fr[illegible] £45,500.



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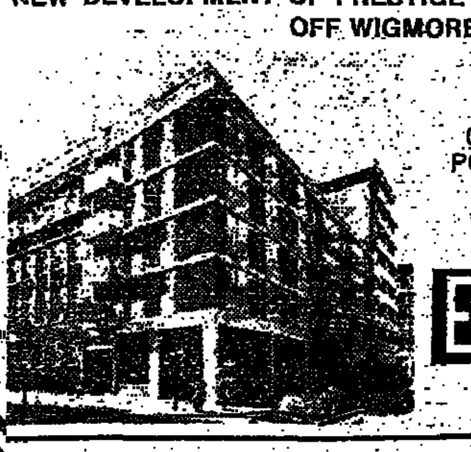
TIMES PAST THE TIMES

LONDON FLATS

BROWNING COURT
JAMES STREET W1

NEW DEVELOPMENT OF PRESTIGE FLATS IN A CENTRAL POSITION, OFF WIGMORE STREET



2/3 Bedrooms, Bathroom
Reception Room, Kitchen, Balcony, Cloakroom.

C.H., C.H.W., LIFTS, RESIDENT PORTER. NEW 99 YEAR LEASES.

PRICES FROM £25,750

Show flat No. 8 will be open from 6 pm to 8 pm today

EDWARD ERDMAN & CO.
6 Grosvenor Street, London W1X 0AD. Tel. 01-629 8191

T. MASKELL & CO.
107 WALTON ST., LONDON SW3 2HP
TEL.: 01-581 2216

CHEYNE WALK, SW3
Unique and exceptionally spacious LOW LEVEL period house in excellent order. Available TO LET UNFURNISHED OR PARTIALLY FURNISHED for 2 years from July, 1975: 6/8 bedrooms, 5 bathrooms, drawing room, dining room, study, modern kitchen, huge rear garden. Off street parking and gas-fired central heating. SUBSTANTIAL RENT REQUIRED.

EATON SQUARE, SW1
Light and bright 3rd floor flat in flawless decorative order. Double reception room, 2 bedrooms, bathroom, modern kitchen, central heating, constant hot water. Lift, resident porter. LEASE 15 YEARS. RENT £1,500 PER ANNUM. PRICE £12,000 (to include most of the excellent furniture).

LITTLE VENICE, W9
There are a number of most attractive flats currently available on the Church Commissioners Maida Vale Estate, each comprising double reception room, double bedroom, bathroom, modern kitchen and independent gas-fired central heating unit. Access to communal gardens. The terms are as follows: LEASES 8 OR 9 YEARS. RENTS £850 PER ANNUM—£1,250 PER ANNUM, inclusive of service charges. PRICES £3,500-£4,000 (depending on value of fixtures and fittings).

HAMPSTEAD, N.W.6
Fine LOW BUILT RESIDENCE, few yards excellent shops and transport. 4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, living room, dining room, study, etc., kitchen, cloakroom. Central heating. Double garage. Large paved garden. Lease 89 years approx. G.R. £164 p.a. £29,950 to include fitted carpets. Ref: DKM.

REGENT'S PARK, N.W.1
Delightful MEWS COTTAGE, rear of elegant NASH TERRACE, few yards Park. Completely modernised and to be sold in "shell" form for completion by purchaser. 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, large living/dining room, kitchen, cloaks., etc. Central heating. Garage. Lease 90 years approx. G.R. £50 p.a. Price £56,000. Recommended. Ref. FWT.

ST. JOHN'S WOOD
In quiet tree-lined road a PERIOD HOUSE of considerable charm, sympathetically modernised. Within easy reach shops, schools and public transport. 3-4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, dining room, drawing room, utility room, kitchen, cloakroom. Central heating. Garden. Price £19,500 Freehold. Ref. DKM.

FOLKARD & HAYWARD
01-935 7799

BLAKE & CO.
4 Albany Court Yard, Piccadilly, LONDON W.1. 01-434 1273 (5 lines)

FOR SALE BY AUCTION
PORTMAN TOWERS, W.1
Luxurious 6th floor flat.
Entrance hall, cloakroom, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms (1 en-suite), double reception room with balcony, fitted kitchen. Garage space.
Lease 113 years. G.R. £52 p.a. rising.

QUEENS GARDENS, W.2.
CLOSE KENSINGTON GARDENS
Facing private square, newly converted ground floor flat, living-room, bedroom, bathroom, c.h. £16,500 o.n.o. Lease 99 years.

ELGIN CRESCENT
KENSINGTON, W.11
Garden flat, 2 large rooms, kitchen, bathroom. Own garden, leading to private Square. Price only £13,000. Lease 95 years.

MICHAEL RICHARDS & CO.
401 Chiswick High Road, London, W.4. 01-994 8512

RITTON POOLE & BURNS
FLATS FOR SALE

...NS COURT. Quietly situated ...oor flat with south-facing bal... 2 beds., 1 recep., k. & b. ... Lift. Private parking. 58-... lease. £18,500.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE, close Harrods. A pleasant ground-floor flat. C.H. Caretaker. 2 beds., 1 recep., k. & b. 34-year lease. £29,750.

...AND PARK. Spacious ground-... flat. Large double bed., large ... k. & b. in good order. C.H. ... Use of gardens. 97-year ... £16,750.

KENSINGTON. Spacious flat close park. 3 beds., 2 bath, large recep. and k. C.H. Lift. 89-year lease. £29,500.

...SEA. A fifth-floor flat in ... C.H. Restaurant. Porter. 2 ... recep., k. & b. 45-year ... £21,000.

PICCADILLY, facing Green Park. Modern block. C.H. Porter. 2 beds., 3 bath, large recep. with lovely view. 56-year lease. £60,000.

23 CROMWELL PLACE, S.W.7
584 4231

...ARLOES ROAD, W.8
...se to Wes. London air ter-... ...al. first class new flat, in ... convenient position, with ... beds., recep., fully fitted ... ...hen, bath, cloaks and patio. ...year lease. £17,500.
...one
Trollope & Colls
...581 2266. Ext. 2419 (day) ...286 5650 (weekends)

DESIRABLE ...NFURNISHED FLAT
...particular interest to Com-...nies Embassies. Bryanston ...are, W.1. 2 beds., spacious ...ept., kitchen, 2 baths. Lift. ...ident caretaker. £2,500 pa. ...l rates. Lease 7 years. 3 ...r review. For full details ...ly:
...EORGE HEAD & CO.
56 Baker St., W.1.
01-935 1317.

...NDON AND SUBURBAN

...SEX MEWS EAST, W.2
...fine mews house in a modern ...velopment close to Hyde ...rk. 2 bedrooms, kitchen, ...uble reception room, bath-...om, separate w.c., utility ...om, garage, central heating, ...nstant hot water.
Lease 84½ years approx.
G.R.: £75 p.a. excl.
...ice £58,000 to incl. carpets and curtains.
...DWARD ERDMAN & CO., Grosvenor Street, London, W1X 0AD. Tel.: 01-629 8191.

THE ORCHARD, ...EDFORD PARK, W.4
...gnificent character residence ...Norman Shaw style. Totally ...tastefully transformed with ...eptional skill combining the ...ginal classic elegance with ...king modern features offer-... unique "film-set" living ...in a 200ft country garden.
...rice £59,500 Freehold.
...For further details phone WHITMAN PORTER 01-994 5452.

S.W.7 MEWS HOUSE ...EAL PIED A TERRE
...Modernized house in Ennis-... Gardens Mews: Reception ...m, kitchen, cloakroom, on ...ound floor. Spiral staircase ...2 bedrooms and bathroom. ...yr lease. £18,000.
DONALDSONS
01-370 4500

...BLEDON.—Deep in the forest ... Detached very spacious ...ily house, 2 elegant recpt., ...orth kitchen breakfast, utility ...m, 1 double beds., 3 bath, 11 ... suite, mainly on one floor. ...gas c.h., garage for 5 cars; ...rrounded by delightfully se-...uded grounds, approx. two ...rds acre. Many mature trees. ...ns etc. £45,750 freehold. ...chard Barclay & Co. 946 9426.

...WICK. 1874 terrace Cottage. ...P & B. Arch converted to river. ...bed. 2 recept., k. & b. Sun-... garden. £15,500 freehold. ... evgs.

...HAM WANDSWORTH border.— ...rior cottage, interestingly reno-...ted, in quiet road. 3 bedrooms. ...il-level reception room, well ...ted kitchen and bathroom, gas ... patio garden. Plus attic ...m or 4th bedroom for agile ...ner. Freehold £17,950. Andrew ...on & Co. 767 0075.

...WICH TOWN HOUSE in good ...ition close Station. 3/4 bed-...oms, large living room, utility ...m, garage, sunny garden. ...,950. 01-670 4260.

PIMLICO
S.W.1
Selection of newly converted flats with mortgageable leases, low outgoings, fully fitted kitchens, c.h., c.h.w. Studio rooms: £9,500-£12,500, 1 bed., 1 recept., k. & b.: £13,250-£15,000, 2 beds., 1 recept., k. & b.: £15,000-£22,000, 3 beds., 1 recept., k. & 2b.: £32,000-£38,000.
WINKWORTH & CO., 289 Brompton Road, S.W.3. 584 8885.

CENTRAL MAYFAIR
2nd floor luxury flat, suitable couple, Embassy or Company. Spacious rooms, high ceilings. 3 reception rooms, 2 large bedrooms, baths. Excellent cupboard space. Staff quarters include bedroom, bathroom, etc. 14-year lease. Sold with new carpets, curtains, fixtures. Rent £3,800.
Price £15,000.
Telephone 01-493 6479.

CHISWICK
Beautiful ground floor flat, 22ft. reception with view on green. American kitchen, 3 beds., utility room, ½ tiled coloured bathroom, c.h.
9½ yr. lease £23,900 including carpets., etc.
995 6308 after 6.

KENSINGTON, W.8
Lexham Gardens.—Modern flat; bedroom, living room, fitted kitchen, bathroom; electric heating; entry phone; caretaker, wallpaper and carpets as new. £15,500: lease 83 years.—Phone 01-370 6576.

ISLINGTON, N.1. Unusual and attractive garden maisonette in heart of Barnsbury Conservation Area, close City. On 2 floors, 30ft. through living-room. French windows to well kept garden, new kitchen; beautiful double bedroom, single bedroom, quiet study, bathroom. New decor throughout. Gas c.h. Freehold, £18,000. Tel.: 01-609 0286 (eve.); 01-636 2408 (day).

BALHAM. Delightful maisonette, 2 rooms, kitchen and bathroom, c.h., c.h.w., porters. Nearness bus and schools, shopping centre. Garage space. Carpets and curtains, £13,000. 60-year lease.—673 3956.

LOWNDES SQUARE.—Modern block 6th floor, 2 bedrooms, reception, k. and b., all services. Lease approximately 5½ years. Rent, £1,450 p.a., inclusive services. Price £9,500. McKenzie Ide & Co. 730 9854.

HOUSING ASSOCIATION, CROUCH END.—Vacancies in 1 or 2 bedroom flats. Deposit £500, monthly repayments £120 after tax. Ring 348 5686.

MONTPELIER GROVE, N.W.5.—Ingeniously converted and attractively priced maisonette, in fashionable location, close town. 4 beautifully proportioned rooms, kit. and bath, c.h., 97 years lease. Only £17,950. Benham and Reeves, 56, Heath Street, N.W.3. 01-435 9822.

HIGHGATE, N.6.—At one of the highest points in London, a fabulous 5th floor apartment featuring breath taking panoramic views, south over the Metropolis. Spacious L-shaped reception, 2 double bed., c.h., very private balcony, lift, etc. 94 years lease. £24,950. Benham and Reeves, 56 Heath Street, N.W.3. 01-435 9822.

HAMPSTEAD VILLAGE, NW3.—Maisonette in Frognal on 2nd & 3rd floors of Edwardian house. Nearly converted to exacting standards: living room 20ft. x 19ft.; 2 Double Bedrooms, Kitchen/Dining Room & Bathroom. Top Floor Studio/Bedroom 3 with Shower Room en suite. Gas fired ... 99-year lease. Reduced to £27,250. George Knight & Partners, 01-435 2398.

BELGRAVIA.—Luxury 2 bed flat in prime block. Large reception, k. & b., garaging, etc. 63-year lease for £40,000. Wilson Mordant & Sons. 235 0905.

GROSVENOR SQUARE, W.1
Two flats available in a prestige block overlooking this delightful square. 2 complete bedroom suites/4 bedrooms, cloakroom, 3/4 reception rooms, kitchen/breakfast room, laundry, 2-3 bathrooms, staff quarters, central heating, constant hot water, 24hr. uniformed porterage, lift.
Lease: 50 years approx.
G.R.'s £250 p.a. (rising) excl.
substantial prices required for the benefit of these valuable interests.
6 Grosvenor Street, London, W1X 0AD
Tel.: 01-629 8191.

AVENUE ROAD, ST. JOHN'S WOOD
Several flats and a prestige penthouse available in a modern purpose built block between Swiss Cottage and Regent's Park. 5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 reception rooms, kitchen, balcony, C.H., C.H.W., lifts, porterage, entryphone, garages available.
Leases: 125 years approx.
G.R.'s: £150 p.a. (rising) excl.
Prices: £49,500-£59,500.
6 Grosvenor Street, London, W1X 0AD
Tel.: 01-629 8191.

MAIDA VALE, W.9
An excellent modernised flat in a mansion block of character close to Maida Vale Tube Station. 3 bedrooms, bathroom, separate w.c., reception room, kitchen/breakfast room, gas-fired C.H., domestic hot water, porter. Entryphone, private gardens.
Lease: 96 years approx.
G.R.: £50 p.a. excl.
Price: £18,950 to include carpets, curtains, fixtures and fittings.
EDWARD ERDMAN & CO., 6 Grosvenor Street, London, W1X 0AD
Tel.: 01-629 8191

UNIQUE FLAT LADBROKE GDNS.
Sunny, open, split-level large windows, balcony gallery bedroom; study area, kitchen, hall; bath, private garden. £18,000 or best offer for 66 year lease. Good furniture, antique and contemporary, and complete fittings. Immediate occupation.
Phone 228 6782

AVONFIELD HOUSE, PARK LANE
3 unfurnished flats to let, 2 rooms, k. & b. No premium. Apply to:
Ernest Owers & Williams
103 Park Street, W.1
Tel.: 629 8386

LUXURY GARDEN FLAT, BARNES
Two bedrooms, bathroom, cloakroom with wash basin, parquet hall floor, modern kitchen with all mod. cons. (hatch to lounge), lounge with french windows leading on to patio and rose garden. Garage. C.H. Fitted carpets throughout. £26,000 o.n.o.
Tel.: 01-748 2919.

PORTLAND PLACE.—Spacious flat near Regent's Park. 4th floor, 4 bedrooms, 3 reception rooms, 3 bathrooms, large kitchen. Lease 5 years. Rent £4,000 p.a. excl. Premium £14,000 required for excellent carpets, curtains, kitchen equipment.—Douglas Lyons & Lyons. 01-235 7933.

TITE STREET.—99 year head lease. Vacant possession. 3rd and 4th floor maisonette, 5 beds., 2 baths, large reception room, kitchen/diner. Plus housekeeper's basement flat. £28,500. Phone 01-584 9323.

KENSINGTON / NOTTING HILL, W.10.—Only £14,950 for new architect-designed 2 bed apart. with balcony, Westinghouse split-level oven, fridge, among luxury features. Ring 01-969 2081 after 7 p.m. or weekends.

CHELSEA.—Very attractive two double bed, 91 year lease, carpets and curtains inc. £25,000.—351 1001 eve. 235 7011 ext 305.

CLAPHAM, S.W.4.—Light and leafy, newly converted 1 and 2 bed. flats. Luxury k. and b., c.h. Almost ready. 99 years from £10,500. Ring 731 2050, day. 735 7521, eves.

HIGHBURY FIELDS. Private Road, 2nd floor modern purpose built flat, 2 rooms, k. & b. many extras. £13,500. 86 years lease. Tel.: 834 2577 x 250 (office hours).

KENSINGTON, W.8. Sumptuous two bedroom flat in elegant new conversion. Fitted carpets, fully tiled bathroom, built-in oven and hob unit in lovely kitchen. C.H. Long lease. £24,000. J. & P. 603 3509/0624.

UNFURNISHED. St. James's, 2 beds, lounge, dining room, k. and b. £1,250 per annum: f. and f. £8,500. 229 6424.

W.10.—Superbly modernised maisonette with every luxury, situated in peaceful tree lined road. 22ft lounge, 2 beds, fully fitted k. and b and sun balcony, c.h., 99 years. £17,750. G. F. & K.C. 969 0062, for further details and appointment to view.

W.1.—Luxury Bachelor flat, extra large room with hall and k. & b. Carpets and curtains. £11,050 for 30-year lease. Tel.: 723 4706.

COUNTRY PROPERTIES

Knight Frank & Rutley

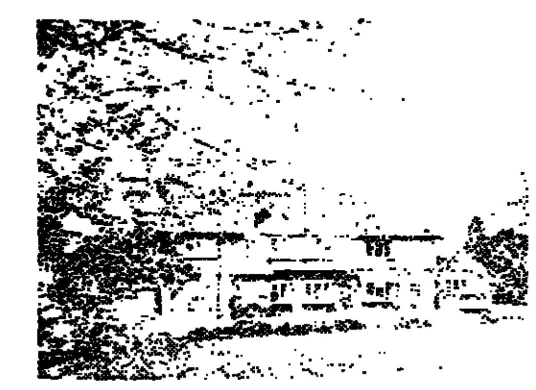
ISLE OF WIGHT
Cowes 12 miles, Newport 6½ miles, London West End just over 2 hours

BEAUTIFULLY MODERNIZED COUNTRY HOUSE
Elegant home or conference centre and suitable for country club/leisure centre, or other uses.

4 [reception] 11 [bed] 10 [bath] oil [c.h.] [garage] [garden]
Main House: Adjacent 15th-century coach house.
3 [reception] 7 [bed] 5 [bath]
Additional features: Grounds with 3 ponds, walled kitchen garden and paddock.
OFFERS INVITED FOR THE FREEHOLD WITH ABOUT 14 ACRES, more land available.
(06749/TR)T

SUSSEX
In a parkland setting. Haywards Heath 5 miles
MOST ATTRACTIVE TUDOR STYLE HOUSE WITH
3 [reception] 5 [bed] 3 [bath] oil [c.h.] H [tennis] H [garage]
GLORIOUS VIEWS TO THE SOUTH.
Additional features: Large Hall, main bedroom suite includes bathroom. Staff Flat. Well laid out gardens, three heated green houses, paddock.
FOR FREEHOLD WITH ABOUT 12½ ACRES
Joint sole agents BRADLEY & VAUGHAN, Commercial House, 52 Perrymount Road, Haywards Heath, Tel. 0444 50333, and KNIGHT FRANK & RUTLEY.
(56993/KM)T

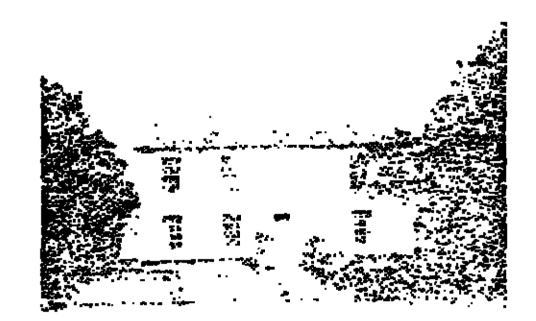
SURREY
Easy reach Chipstead Station (London Bridge 35 minutes), M23 and M25
A SMALL COUNTRY HOUSE OF CHARM AND CHARACTER IN A MAGNIFICENT RURAL SETTING WITH SPLENDID VIEWS.



2 [reception] 5 [bed] 2 [bath] [c.h.] 2 [garage]
FOR SALE FREEHOLD WITH ABOUT 1 ACRE.
Joint Agents IDRIS JONES & PARTNERS, Reigate (Tel 74 42206) and KNIGHT FRANK & RUTLEY.
(67040/ADB)T

ARKENGARTHDALE ESTATE, YORKSHIRE. Nearly 18,000 acres.
Richmond 14 miles, Darlington 27 miles, London 246 miles. Easy access to airports at Leeds and Teesside
THIS EXCEPTIONAL NORTH RIDING SPORTING ESTATE includes 9 excellent grouse moors with 6 separate days' driving with easy access.
Average bag of about 2,000 brace over the past 5 years during which time the moors have been substantially undershot. 2,700 acres of additional shooting rights. Scar House. Secondary House and 4 cottages in hand. 9 farms, 6 cottages, grazings and land all let and producing £1,900.
FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY as a whole or in 3 sections.
Land Agents SMITHS GORE, The Estate Office, Leyburn, Yorkshire (Tel. Leyburn 3109).
Sole Selling Agents KNIGHT FRANK & RUTLEY

SURREY
Near Chertsey centre. Staines 3 miles. Easy reach M3, M4 and Heathrow
A CHARMING MODERNIZED GEORGIAN HOUSE IN A FINE SECLUDED POSITION.



4 [reception] 5 [bed] 2 [bath] gas [c.h.] 2 [garage]
Additional features: Attractive walled garden. Outbuildings.
FOR SALE FREEHOLD WITH ABOUT 1 ACRE
(67161/ADB)T

MONTGREENAN ESTATE, AYRSHIRE. About 1,033 acres.
Irvine 4 miles. Glasgow 22 miles. Within easy reach of Glasgow by Rail and Road
THE GREATER PART OF THIS WELL-KNOWN AGRICULTURAL, FORESTRY & SPORTING ESTATE
2 charming small houses, 3 farms in hand (presently run as one unit). 166 Acres of Woodland. 11 Cottages with vacant possession. Good low ground shooting.
FOR SALE PRIVATELY AS A WHOLE OR IN LOTS
Joint Selling Agents VINCENT B. McCAFFERY, Montgreenan Estate Office, Kilwinning, Ayrshire (Tel. Torranyard 252), and KNIGHT FRANK & RUTLEY, 2 Charlotte Square, Edinburgh EH2 4DR (Tel. 031-225 7105).
(01132/GF)T

20 Hanover Square London W1R 0AH Tel 01-629 8171 Telex 265384 and at Edinburgh and Hereford

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MID-SUSSEX
Between East Grinstead and Haywards Heath

NR. WEST HOATHLY
Period Country House with fine views to South Downs. 6 Bed., 3 Bath., 4 Recep., etc. Full Cent. Heat. Well stocked gardens and grounds. In all about 2 Acres.
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KENT/SURREY BORDERS
Residence of interest to top executive diplomat, pop star, cash flow sportsman. Potential for country club, old folk's home or someone seeking a beautiful home with space for big family, gran as well. Country conditions yet close to town in Green Belt. Ideal for entertaining. Complete seclusion screened by a hundred trees, landscaped in one acre. 3 kitchens, 3 baths, 12 spacious rooms in all. Stabling, swimming pool foundation, large greenhouse. Space for dozen cars.
£45,000
Details: Farnborough, Kent, 56031

BUNGAY, SUFFOLK
Modern detached house, pleasantly situated; 3 bedrooms, bathroom, lounge, kitchen/diner, cloakroom; gas c.h.; part double glaze; garage; lawns front and rear. £12,850 o.n.o.
Tel. 01-756 4724 (day)

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NO DOLLAR PREMIUM
2 self contained part furnished purpose built flats on the Mediterranean coast, 50 yards from beach. Nr Marbella.
Each with 1 large double bedroom, living room, balcony, bathroom, kitchen, etc.
Must be sold. Any currency accepted.
Flat part of small development with large communal gardens, swimming pool, restaurant, etc.
KNOCK DOWN PRICE FOR RAPID SALE. £4,250 EACH FLAT, OR £8,000 THE PAIR.
Both flats vacant and ready for immediate occupation.
Film available. Contact Ref. J. C.
01-491 3975.

BEAT INFLATION ON IBIZA
F.H. 2-storey villa, 1,200 sq. metres of wooded land off fully paved, well-lighted road. All mod cons. inclusive five bedrooms, two bathrooms, dining room, kitchen, living room with fireplace, billiard room, large playroom, T.V. room, large patio with barbecue. For £55,000 Call 348 3430 between 12 and 4.

I OWN A 5-BEDROOM HOUSE in the Dordogne and am looking for 5 other shareholders. Price for 1/6th holding £5,000. No dollar premium plus approx. £1,000 for modernisation. For more details write Box 2527 M, The Times.

LIPARI, pretty villa, 3 beds., living room, terrace, some land. Recently renovated. Close town, 1 min. sea. 35,000,000 lire. Box 2592 M, The Times.

LAND FOR SALE

3 BLOCKS OF FARMLAND ARE FOR SALE, singly or together, located mid-way between Penzance and St. Ives. (a) 10.65 acres, (b) 14 acres, (c) 38.80 acres. At £225 per acre.—Full details from David Yorke & Company, 107 Oxford St., London, W.1. Telephone 01-493 8272.

PROPERTY TO LET

GERRARDS CROSS (NR).—Luxury Bungalow in quiet country lane, convenient London Airport. Excellently furnished and equipped. Close carpeted throughout. Full C.H. 3 bed., 2 baths, 1 en-suite. Fully fitted kitchen. Double garage, nice garden. Paddock available. Paddington 25 minutes. £45 p.w.—Farnham Common 3221.

PROPERTY WANTED

NOTTINGHAM AREA.—House required immediately for 6 months, preferably in own grounds, for use by senior Directors of Public Co within 20 miles Nottingham. Resident staff desirable but not essential. Minimum 5 bedrooms. Scrupulous care of fittings and furnishings will be observed.—Box 2523 M, The Times, or phone Miss Bickerton 01-493 0962.

WATER GARDEN SETTING
BRAMLEY
Well stocked lake, stream and waterfalls with kingfishers, swans and other water-fowl.
Attractive modern detached 4 bedroomed family house set in 1½ acres of landscaped gardens.
33ft lounge with open log fire overlooking the lake with steps down to swimming/diving terrace. Full gas c.h. Large garage and carport. Close to centre of village.
FREEHOLD OFFERS ON £40,000
Phone Bramley 3601

PERIOD COTTAGE
OF BEAUTIFUL CHARACTER
EAST SUFFOLK
WITH MANSARD ROOF AND WELL EXPOSED BEAMS
Situated in attractive countryside with lovely views. 3/4 beds., 2 double, 1 single (4th as small dble bed or study), 2 recep., bathroom and toilet, compact cloakroom downstairs with hand basin, etc. Good sized kitchen with walk in pantry. Fully modernised with elec. points and plumbing, etc. ½ acre garden, easily maintained and garage. 10 miles Ipswich, 90 mins Liverpool St.
FREEHOLD £26,000
TEL.: DEBENHAM 563 AFTER 6 P.M.

SUNNINGDALE
Sunningdale beside famous golf course
NEW IDEAL COLONIAL STYLE HOUSE
5 double bed, 2 luxury bathrooms, 22ft lounge, utility room, study, double garage, central heating and air conditioning. Offers invited.
Telephone 01-689 5102
for appointment.

ARGYLL, LOCH AWE
ATTRACTIVE STONE-BUILT COTTAGE
consisting of four five rooms, kitchen and bathroom. Garage. CLOSE TO LOCH AWE IN BEAUTIFUL COUNTRYSIDE. Electric Dimplex central heating. Garden easy to run; woodland area of approximately 4 acres. Dalmally (three miles). Summer house. Rateable value £61. Further particulars and information re hours to view from:
Thompson, Son & White, Solicitors
34 West George Street, Glasgow, G2 1DF.
Phone 041 332 1856/7

MORAY, SCOTLAND
New 4 bedroomed bungalow, situated Moray Firth, Scotland, in delightful village. Excellent facilities.
2 double bedrooms, 2 single, bathroom, 2 reception rooms.
Fully fitted kitchen; c.h.; garage; garden.
£17,200
Phone: Fochabers 620

SUSSEX
PLEASANT GEORGIAN HOUSE facing pleasant countryside, 7 miles Brighton. 2-3 receptions, 5 double bedrooms, bathroom, separate shower and washbasin. Gas c.h. Ring mains. Garage. 5 mins. main line, London. Near buses, shops. Offers over £21,000.
BOX 2443 M, THE TIMES

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BOCKING, DELIGHTFUL PERIOD COTTAGE
LOGGIA WITH GRAPE VINES. EXPOSED BEAMS.
Living room, dining room, 1 bedroom/bedroom study, fitted kitchen, bathroom, w.c. Gas C.H. Garage. New cork tiles throughout downstairs. Only £15,000 o.n.o. Tel.: Braintree (0376) 24577

WILTSHIRE
SUPERBLY MODERNIZED DETACHED thatched cottage, exposed beams throughout, close M4: 3 bedrooms, long lounge, dining room, fitted kitchen and bathroom; full central heating; double garage, stable, large garden and paddock. £22,000 freehold.
Tel. Broad Hinton 354

COTTAGE FOR SALE, near Newmill, midway between Penzance and St. Ives. Set in beautiful countryside, some 600ft above sea level. Work has been started on extension but the property will need attention prior to occupation. When completed the cottage will provide 4 bedrooms, 2 reception rooms, kitchen and bathroom. Offers are invited for the cottage and nearly 1 acre of land. Further details Telephone 01-499 8312, anytime.

NEAR BRIGHTON MARINA. Luxury, new 4 bedroom, 2 bathroom town house, facing sea. All conveniences. Finished to your choice. 10 year guarantee. Exceptional value at £27,500. Pierpoint & Sons. Tel. Brighton 687518.

S.W. WILTS, Swallowcliffe.—Period cottage, full C.H. and small garden with views over mill stream and open fields to Iron Age hill fort. £22,500.—01-937 8955, or Tisbury 282 this weekend.

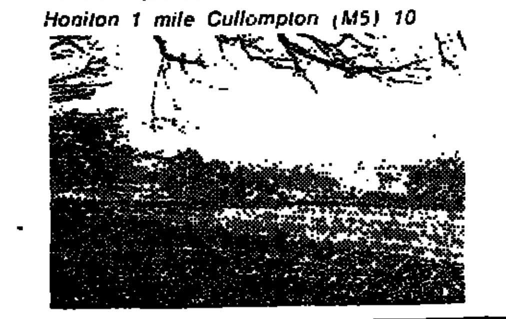
GLOS 1½ MILES EAST of Cirencester.—A fine stone built house superbly mod. to exceptional standards, quietly situated in its own Parklike Grounds. Recp. Hall, 3 Recep., garden room, mod kitchen and office; five principal beds and dressing room, 3 bath; full O.F. C.H., S/C flat. Cottage. Paddock. About 4 Acres, use of further 15½ acres. Price £69,000 F/H. Agents: Rylands & Co., Cirencester. Tel. (0285) 3101.

WORCESTERSHIRE (easy reach Worcester and Cheltenham Spa) A gentleman's Georgian Country House with good views: 4 magnificent reception rooms, compact domestic offices, 6 bedrooms, 2 dressing rooms, 3 bathrooms. Self-contained staff wing of 5 bedrooms and bathroom. Mains and oil-fired central heating. Coach house, 3 garages, stabling, etc. Finely timbered grounds, in all a little over 7 acres. Sole Agents: Chamberlaine-Brothers & Edwards, Chartered Surveyors, Montpellier Circus, Cheltenham (Tel.: 0242 534591).

CHESHIRE.—Modern Town House at Wilmslow, convenient for shops, schools, airport, motorways and Inter City rail. Quiet residential area. Attractive communally maintained gardens. 20ft. living room, 3 dble bedrooms; spacious tiled bathroom, fitted kitchen, study 3rd bedroom. Integral garage. Gas fired C.H. £16,550.—Phone: Suttons, Wilmslow 22201.

Jackson-Stops & Staff
14 CURZON STREET, LONDON W1Y 7FH (01-499 6291)

By Order of the Executor
EAST DEVON 140 ACRES
Honiton 1 mile Cullompton (M5) 10



THE AGRICULTURAL PORTION OF THE EGLAND ESTATE known as **IVEDON FARM**, Awliscombe, Honiton. Period Farmhouse (6 Bedrooms) with 18 ACRES. Traditional Buildings: Wood and Pasture Land —all with **Vacant Possession.**
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WEST WILTSHIRE 17 ACRES
Westbury Station 1½ miles. Bath 16
PENLEIGH MILL, Nr. Westbury. Charming 18th Century *Mill House in a lovely* setting by a stream. 3 Reception rooms, 4 Bedrooms, 2 Bathrooms. Central heating. **Excellent Stabling** (7 Loose Boxes), barns etc. Staff Cottage. Post and rail paddocks.
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WEST SUSSEX
Chichester 2 miles. Midhurst 10, London 68
LITTLE MANOR, LAVANT. A very fine medium sized Country House of character with far reaching views towards Trundle Hill and the South Downs
Entrance Hallway. Spacious Inner Hall, Cloakroom, 4 Reception Rooms, Model Kitchen, Principal Suite of Bedroom, Dressing Room and Bathroom, 4 further Bedrooms, 2 Bathrooms. Staff Cottage. Large Garage, Outbuildings. Well laid out Garden amounting to 1½ ACRES.
AUCTION 9th JULY, 1975 (unless previously sold).
Apply CHICHESTER OFFICE 0243 86316

WEST SUSSEX
Close to Midhurst Common and Town Centre
ONE HEATHFIELD LODGE, MIDHURST. A beautifully appointed south facing residence in immaculate order throughout. Entrance Hall, Cloakroom, 3 Reception Rooms, Kitchen, 4 Double Bedrooms, 2 Bathrooms. Garage. Oil-fired central heating. Lovely well established garden.
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Apply: MIDHURST OFFICE, 073-081 2357

WEST SUSSEX
Fittleworth (Pulborough Station for Victoria, 3 miles)
VERY PLEASING COMPACT RESIDENCE OF CONSIDERABLE CHARM. On high ground with magnificent far reaching southerly views. A feature of the house is the stripped Pine decor to the Hall, Staircase and Landing.
Hall, Cloakroom, 3 Reception Rooms, Domestic Offices, 4 Bedrooms, 2 Bathrooms. Double Garage block with potential for "Staff or Granny" flat over. A lovely but easily maintained garden. 1½ ACRES.
PRIVATE TREATY £37,500
Apply: MIDHURST OFFICE, 0730 81 2357.

SUFFOLK ABOUT 13 ACRES
Newmarket 10 miles
AN ATTRACTIVE 17TH CENTURY MODERNISED FARMHOUSE with Staff Bungalow, Land and Buildings. Rural setting on edge of Village. Lounge/Hall, 3 Reception, Kitchen, Cloaks. 5 Bedrooms, 2 Bathrooms, 2 Attic Rooms, Main Services. 3 Bedroomed Bungalow. Extensive Farm Buildings. Garden and Arable Land. Further land available.
Joint Sole Agents: JACKSON-STOPS & STAFF (Ref. 4899), *Newmarket.* 0638 2231. SWORDER JENNINGS, Saffron Walden, Essex. (0799) 23236.

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LITTLE BURSTEAD HOUSE. AN IMPRESSIVE GEORGIAN COUNTRY HOUSE with *fine southerly views from the principal* rooms over open country. 3 Reception rooms, domestic quarters, 5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 secondary bedrooms. STAFF MAISONETTE. Attractive gardens, hard tennis court, stables and paddock. COTTAGE. OLD SCHOOL HOUSE, 4½ ACRE PADDOCK.
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Auctioneers: LONDON OFFICE, 01-499 6291.
Solicitors: GROOS, GUEST, LOWDEN & HAZELL, London W.1.

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Fishing, sailing, swimming, walking
A MALTHOUSE AT THE HEAD OF A CREEK OFF THE SALCOMBE ESTUARY. Unique Dwelling of immense charm, architect modernised 9 years ago. Elizabethan style Lounge 34 ft. long, Dining Room, Study, Balcony, Sun House, Super Kitchen, Master Bedroom Suite, 2 Guests Bedrooms, Bathroom 2. **Annexe Cottage.** Mill Stream and Water Garden. 1 ACRE.
For sale freehold at times price.
Apply: YEOVIL OFFICE, 0935 4066 (Ref. 1)

WARWICKS/OXFORD BORDERS
Banbury 4 miles. Stratford-on-Avon 16 miles. Oxford 27 miles.
A CHARMING EARLY 17th CENTURY PERIOD FARMHOUSE, in attractive village and enjoying delightful views. 2 Reception Rooms, Kitchen and Domestic Offices, 4 Bedrooms, 2 Bathrooms. Oil-fired Central Heating. Large stone Barn with a fine galleried Reception Hall. *Garaging. Stabling. Gardens and* Grounds. Approx. One ACRE.
PRIVATE TREATY
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LONDON CHESTER YORK NORTHAMPTON NEWMARKET YEOVIL CIRENCESTER CHICHESTER MIDHURST CHIPPING CAMPDEN

THATCHED COTTAGE Wiltshire. 4 beds., 2 baths, 2 recept., study and utility, large modern kitchen, C.H., double garage. Sale £16,500. Donhead 502 after 6.30.

EAST SUSSEX. Views to France (on a fine day) from this fine detached property in a Unique Cliff Top Location adjoining National Trust Land. 5-6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2-3 reception, etc. Garaging for 3. About 5½ acres. Offers over £50,000.—David H. Braxton & Co., Battle (Tel. 3535), Sussex.

WEST SUSSEX ALDWICK. Attractive Detached Cottage Residence near sea with hall, 2 rec., 3 beds, bath, study, large kitchen, support, good rear garden. John Barr & Son, 79 Felpham Road, Bognor Regis. Tel. (02433) 21103.

BUCKLAND, NR. REIGATE. Beautiful renovated period cottage, part 17th century. Good setting overlooking farmland close to Surrey hills. 3-4 bedrms., 2 bathrooms, lounge, dining room, kitchen, 1 acre garden. Freehold. Details from Malcolm Harry Associates, Bookham 56648.

OXFORDSHIRE/CHILTERNS, adjoining Huntercombe golf course, Henley-on-Thames (7 miles), Reading (11 miles), easy access M4 and M40. A charming luxury house with beautiful gardens and fine southerly views, 3 reception rooms, 4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, full central heating, staff guest flat, garaging for 3 cars, well-stocked and easily maintained gardens. For sale Freehold with just under 1½ acres.—Apply: Knight Frank & Rutley, 20 Hanover Square, London W1R 0AH. Tel. 01-629 8171.

Appointments Vacant also on page 8

GENERAL VACANCIES

READVERTISEMENT

NAYC COMMUNITY INDUSTRY

wish to recruit an

AREA PROJECT OFFICER	AREA OFFICE MANAGER
salary circa £2,048.68 p.a. inclusive of threshold payments (under review)	salary £1,698.68 p.a. inclusive of threshold payments (under review)

in

MID-GLAMORGAN

Community Industry is a Government-granted organization employing young people who find difficulty obtaining and keeping a job and who are employed on environmental and community projects. The scheme aims, through a working experience, to offer personal support and develop working skills with the hope of better employment opportunities.

The Project Officer would join a three-man Management Team, and it is essential that he or she should hold a current driving licence.

The Office Manager will be responsible for the smooth running of a small office and it is vital that he or she should have the ability to develop skills in wage and finance procedures. Previous experience in these fields would be an advantage.

Application forms, together with job specifications and further details of the scheme, are obtainable from the Secretary, Community Industry, King House, 11 Westbourne Grove, London W2 4UA (telephone: 01-229 9713). COMPLETED APPLICATIONS MUST BE RECEIVED AT THE ABOVE ADDRESS NOT LATER THAN FRIDAY, 30TH MAY, 1975.

OPERATIONAL RESEARCH

c. £5,000

This challenging appointment offers an outstanding opportunity to apply an Operational Research approach to the solution of a wide variety of business problems

Our Client, based in the London area, is a diversified international manufacturer with an annual turnover of some £750 million. The Company is organised into four main product groups, all of which make use of the O.R. Department which operates on a consultancy basis. Excellent computing facilities are available and are frequently used by O.R. Executives

The nature of the work will be of interest to those with academic qualifications in the numerate or social sciences or economics disciplines. A post-graduate qualification in O.R. or Business Studies will be an advantage

The ideal candidate is likely to be in the age group 24-30, with sound experience of problem solving in a commercial environment. Apply in the first instance to R. W. Murphy, Hughes Owens & Hewitt Limited, 6-8 Old Bond Street, London, W.1, giving details of education and business experience. No information will be passed to our Client without the applicant's prior consent.

THAMES WATER AUTHORITY
Metropolitan Public Health Division

Clerk in Personnel

SALARY UP TO £2,703

We need a young man or woman to join our very busy Personnel Office, located in Westminster.

You'll be dealing with all aspects of Personnel work including recruitment and payment of salaries, and you'll need a good telephone manner to cope with the general public and members of the staff. An ability to handle figures desirable.

The job is varied, interesting, hard work but very rewarding. 35 hour week, superannuable post, 3 weeks 3 days annual holiday. Salary includes London Weighting.

If you would like a job working in a friendly office with excellent conditions of service, please write or telephone for an application form to Paul Baggett, Personnel Branch, Room 311, 10 Great George Street, London SW1P 3AB (Telephone 633 4141 or 4149) quoting reference MPH/186. (Closing date: 6th June, 1975.)

THE MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL

Senior Administrative Assistant

Out-Patient Department

With energy and enthusiasm, required to co-ordinate the services of the Medical Records Department and the Out-Patient clerical staff. The officer appointed will have responsibility for the administration of both the Medical Records Department and the Out-Patient Department, in each of which areas there will be a General Administrative Assistant.

Salary scale £3,217-£3,852 p.a. including London Weighting and Threshold

Application form and job description available from the Establishment Officer, The Middlesex Hospital, London, W.1. (Tel: 01-636 8333 ext. 7462) to be returned by 2nd June, 1975.

North-East District
Kensington & Chelsea & Westminster Area Health Authority
(Teaching)

INSURANCE BROKERS

Small firm of Lloyd's Brokers seek man with some General Room experience to take up an interesting and varied position in our mainly non-Marine Company.

Prospects and terms are very good for right man, age group 24-35. Institute exams would be helpful.

Only those with ability and enthusiasm should apply.

Ring 01-480 7966

THE HARLEY STREET CLINIC

requires

A DEPUTY CATERING OFFICER

to assist our present Catering Officer with buying and general catering duties. Salary negotiable.

Apply in writing to:
Miss H. Finlayson
Deputy Administrator
HARLEY STREET CLINIC
35 Weymouth Street
London, W.1

OFFICE MANAGER

Solicitors

with about 30 staff, require

OFFICE MANAGER

having tact, initiative, and flair for organization, and keeping everyone happy. Generous salary to right applicant. Previous experience of Solicitors office helpful but not essential. Holiday arrangements honoured.

Write to:

Victor Mishcon and Co.,
125 High Holborn, London, W.C.1.
or telephone 405 3711, ref. SL.

POSITION for qualified person in Chartering Department. The buying and selling of ships and experience in claims. Apply to International Chartering and Shipping Co. Ltd., V. & S. Konstantinou 22, Piraeus, Greece. Tel. Piraeus 452501S and 452220.

OBJECTIVE ASSESSMENT of your strengths and aptitudes by qualified career consultants. Personal Potential Advisory Service, 77 Fleet Street, London, E.C.4. Tel: 01-353 3588.

PARTNERSHIP SECRETARY for Estate Agents and Surveyors practice.—Apply in writing, please, to G. E. Stanley Shortt & Son, 61 Park Lane, W.1.

HAPPY PEOPLE TO join inn for the summer. £18 p.w. plus full board.—Hugh Reynolds, Marlow (Bucks.).

DRIVER/GUIDE required with large car for London and long distance tours. 01-629 2678.

HOST (male) required for Family Holiday Centres, Cornwall (mid-July to end Aug.), Sussex (July only to end Aug.); organizing ability for programme of informal half-day pursuits. Enjoy Britain, 9 Reece Mews, SW7 3HE. 01-584 2921.

MANAGERS.—We need top flight management experienced in the employment agency business. The branch is situated West of Central London and has a good record of figures, which must be maintained. The salary will certainly be an improvement on the applicants' current earnings. 493 3749.

LEGAL APPOINTMENTS

ALANGATE Legal Staff. These specialist consultants to the profession, offer a confidential service to employers and staff at all levels. Telephone for appointment or write to: Mrs. Rohrick, Mrs. Edwards or Mrs. Harkness, 01-405 7201, at 6 Great Queen St., London, W.C.2 (off Kingsway).

ACCOUNTANCY

SENIOR/P.A.

for Partner in busy

West End Practice

—must be able to start immediately. Finalist considered.

Phone Laura on:

01-493 0901

"A" LEVEL and Graduate Articled Clerks will find more choice and and immediate introduction service to 90 per cent of London firms through ACCOUNTANCY PERSONNEL.—Phone or visit 63 Moorgate, E.C.2. 01-638 8325.

OPENINGS at all levels in the Profession.—Gabriel Duffy Consultancy, Kensington. 01-937 9521.

MANAGEMENT AND EXECUTIVE

MANAGER.—We seek a man capable of running a complete specialist sale division of the largest, privately owned employment agency in the U.K. He must have at least one year's experience in the employment agency business. The suitable applicant will possibly be earning a minimum of £2,500 p.a. including commission at the present time. Please phone 493 3749.

PUBLIC AND EDUCATIONAL APPOINTMENTS

Salop
BRIDGNORTH BOYS' CLUB AND COMMUNITY SERVICE CENTRE

Applications are invited for the post of

LEADER

The main building has been extensively renovated and extended. There is also a sports ground with a pavilion.

The Leader is seconded by the Education Committee to the Voluntary Management Committee.

There are promotion prospects over the County as a whole. Salary JNC Range 3—£3,495-£3,829 (plus threshold payments).

Further particulars and forms of application due back as soon as possible from The County Education Officer, Shirehall, Shrewsbury, SY2 6NF.

PUBLIC AND EDUCATIONAL APPOINTMENTS

The Polytechnic of Central London
School of the Environment
Surveying Unit

RESEARCH ASSISTANT

Graduate having an interest in the management cost aspects of housing to join a team assessing the value of a unique housing situation in Inner London. Opportunity for a suitable candidate to work for a higher degree. Contract for two years at £1,655 per annum.

Application form from the Establishment Officer, PCL, 309 Regent Street, London, W1R 8AL. 01-580 2020, Ext. 212.

Shropshire Education Committee

Applications are invited for two Fieldwork appointments as

YOUTH OFFICER

based at Wrekin Youth Centre Wellington

These are newly created posts to further strengthen an existing twelve-strong professional team in the east of the County. A staffing structure which comprises seven grades of responsibility, has been established and offers promotion prospects over the County as a whole, as well as in the area.

Salary Grade 4, £3,054 to £3,585 (plus threshold payments).

Further particulars and forms of application, due back as soon as possible, from the County Education Officer, Shirehall, Shrewsbury SY2 6NF.

St Catherine's College
OXFORD

ASSISTANT BURSAR

The College requires an Assistant Bursar from mid-July onwards. Duties involve staff management, and general administration together with the associated running of accountancy. Likely candidates will be graduates, men or women, in their twenties, who have had some business or professional experience since leaving University. The post is residential with all found. Salary in Range £2,000-£2,850. Details from The Master, St Catherine's College, Oxford (Oxford 46541).

The City University
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

Applications are invited for a CASE RESEARCH STUDENTSHIP tenable in the above Department from the 1st October, 1975, and leading to the degree of PhD. The studentship, which is for work to be carried out in collaboration with the Esso Petroleum Company, will involve studies of the influence of selected nitrogen and sulphur compounds on the oxidation of hydrocarbons.

Further details may be obtained from Professor C. F. Cullis, Department of Chemistry, The City University, St. John Street, London EC1V 4PB, to whom applications, together with the names of two referees, are to be sent as soon as possible.

WANTED in September: part-time, experienced teacher of Italian to O and A Level for Independent Public School for Girls. Small classes. Apply Principal, Queen's Gate School, 133, Queen's Gate, SW7 5LJ.

EXPERIENCED YOUTH LEADERS/ Language Teachers (English and French) required for residential posts, teenage centres mid-July-Aug. and June 29-July 30. English Language Teacher (female) required, July 1-15. Enjoy Britain, 9 Reece Mews, SW7 3HE. 01-584 2921.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

Ahmadu Bello University—Nigeria

Applications are invited for vacancies in the DEPARTMENT OF GOVERNMENT. Appointments may be made at Professorial, Reader, Senior Lecturer or Lecturer level depending on qualifications and experience. Preference will be given to applicants with qualifications in Public Administration, but those specialising in other fields of political science will be considered. Salary scales: Professor, N8,550-N12,411 p.a. (£6,021-£8,550 p.a. sterling); Reader, N7,560-N9,810 p.a. (£5,351-£6,765 p.a. sterling); Senior Lecturer, N6,855-N8,730 p.a. (£4,755-£6,021 p.a. sterling); Lecturer, N5,350-N6,905 p.a. (£3,690-£4,762 p.a. sterling). £1 equals N1.45. The British Government may supplement salaries in appropriate cases. Family passages; various allowances; superannuation scheme; biennial overseas leave. Detailed applications (two copies), including a curriculum vitae and naming three referees, should be forwarded by airmail, not later than June 30, 1975, to the Registrar, Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria, Nigeria. Applicants resident in U.K. should also send one copy to Inter-University Council, 90-91 Tottenham Court Road, London, W1P 0DT. Further particulars may be obtained from either address.

Imperial College
POST-GRADUATE RESEARCH ASSISTANT

required in the Department of Chemical Engineering and Chemical Technology for S.R.C.-sponsored work on the use of pseudo-random correlation techniques applied to continuous chromatography, on-line chemical analysis, and computer control of chemical processes. A PDP-11 computer facility, and the department's pilot plants are available. The appointee will be expected to develop the necessary software, and assist in the design of suitable interfaces, for which a knowledge of computer systems is essential. Some background in chemistry or chemical engineering is desirable. Appointment for one year in the first instance, renewable. Initial salary £2,438 p.a., incl. London Allowance, thresholds and U.S.S. Applications with curriculum vitae and names and addresses of two referees should be sent to: Professor A. R. Ubbelohde, C.B.E., F.R.S., Dept. of Chemical Engineering and Chemical Technology, Imperial College, London SW7 2BY.

University of Sussex
SCHOOL OF BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES

TEMPORARY LECTURESHIP IN GENETICS

A temporary Lectureship in Genetics for one year is available from 1st October, 1975.

Teaching responsibilities will be primarily for a second-year class, and will cover aspects of Metazoan Genetics. But some guidance will also be required in a third-year class on Developmental Genetics.

The research interest of the associated group is in the developmental genetics of Drosophila, including embryology and cell culture, and good facilities are available. Candidates with other research interests will also be considered.

Appointment will be made as soon as possible on the Lecturer scale, £2,118 to £2,931 per annum (under review) plus threshold payments.

Application forms may be obtained from the Secretary of Science, Science Office (E), University of Sussex, Falmer, Brighton BN1 9RH.

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS

Applications are invited for the following vacancies:

POST DOCTORAL FELLOW

for investigations on disordered structures using computer-linked optical-diffraction techniques. Salary range: £3,116-£3,990. Duties to commence 1st September, 1975. Please quote ref. 0311.

POST DOCTORAL RESEARCH ASSISTANT

for Laser Raman Spectroscopic Studies of Phase Transitions in Crystals. Salary range: £2,118-£3,990. Duties to commence 1st September, 1975. Please quote ref. 0311A.

Applications, together with the names and addresses of two referees, should be forwarded to The Registrar, University College, P.O. Box 78, Cardiff CF1 1XL, from whom further particulars may be obtained. Closing date for applications 13th June, 1975.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

UNIVERSITY OF THE SOUTH PACIFIC

Applications are invited for the posts of (a) SENIOR LECTURER/LECTURER IN BIOLOGY and (b) READER/SENIOR LECTURER IN PHYSICS. Post (a) is for a Plant Ecologist but the person should have a wide interest in and ability to contribute to other areas of Biology. Candidates should have a Ph.D. and have demonstrated competence in both teaching and research since attaining the degree. The appointee will be expected to contribute at all three levels of degree teaching and to engage in research involving the natural resources of the Region.

For post (b) duties will include:

(a) The development and teaching of courses in Physics which provide:
(i) an appreciation of the concepts of physics in the context of general education in science with emphasis towards environmental science;
(ii) a preparation for teachers of general science and physics in the secondary schools of the region.
(b) The development of research in one of more areas of environmental physics.
(c) Assisting the Head of School in the overall administration and development of the School.

The post requires a physicist with proven University teaching and research ability with research interests preferably in Energy Resources or an area of Applied Physics such as soil or environmental physics, meteorology, hydrology, biophysics or physical oceanography.

Salary scales: Reader $F9,881-$F10,984 p.a. Senior Lecturer $F7,902-$F9,373 p.a. Lecturer $F5,852-$F7,755 p.a. (£1 sterling=$F1.95). The British Government may supplement salaries of married appointees in range $F5,703 p.a. sterling (normally free of all tax) and provide children's education allowances and holiday visit passages. This supplementation is unlikely to apply to an unmarried appointee. Supplementation rates are under review: new rates will apply from April 1st 1975. Superannuation scheme: 10% gratuity for contract appointments; partly furnished accommodation at rental of 12½% of salary. Detailed applications, six copies, including a curriculum vitae, a recent small photogram and naming 3 referees, should be sent by 13 June 1975 to the Registrar, University of the South Pacific, P.O. Box 1168, Suva, Fiji. Further particulars are available from this address.

University of New England
ARMIDALE, NEW SOUTH WALES

LECTURER IN HISTORY METHOD

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer in History Method for Secondary Schools. The Lecturer will contribute to a teacher education programme to be established in the University in 1976. He/She will be a member of the Department of History and may also be required to teach in other courses offered by the Department.

Applicants should have a good honours degree in History. Further postgraduate work in History would be an advantage. Applicants should also have professional qualifications in teaching and reasonable experience in teaching in secondary schools.

Appointment can be made to the permanent staff but the University reserves the right to make the appointment probationary where it considers this appropriate.

The appointment will commence on 2nd February, 1976, but whenever possible the Appointee may be called upon to assist during 1975 in the planning and preparation of his courses for 1976. An honorarium, travelling and other relevant expenses will be paid for this period.

Salary range: $A11,250-$15,100.

Conditions include assistance with travel and removal expenses.

Further information may be obtained from the Staff Officer, University of New England, Armidale, New South Wales, 2351, Australia, with whom applications containing details of academic record, other qualifications and details of professional experience, the names and addresses of three referees and a recent photograph, close on 6 June, 1975. Applicants in the United Kingdom and Europe should also forward an additional copy, by the same date, to the Association of Commonwealth Universities (Appts), 36 Gordon Square, London, WC1H 0PF, from whom conditions of appointment can also be obtained.

University of Nairobi
Kenya

Applications are invited for

2 LECTURESHIPS IN PHARMACY

Applicants should have a first degree in Pharmacy and a postgraduate qualification in either Pharmacognosy or Medicinal Chemistry. Preference will be given to those with teaching experience at university level and reasonable research output.

Salary scale: KS1,500-KS3,580 p.a. (KS1 equals £1.1 sterling.) The British Government may supplement salaries in range £500-£1,400 p.a. (sterling), for married appointees or £200-£548 p.a. (sterling) for single appointee (normally free of all tax) and provide children's education allowances and holiday visit passages. Supplementation rates are under review; new rates will apply from April 1, 1975. F.S.S.U. family passages; various allowances.

Detailed applications (2 copies), including a curriculum vitae and naming 3 referees, should be sent by airmail not later than June 18, 1975, to Registrar, University of Nairobi, P.O. Box 30197, Nairobi, Kenya.

Applicants resident in U.K. should also send 1 copy to Inter-University Council, 90-91 Tottenham Court Road, London W1P 0DT. Further particulars may be obtained from either address.

University of Nottingham

LECTURER IN EDUCATION

Applications are invited for the post of LECTURER IN EDUCATION in the school of Education. It is hoped to appoint from 1st September, 1975, but a later appointment will be considered.

Candidates should be well qualified graduates in GEOGRAPHY with good experience in secondary schools and be able to contribute to both the practical and academic sides of initial training.

The successful candidate will also be expected to share in the general work of the School of Education in the areas of research, higher degree teaching and in-service provision.

Salary on a scale rising to £4,896, but the appointment will be made initially within the first six points of the scale: £2,118, £2,247, £2,412, £2,580, £2,757, £2,931.

Further details and forms of application returnable as soon as possible are obtainable from the Staff Appointments Officer, University of Nottingham, University Park, Nottingham, NG7 2RD. Ref. 450.

Queen Mary College
University of London

CHEMISTRY DEPARTMENT

Applications are invited for two positions for work with Dr. M. A.A. Clyne on Kinetics Studies involving electronically excited interhalogens.

(a) RESEARCH ASSISTANTSHIP (half-time) for 1 year initially from July/August, 1975. Applicants should be graduates in a physical science. Salary in range £1,218-£1,575 p.a.

(b) RESEARCH STUDENTSHIP to commence Autumn 1975. Applicants should have or be expecting to obtain this summer a first or second class honours degree in Chemistry or Chemical Physics. £960 p.a. plus fees.

Applications (including curriculum vitae and names and addresses of 2 referees) as soon as possible to Dr. M. A. A. Clyne, (T), Chemistry Department, Queen Mary College, Mile End Road, London, E1 4NS, from whom further details are obtainable.

University College London

DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY

Applications are invited for a LECTURESHIP in Material Culture with special emphasis on the technology of prose and contemporary pre-industrial cultures, anthropology of art, symbolic aspects of material culture. Salary Scale: £2,118-£4,896 plus £599 p.a. London Allowance and £249 threshold payments. Appointment taxable from 1 October, 1975, will be made at a point on the Scale appropriate to a candidate's qualifications and experience.

Applications giving age, particulars of experience, educational career, honours and distinctions obtained, appointments held, publications (if any) and the names of three referees to Assistant Secretary (Personnel), University College London, Gower St., London WC1E 6BT, from whom further particulars may be obtained. Closing date 31 May, 1975.

Queen Mary College
University of London

ENGLISH DEPARTMENT

Applications are invited from those with special interests in English Literature 1660—1790 for a TEMPORARY LECTURESHIP for one year from September/October 1975. Salary in range £2,118—£3,990 p.a. plus £599 London Allowance plus £229 Threshold payment. Further details and application forms available from the Registrar, Fl, Queen Mary College, Mile End Road, London, E1 4NS, to be returned by 13 June.

James Cook University of North Queensland

Applications are invited for the following appointments:

LECTURER IN EDUCATION

Secondary School English Curriculum Studies

Applicants should have basic qualifications in education and, preferably, a higher degree, together with significant professional experience in the teaching of high school English. Additional experience in the development of English curricula would be an advantage. Closing date 6 June 1975.

LECTURER IN BOTANY

All suitably qualified applicants will be considered, but preference will be given to those with interests in tropical ecology or in the taxonomy of tropical vegetation.

Closing date 14 June 1975.

LECTURER/SENIOR LECTURER IN CIVIL ENGINEERING

Applicants should have at least an honours degree and, preferably, a higher degree in Civil Engineering or a related field together with teaching and research and/or professional experience in geomechanics. The appointee will undertake teaching at undergraduate and postgraduate level and will participate in an active programme of research in the field of rock mechanics.

Closing date 27 June 1975.

Salary ranges: Lecturer SA11,550—$15,100; Senior Lecturer SA15,400—$17,900 p.a. A locality allowance of SA1,42 p.a. for a married couple, or SA71 p.a. for a single appointee also payable.

Further particulars, conditions of appointment and application forms obtainable from the Association of Commonwealth Universities (Appts), 36 Gordon Square, London WC1H 0PF.

University of Bristol

The University invites applications for the post of

LECTURER IN SURGERY

The post is a temporary replacement (for approximately one year and will terminate on June 19th, 1976. Salary scale according to qualifications and experience in the range of £4,404-£5,223 plus threshold payments (under review) together with superannuation.

The successful candidate may expect to be granted an honorary contract as Senior Registrar with the Avon Area Health Authority (Teaching).

The Lecturer will be required to assist in the clinical medical and theoretical teaching in the Department and to undertake research. The interests of the Department include gastro-intestinal, hepatic and vascular surgery together with immunology.

Applications, including the names of three referees should reach the Secretary, Senate House, University of Bristol, BS8 1TH, from whom further particulars may be obtained, not later than 31st May. Please quote reference TLJ.

The University of Wales
Aberystwyth

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY AND MICROBIOLOGY

Applications are invited for a

POSTDOCTORAL RESEARCH ASSISTANT

under a grant from the Agricultural Research Council for research on Endogenous Root Hormones and Mineral Nutrition.

Salary within the range: £3,412-£2,757.

Applications, together with the names of two referees should be made by 30 May, 1975 to The Registrar from whom further particulars may be obtained.

Applications are invited from graduates in Biological or Agricultural Science for the post of JUNIOR RESEARCH ASSISTANT to undertake work on The Growth of Grasses in relation to Temperature and Mineral Nutrition under a grant from the Wolfson Foundation.

Salary £1,160. Candidates will be eligible to register for a higher degree.

Applications together with the names of two referees, should be submitted by 30 May, 1975, to the Registrar from whom further particulars may be obtained.

The University of Manchester

LECTURESHIPS IN SOCIOLOGY

Applications are invited for two permanent and two one-year temporary lectureships in Sociology. The Department is particularly interested in candidates with research and teaching competence in the sociology of modern Britain, in Urban Sociology and in quantitative methods; but candidates with interests in other fields of sociology will also be considered. One permanent appointment may be made within the initial range £2,118 to £3,285 p.a.; all others will be made within the initial range £2,118 to £2,580 plus threshold payments in each case. Further details and application forms returnable by May 30th from the Registrar, The University, Manchester, M13 9PL. Quote ref. 92/757, and state whether interested in the permanent or temporary posts or in both.

University of Bristol

Applications are invited from registered medical practitioners for appointment as

DEMONSTRATOR IN PATHOLOGY

from 1st September 1975. Salary scale £2,883—£4,041 per annum, plus threshold payments, according to qualifications and experience. Previous experience in Pathology is not necessary. The duties include assistance with the teaching of medical and other students and the conduct of autopsies. Facilities for research and training in diagnostic histology are available.

Applications (2 copies, quoting reference TLJ/3), giving full name, age and qualifications, details of education and experience, together with the names of not more than three referees, should reach the Secretary, Senate House, University of Bristol BS8 1TH, from whom further particulars may be obtained, not later than 2nd June, 1975.

University of London

GOLDSMITHS' CHAIR OF EDUCATION

A TENSTITUTE OF EDUCATION ATTACHED TO GOLDSMITHS' COLLEGE

The Senate invite applications for the above Chair tenable at the Institute of Education and attached to Goldsmiths' College, from October 1, 1975. Salary not less than £6,108 plus £599 London Allowance and threshold supplement.

Applications (10 copies) should be received not later than June 15, 1975, by the Academic Registrar (T), University of London, Senate House, London, WC1E 7HU, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

Interested in how business works?

One of the first things you find on becoming an Inspector of Taxes is that you never stop learning about how your commercial and industrial "clients" operate.

The more you learn about the workings of the rag trade, for example, or farming, or the property market, the better equipped you are to use your reasoning powers—and the intensive training in law and accountancy you receive—to arrive at a proper assessment of the tax liabilities involved.

As an Inspector you are responsible for determining tax liability of individuals and of companies large and small. It will be your job to deal personally with the more complex or contentious cases, and this will involve direct contact with taxpayers and their professional advisers.

By your late 20's you could be in charge of the tax affairs of an entire district, with a large staff to help you, with wide powers of discretion, and with an enviable professional expertise—in itself a valuable career asset.

Qualifications: Under 32. And a degree with honours—at least second class honours ability. Final Year Students may apply.

If you start at 21, your salary should be over £4,200 at 23, over £5,600 at 27. By your mid-30's you should be earning over £9,000. By 40 you could be in posts within the Inspectorate or in general management in the Civil Service that take you to £11,000.

There are posts all over the country. Salaries up to £400 higher in London.

To find out more, and for an invitation to visit a Tax Inspector, write to Civil Service Commission, Alencon Link, Basingstoke, Hants RG21 1JB. Please quote A/320/M/3

Honours Graduates—a career that appeals to reason

CALES + NEW PAY SCALES + NEW PAY SCALES + NEW PAY SCALES + NEW

Lambeth, Southwark, Lewisham
Area Health Authority (Teaching)

ST. THOMAS' HEALTH DISTRICT

MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTANT (trust funds)

PRINCIPAL ADMINISTRATIVE GRADE

Applications are invited from candidates for the above post within the Endowment Section of this Health District. The post offers considerable scope for the exercising of initiative in instituting systems and is particularly suitable for an ambitious person aspiring to a Senior Post in the reorganised Health Service and is desirous of gaining experience in Management Accounting in a large Authority with substantial investments in property and securities. Preference will be given to candidates qualified or actively studying for a professional qualification. A knowledge of investment procedure will be an advantage. The post is on the Administrative and Clerical Grade Scale 9 and has a salary of £3,057 to £3,801 plus London Weighting and Threshold payments. National Health Service Superannuation Scheme and Conditions of Service apply. Applications and job descriptions obtainable from the Personnel Officer, 79 York Road, London, S.E.1. Closing date for applications 6th June, 1975. Please quote reference MA/TF.

THE LAW SOCIETY

Solicitors—Legal Aid

Applications are invited from solicitors for the following posts in Legal Aid Administration. The salary ranges are under review.

(a) Deputy Local Secretary
LONDON

Salary range £3,693-£6,198 p.a. (inclusive of London Weighting).

(b) Deputy Local Secretary
BIRMINGHAM

Salary range £3,283-£5,788 p.a.

Commencing salaries may be above the minimum depending on personal qualities, age and general experience.

There are good prospects of promotion to higher grade appointments. The terms of service include a contributory superannuation scheme, regular increments and four weeks' annual leave.

Write in confidence, giving full details of experience employment record, present salary, date available and post applied for to the address below. If you are interested in both vacancies please give order of preference.

The Secretary-General, The Law Society, 113 Chancery Lane, London WC2A 1PL.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

Sheffield Polytechnic

HEAD OF DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS AND BUSINESS STUDIES

The Department has CNAA B.A. (Hons.) Business Studies, sandwich and part-time, and HND courses with large intakes. A substantial programme of development is envisaged, including post-graduate courses. The Department contributes to teaching in a wide range of courses throughout the Polytechnic.

Applicants must be clearly capable of sustaining the development of this large and important department and of contributing to new academic initiatives.

Salary scale: Grade VI: £6,831 to £7,599 plus threshold payment.

Application forms and further details obtainable from the Personnel Officer, Sheffield Polytechnic, Halfords House, Fitzalan Square, Sheffield S1 2BB, to whom completed forms should be returned within 14 days.

University of London
Institute of Education

LECTURESHIP IN EDUCATION

with special reference to the MIDDLE EAST

Applications are invited for the position of Lecturer in Education in the Department of Comparative Education and the Institute's Centre for Educational Development Overseas. The post is a joint lectureship, and the appointee will take part in the teaching and general duties of both departments.

The qualifications required are research experience of education systems in the Middle East, a knowledge of Arabic, and an academic background in a field relevant to the study of comparative education and/or education in developing countries.

Salary on Lecturer scale £2,118 to £4,896 plus £599 London allowance plus £249 threshold supplementation.

Application forms and further particulars are available from the Secretary, Institute of Education, Malet Street, London WC1E 7HS, quoting reference LJ/NE. Completed applications must reach the Secretary NOT LATER THAN 16 June, 1975.

University of Cambridge

ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

Applications are invited for the post of Administrative Assistant in the office of the General Board of the Faculties, tenable from 1 October, 1975.

The person appointed will assist the Secretary of the Clinical School and a knowledge of university organization and U.G.C. procedures with an ability to handle figures would be an advantage.

Pensionable salary either £2,757-£3,970 or £3,941-£2,757, plus threshold, depending on qualifications and experience.

Further particulars are obtainable from the

Registrary
THE UNIVERSITY REGISTRARY,
The Old Schools,
Cambridge, CB2 1TN

to whom applications (two copies), marked "Confidential", should be sent with curriculum vitae and the names of not more than three referees, to reach him by 11 June, 1975.

Imperial College
DEPARTMENT OF MANAGEMENT SCIENCE

LECTURESHIP IN ORGANISATIONAL BEHAVIOUR

Applications are invited for a Lectureship in the above field. An additional ability to teach some area of economics is desirable but not essential. The Department offers a one year M.Sc. in Management Science, in addition there are lively research teams active in many branches of Management Science. The successful candidate will be required to take up the post on 1st October, or as soon as possible thereafter. Applicants should indicate clearly their specific fields of interest.

Salary will be in the range £6,500-£9,180 (£2,622 spread). The initial salary will be determined according to qualifications and experience. Benefits include annual bonus, pension, and medical aid facilities, and, if eligible, a housing subsidy.

Before applying, applicants should obtain further details of method of application, fringe benefits, etc., from The London Representative, The University of the Witwatersrand, 238 High Holborn, London, WC1. Applications should be lodged with the Registrar, University of the Witwatersrand, Jan Smuts Avenue, Johannesburg, 2001, South Africa, not later than 2nd June, 1975.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

University College of North Wales
Bangor

Applications are invited for two posts of

LECTURER

in the DEPARTMENT of ENGLISH. For one post preference may be given to applicants with special interests and qualifications in nineteenth-century literature. For the other post preference may be given to applicants with special interests in twentieth-century English literature, although an ability to teach American literature as well will be desirable if not essential.

Salary will be on the lower part of the scale £2,118-£4,896.

Further particulars of this post may be obtained from the Secretary and Registrar and applications (two copies) giving details of age, qualifications and experience, together with the names and addresses of three referees should be sent to reach the Secretary and Registrar, University College of North Wales, Bangor, LL57 2DG, by June 4, 1975.

University of the West Indies
Jamaica

Applications are invited for the post of

(a) LECTURER
or
(b) ASSISTANT LECTURER IN HISTORY

The appointee will teach African history, either up to the 19th century or 15th and 20th century. Preference may be given to applicants also able to teach Caribbean, North American or Latin American history.

Salary scales: (a) J$6,168-J$9,768 pa; (b) J$5,006-J$8,166 pa. (£1 sterling=J$2.12.) FSSU Study and Travel Grant. Unfurnished accommodation at rental of 10% of salary, or 20% of salary payable in lieu of housing. Family passages.

Detailed applications (6 copies), including a curriculum vitae and naming 3 referees, should be sent by airmail, as soon as possible, to the Registrar, University of the West Indies, Kingston 7, Jamaica.

Detailed particulars are available and should be obtained from the same source before an application is made.

University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg

Department of English

LECTURER

Applications are invited for appointment to the above post in the Department of English. Duties are to be assumed on 1st July, 1975, or as soon as possible thereafter. Applicants should indicate clearly their specific fields of interest.

Salary will be in the range R6,500-R9,180 (£2,622 approx.). The initial salary will be determined according to qualifications and experience. Benefits include annual bonus, pension and medical aid facilities, and, if eligible, a housing subsidy.

Before applying, applicants should obtain further details of method of application, fringe benefits, etc., from The London Representative, The University of the Witwatersrand, 238 High Holborn, London, WC1.

Applications should be lodged with the Registrar, University of the Witwatersrand, Jan Smuts Avenue, Johannesburg, 2001, South Africa, not later than 2nd June, 1975.

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New Printing House Square, Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ.

Report May 14 1975 Court of Appeal

rnished tenancies: transitional ovisions of Rent Act

Sainsbury and Co v
ts.

Lord Justice Megaw, Lord
Orr and Sir Gordon Will-

re an order for possession of
ied premises was made
the Rent Act, 1974, came
force and had not been
ed, and the tenant applied
paragraph 3(3) of Schedule
the order to be rescinded,
unty court judge had a dis-
to rescind the order, if it
not have been made had the
een in force at the time it
ade, unless it would be un-
anjust and inequitable so to

Court of Appeal allowed an
by Mr John Alan Roberts,
ment of a bungalow at Long
n Road, Long Ashton,
l, from the refusal of Judge
ll at Bristol County Court on
mber 30, on an application
by the tenant under Schedule
aragraph 3(3) of the Rent
1974, to rescind an order for
ssion of the dwelling house
on July 29, 1974, before the
ame into force, but varying
rder suspending its operation
November 30. The court
ed that the application be
ted to the county court for
ring.

Roderick Denyer for the
; Mr Colin Sara for the land-

RD JUSTICE MEGAW said
the appeal raised an interest-
nd not altogether easy point
ie construction of the Rent
1974. Since January, 1972,
toberts had been the tenant
bungalow under a furnished
g. The original tenancy had
ed and had been succeeded
ut a break in possession by
ssive tenancies. The last
ncy, dated November 23, 1972,
the tenant the right to reside
ie premises for six months.
iat it would have expired by
tion of time on May 22, 1974.
der the law as it then stood
tenant was not protected by
e of any legislation. In con-
sequence, when he did not give
ossession of the premises, the
ords instituted proceedings
ristol County Court claiming
ession and mesne profits. On
29, 1974, the registrar made
rder for possession, but stipu-
i that the tenant might remain
possession until August 29.
. He subsequently suspended
possession order to September
There was no question at that
e of any rent being unpaid
nd the date due for payment
o July 31 the Rent Act, 1974,
lved the Royal Assent and by
equent order the relevant
s of it came into operation
ut August 15.
ection 1 provided: "(1) On
after the commencement date,
a tenancy of a dwelling house
l no longer be prevented from
ig a protected tenancy for the
poses of the Rent Act [1968]
reason only that, under the
ncy, the dwelling house is
fide let at a rent which in-
es payments in respect of the
of furniture; . . . " That
on standing by itself would
become operative when the
came into operation, but the
Act contained transitional provisions in Schedule 3. Paragraph 3(3) of Schedule 3 provided: "Where a court has made an order for possession of the dwelling house before the commencement date but the order has not been executed, the court, if of opinion that the order would not have been made if the tenancy had been a protected furnished tenancy when it came to an end, may, on the application of the person against whom it was made, rescind or vary it in such manner as the court thinks fit for the purpose of giving effect to section 1 of this Act."

In the present case the order *for possession* had been made before the commencement date of the Act but it had not been executed and accordingly, so far, *paragraph 3(3) was operative.* The tenant applied to Bristol County Court in September, 1974, asking for an order under paragraph 3(3) *rescinding the order for possession* and, in the alternative, postponing execution still further.

The hearing on September 30, was a *short one. The judge's note* of the hearing indicated that the tenant gave evidence. He said that he was a married man with two children, that he had nowhere else to go, had paid the rent regularly, had applied for a house but had not got it, and had made application for a council house but had not got one because he had come from another area. The judge varied the possession order and extended the time for another two months. He refused to rescind the order.

According to a note prepared some two and a half months after the hearing, the judge said that he had seen the registrar's note of July 29 which stated "Defence withdrawn", and that it had left *him in some doubt as to whether* "the order would not have been made if the tenancy had been a protected furnished tenancy when *it came to an end*". *In any event,* it seemed to the judge that the court should give weight to the words "or vary it in such manner *as the court thinks fit . . .*".

Mr Denyer submitted that the judge, under paragraph 3(3), did not have a discretion and was *obliged* to rescind the order if, as had to be accepted for the purpose of the appeal, it was an order for possession that would not have been made *if the 1974* Act had been in operation on the date on which it was made. That order had been made simply and *solely because it was a furnished* tenancy and there were no other circumstances then existing which would have justified the making of an order for possession against the tenant. That being the position, the first part of paragraph 3(3) was shown to have been fulfilled. However, the note left his Lordship in some doubt as to whether the judge thought that that was the position. It was possible that he was of the opinion that the tenant had failed to show that he complied with the conditions of the opening words of *paragraph 3(3) because it might be* that the words "defence withdrawn" was some indication that *the order would have been made after the Act came into force. If* that was indeed the judge's view, so that it affected his mind as to whether or not it was right to rescind the order, that would have been an error on his part.

Mr Denyer had submitted that the judge had no discretion at all once it was accepted that the order for possession would not have been made if the Act had been in force. His Lordship was unable to accept that. It was clear on the wording of paragraph 3(3) and on the authority of *Mount-Balthasar v Murphy* ([1967] 1 QB 344) that there was a discretion in a judge whether or not to rescind the order which came into existence once it was shown that the order would not have been made if the Act had been in force. *Mount-Balthasar's* case was conclusive on that point. That case arose on section 20(1) of the Rent Act, 1965, which was, to all intents and purposes, the same as paragraph 3(3) of Schedule 3 to the 1974 Act. The terms of the judgments, particularly that of Lord Justice Salmon (at p 258), made it clear that the county court judge did have a discretion which he had to exercise.

When, however, one came to the manner in which the discretion had to be exercised, having regard *to the concluding words of* paragraph 3(3), once it was clear that the order would not have been made if the Act had been in force, discretion had *to be exercised to* rescind the order unless there be some reason shown to the judge why it would be in the circumstances unfair, unjust or inequitable to do so. That might arise from the evidence of the tenant, or of the landlord, or as to things which had happened since the original order was made. His Lordship would not like to limit the scope of the circumstances which might be regarded as relevant.

Their Lordships had been told that the judge was not minded to hear evidence from the landlord. *In all* the circumstances it could not be said that he had applied his mind to the right principle in the exercise of his discretion, and the correct order was for the court to direct that the application be sent back for a further hearing.

Lord Justice Orr delivered a *concurring judgment.*

SIR GORDON WILLMER, who also agreed, said that it was plain that the words of paragraph 3(3) *conferred a discretion on the court* hearing an application but the sting of that paragraph was in its tail, for it was made quite clear *that the discretion had to be exercised* in such manner as the court thought fit for the purpose of giving effect to section 1. The *effect of section 1 was to bring* furnished tenancies for the first time into line with unfurnished tenancies as far as security of *tenure was concerned;* consequently, when it came to exercising discretion on an application under paragraph 3(3), the court *ought to take into consideration* exactly the same considerations as it did in relation to unfurnished tenancies, which had been *referred to in the case as* "Rent Act grounds".

Solicitors: Hextall, Erskine & Co for Cartwrights, Bristol; Jenkins, Moore and Co, Bristol.

hildren taken from adulterous mother

B
re Lord Justice Cairns, Lord
ce Lawton and Lord Justice
od

gments delivered May 13]
father's difficulty in bringing
his children as Christians
they remained in the custody
heir adulterous mother was a
r to be considered in deciding
was in their best interests.
r a hearing in private the
t of Appeal dismissed an
al by a mother from a decision
he Divisional Court of the
ily Division (Sir George
r, President, Mrs Justice
and Mr Justice Hollings)
lding an order of justices
the custody of two boys, aged
and six, should be given to
father.

James Miskin, QC, and Miss
garet Higgins for the mother;
K. Bruce Campbell, QC, and
Elaine Jones for the father.

RD JUSTICE CAIRNS said
the mother formed an adul-
us association with X... She
the father, who was a vicar,
ng the children with her and
up a home apart from him.
father applied to justices
er section 1 of the Matri-
dial Proceedings (Magistrates'
rts) Act, 1960, alleging deser-
by the mother and asking for
ody of the children. The
ices found that the mother was
lesertion but awarded custody
ier.
ater X moved in to live with
mother. The father again
lied to the justices for custody.
ch was granted to him. The
dren were transferred to the
er and had since been with
. The mother appealed to the
isional Court of the Family
ision, which dismissed her
eal. She appealed.
was argued for her that there
nothing against her as a
ther and that she had left the
ier thinking that the children
uld be better off with one
ent who was happy than with
who were having a cold war.
was said for the father that, as
Christian clergyman, he had
ng views about adultery and
ected to the children being
ught up where adultery was
ng committed.
t was still the law that where
nother had disrupted the home
and committed adultery the wishes of the father could rightly be taken into account in deciding what was best for the children. Each case was to be decided on its own facts, and in the present case the Christian convictions of the father meant that the mother's adultery caused him a grave degree of offence and distress. If the children lived with the mother it would be difficult for the father to give the children the moral upbringing which he was entitled to *give and which would be of great* benefit to them. The children had settled with the father and should remain with him. The appeal *should be dismissed.*

LORD JUSTICE LAWTON, agreeing, said that, in deciding to give judgment in open court, *the court had borne in mind that* though by the Domestic and Appellants Proceedings (Restriction of Publicity) Act, 1968, Par*liament restricted publicity, it had* intended to retain a measure of reporting in the class of case like the present. Where a matter *gave rise to scandal-gossip would* continue until a court had dealt with the facts. Also the public had an interest in the result of *domestic proceedings and in learn*ing of the courts' reactions to particular situations. There might be other women in similar circumstances who thought they would be justified in leaving their husbands. If they took the romantic view that love would triumph over all and there was no danger of their losing their children, it was right that it should be brought home to them that there was a grave danger of their so doing.

LORD JUSTICE ORMROD, agreeing that it was in the children's best interests that they should be based with the father, said that the opinion of Lord MacDermott in *J v C* ([1970] AC 668, 711) that in taking into account and weighing all the relevant facts the paramount consideration was that of the child's *welfare had to be read with care.* Lord MacDermott was envisaging issues to be resolved between the child's parents and strangers and *not between parent and parent.*

His Lordship drew attention to the little used provisions of section 5 of the Matrimonial Pro*ceedings (Magistrates' Courts)* Act, 1960, which enabled cases like the present to be transferred to the High Court, where there were *much better facilities for* dealing with them and which here would have obviated one appellate stage.

Solicitors: Crotch & Brenner; Hatchett Jones & Kidgell for Whitfield, Son & Hallam, and Goodall & Son.

Rule of evidence, not doctrine

Turner v Mansfield Corporation

The Master of the Rolls said that res ipsa loquitur was a rule as to the weight of evidence from which negligence could be inferred. His Lordship agreed with Lord Justice Megaw in *Lloyde v West Midlands Gas Board (The Times,* March 13, 1971; [1971] 1 WLR 749,755) where he doubted whether it was right to regard *res ipsa loquitur as a "doctrine".* *Moore v R. Fox & Sons* ([1956] 1 QB 596) should be relegated to the background.

His Lordship was giving judgment in the Court of Appeal, allowing an appeal by Mansfield Corporation, the defendants to a claim for damages brought by the plaintiff, Mr Edward Turner, against the judgment of Sir George Baker, sitting as a Queen's Bench judge at Nottingham, awarding him £3,608 damages.

The judge had held that the defendants were two-thirds and the plaintiff one-third to blame for an accident when the movable body of the defendants' dustcart which the plaintiff was driving as a refuse collector driver inexplicably rose and struck a railway bridge and the plaintiff was injured when jumping from the cab, which had been lifted off the ground by the impact. The judge held that res ipsa loquitur applied.

LORD JUSTICE BROWNE, also for allowing the appeal, said that the vehicle was not under the control of the defendants but under the joint control of the plaintiff and the defendants.

Sir John Pennycuick agreed.

ayments to councillors ot corrupt, man says

yril Albert Rance, the manag-
director of a building company
lled at Newcastle upon Tyne
wn Court yesterday knowing
t payments to councillors at
ester-le-Street and Whickham,
Durham, and Doncaster were
rupt, and that was why he con-
ed to employ Maurice Byrne,
rmer mayor of Pontefract, after
had confessed to defrauding his
pany of £50,000, as well as tak-
gifts from subcontractors and
hitects.
Ir Rance, aged 67, of Walsham
se, Feltham, Sussex, was con-
ding his evidence at his trial on
harge of corruptly giving £800
Councillor Francis McKenna,
d 63, of Durham Place, Barley
w, Birtley, Tyne and Wear, who
harged with corruptly receiving
money in 1969. Both have
aded not guilty.
Ir Rance agreed in cross-exam-
tion by Mr Peter Taylor, QC,
the prosecution, that after Mr
ne had confessed to him he
tinued to employ him as office-
nager. Asked why, he replied:
was faced with a £5m work load
I was practically alone in the
n and had to have some help.
Byrne had promised to give as
ch assistance as he could to the
ice and I intended to keep him
on only until I could get in people from the south of England."

Mr Taylor asked: "Did you hope that with Byrne's assistance that you might be able to keep these other corrupt matters in the background?" Mr Rance replied: "Absolutely untrue." He added that there was no question in his mind that payments to councillors might be corrupt.

Mr McKenna told the court that Mr Byrne called at his home and introduced himself as a former miner and a Roman Catholic working as public relations officer for a building firm, Carlton Contractors, of Epsom, Surrey. They became friendly and Mr Byrne told him he had heard there were possible housing developments in the Birtley area.

Mr McKenna said that he nominated Carlton Contractors for the Birtley contract because he had seen some of their developments in the neighbourhood.

Mr Byrne had never offered him any money to obtain a contract for Carlton. He had never on any occasion been with Mr Byrne in London visiting the headquarters of Carlton Contractors or the Constitutional Club, and had never received £880 from anyone.

The trial continues today.

Prisoner tells of murder confession in jail

From Our Correspondent
Chester

Peter Blythin, aged 34 a prisoner in Hull jail, said at Chester Crown Court yesterday that he was putting his head on the chopping block by giving evidence at a murder trial. He told a jury that the defendant, William Ian Copeland had confessed in Parkhurst jail to killing Jane Taylor, aged 10.

The girl, of Bucklow Avenue, *Mobberley, Cheshire, disappeared* in August, 1966, after taking a bicycle ride through the village. Six years later her remains were found in a shallow woodland grave in North Wales. Mr Copeland, a gardener, of Arundel, Sussex, has pleaded not guilty to her murder.

Mr Blythin, of Chester, said he had known Mr Copeland in Mobberley when they were both at approved school. Later, they worked on adjoining farms in the area. He said he met Mr Copeland again in Parkhurst in 1970. He became suspicious and chalked Jane Taylor's name on Mr Copeland's tailoring machine. The next day, he said, Mr Copeland said to him: "You know don't you? It was me that done it, but I did not mean to, though."

Shopping

Ion Trewin

This week's column is about the biggest purchase in my life, an early 19th century pantiled cottage overlooking the Great Ouse in West Norfolk. When I first saw it the rising damp had reached the first floor joists and the many layers of saturated wallpaper fell away to reveal a pathetic attempt at *remedial action — agricultural* polythene bags pinned to the flaking plaster. It was no surprise to be told by the estate agent that a previous inhabitant had died of pneumonia.

Now, two years later, the phrase "the home straight" can be taken literally. With much application and a little luck we hope to move in next month. Our consolation in having to wait so long is in the result: A south-west facing *home, large enough for a family* of four and newly listed by the Department of the Environment as being of historic interest, with the bonus of a walled garden (a summer-house mentioned by Pevsner adjoins our boundary) and a riverside frontage—all for about £10,000, or little more than the price of a modern bungalow in these *parts.*

The greatest advantage of restoration is not having to make do with the ideas of previous occupants: short of designing one's own home I can think of nothing better. We had searched for nine months before we found this cottage: nine months of subscribing to *local newspapers, pestering* estate agents, inspecting properties that never quite lived up to their prose, discussing grants with local councils; nine months of keeping at it in the hope that the ideal would *eventually turn up. Our aim* was for a home no more than three hours from central London and half an hour from the sea.

"The Cottage, The Riverbank" (the romance of the agent's spiel did not deceive our increasingly jaundiced eyes) certainly fulfilled our logistical demands, but what finally convinced us was a chance remark of the local Public Health Inspector. I had telephoned him to discuss what work would be necessary for the council's Closure Order on the cottage to be lifted, but he countered that he preferred to show all the defects to me, and with a courtesy that appears to be second nature in West Norfolk he offered to meet me off the London train.

Between the cottage and the *Ouse the river bank is raised* (a flood barrier that followed the depredations of East Anglia in the winter of 1953) thereby obscuring the ground-floor view. But as we stood in the larger of the two upstairs rooms, looking out over the river, the PHI remarked: "If I were you I'd have this as my sitting room. Why waste those views on a bedroom?"—and just think of the sunsets." It didn't matter that neither of the cottage's two staircases satisfied the building regulations, that a kitchen and bathroom must be added, the *roof renewed, the ground floors* dug up and relaid with a damp course. The list of essential renovations filled a foolscap page.

We needed a mortgage and it was no surprise to the estate agent that our building society turned us down, although we would in the end have had a property in a better state of repair than many a modern semi. But the local authority, with a speed that encouraged us, *offered an 80 per cent loan:* the full improvement grant (then £1,000) and the prospect of increasing the size of the mortgage when the *modernization* was complete, thereby helping to ease finances stretched by builders bills.

Another advantage of the local authority mortgage was their readiness to grant the *mortgage at the time of sale,* whereas building societies (if they are prepared to lend on rundown property prefer to offer the promise of money, but actually to deliver only after renovation to their standard is completed. This would have meant bridging loans quite unacceptably high both to us and *to our bank manager.*

Our friendly PHI recommended a helpful architect to us (he, too, met me off the London train) and considering that plans were eventually passed early last year we did think, in our *innocent way, that it might be* possible to get work finished in time for the summer of '74. But we had reckoned without the three-day week. For five months there was not a builder in West Norfolk free to take on the contract, and as time went by our architect kept saying gloomily, but with justification, that prices of all raw materials were soaring. In fact, between his original estimate in February and the contract eventually signed with the builder in July, prices had risen by about 10 per cent.

Our contract is for a fixed price, but in restoration one should allow a reasonable sum for the unforeseen. In our case there have been several major items: The porch, for instance, was discovered to have been built without foundations and fell down with only the slightest of shoves when the ground level around the house was being reduced; a settlement crack in the south wall turned out to be more serious than an original examination and much of the brickwork had to be rebuilt between ground and first floors.

We soon learnt that jerry-*building is not the prerogative* of twentieth-century developers. Having hacked off all the old plaster, our builders discovered that much of the interior brickwork was bonded with clay rather than mortar (no wonder some walls suffered from penetrating damp!), but the roof timbers were in remarkably *sound condition, although they* appeared to be no more than roughly shaped tree trunks. Breaking through one wall for a new window we found a 4ft branch embedded with only a trace of rot.

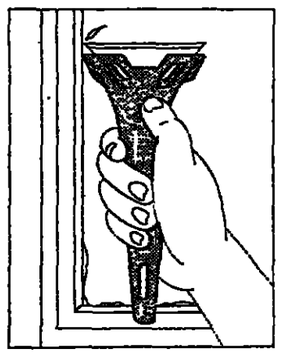
The builders are now completing the plumbing. The porch is about to be rebuilt and we are dickering over whether it is possible to repoint and restore the much pock-marked exterior brickwork rather than *take the easier way out and* have it rendered in cement and then painted white (but as a listed building we have to get special planning consent for this).

● Decorating and furnishing come next, followed by designing and planting the garden. I shall write about these at a later date.

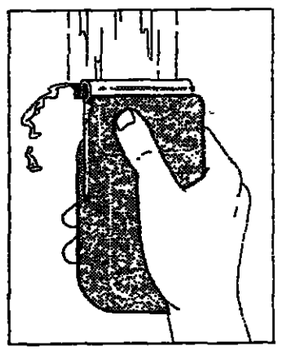
Looking out over the Ouse (above) with major works complete, new porch still to come, and the Pevsner summer house in the background. Below: The scene last October before the bathroom and kitchen extension had been built and the new Georgian windows had replaced the old.

Useful odds and ends

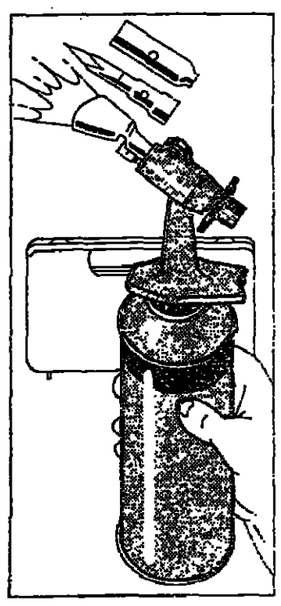
● The windows in our cottage are what are known as Georgian style. Their only disadvantage is in painting. A window with 24 panes of glass has four times as much woodwork. My brushstrokes are of the impatient sort with more paint than is proper finding its way on to the glass, but thanks to the Stanley Scraper (about 30p) the excess is no longer a problem. For speed and efficiency it beats all previous paint methods I have tried.



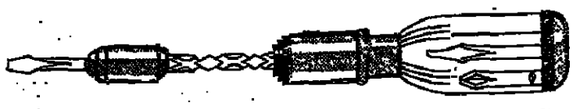
● For heavier-duty scraping (and in my case this means removing something like half a dozen layers of treacly yellow paint from a mammoth oak beam in the dining room) look no further than the Skarsten range. They come in several shapes for different jobs—mouldings, easing sticky windows and wallpaper stripping among them—and different-sized hands. I use model 62, described as the finishing, all-round tool (54p). Replacement blades are 6p.



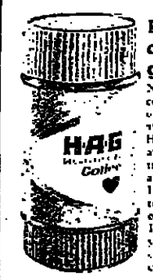
● Not being a professional *DIY-er I have never been able* to master those builders' blow-lamps which were always (in my memory, at least) having to be primed. The butane-powered Ronson Blowtorch (£6.25) may not be as *economical to run,* but it is certainly more practical and melts old paint in bubbles like Welsh rarebit under the grill. The carrying box contains several different flame heads for different jobs. Butane refills *are about 42p.*



● *Useful books: Improve Your Home on a Grant,* by Robert Tattersall (Stanley Paul, 95p); *Your Country Cottage: A Guide to Purchase and Restoration,* by Robert Edmunds (David & Charles, £2.95); *Your House: The Outside View,* by John Prizeman (Hutchinson, £2.75); and the Rentokil Library, published by Hutchinson, includes titles on woodworm, dry rot, insect pests and the like. The *pictures are frighteningly* realistic.



● The more I do-it-myself, the more I appreciate high quality hammers, screwdrivers, drills and the like. My latest purchase (in this case for four-and-a-half books of Green Shield stamps) is *a Spiralux spiral ratchet screwdriver.* It has five heads, for different kinds of screwdriving and also for drilling small holes. The ease and speed with which I can now ram home or withdraw *screws has to be experienced to be* believed. Incidentally, the range of spiral ratchet screwdrivers is enormous. Choose the size you want at the price you can afford.



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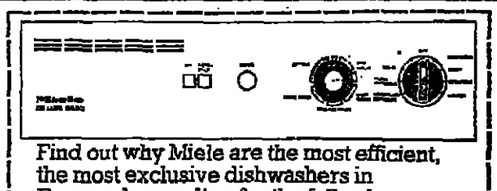

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BOOKS

Wizard prangs

A. S. Byatt

Tales of Power
By Carlos Castaneda

(*Hodder & Stoughton*, £3.50)

This is Castaneda's fourth book describing the dialogue of instruction, or initiation, between himself, an earnest anthropological student, and Don Juan, a Yaqui Indian sorcerer. He apparently went to observe *and classify and stayed to have* his way of life and vision of the world radically shifted. During his often violent and bewildering experiences, he never ceased to take compulsive and voluminous notes. Don Juan, he says, believed the note-taking *would stop him disintegrating* under pressure.

These best-sellers have become cult objects for fairly obvious reasons. The most powerful and respectable is the bodily nostalgia felt by the human animal for societies, landscapes, activities, from which we are cut off by our own acts. Don Juan teaches a kind *of bodily thought and most* of us are vaguely aware of being bodily, perceptually, incredibly *underemployed. City creatures*, perceptually stretched and battered by man-made shrillnesses and hammerings *feel a* nostalgia for a sense of balance, an awareness of the earth, and ourselves on it, which we imagine our ancestors once knew.

Then there is the perennial *popularity of the drama between* sage and initiate, wise man and fool, Freud and his patients, gurus and disciples, Gandalf and hobbits, Kung-fu monks and bright-eyed boys. Castaneda's dialogue is a classic of this kind. Don Juan is mysterious, *mocking, tricksy, earnest, pro*tective, terrifying, by turn. Castaneda is always apparently dumb and trailing, wielding his pencil, asking the same rationalising questions about magic he asked in the first book, requiring the wordless to be voiced and duly perturbed when it resists.

And then—and here I am deeply dubious—there is the book's instant and easy appeal *to modern anti-rationalism*. Don Juan explains that ordinary men perceive an illusory world they create through "*reason*" and "talking"; they are confined by "a description and its dogmatic and inviolable rules". The sorcerer on the other hand makes use of multiple realities by the training and exercise of the *will*. All this is painfully simple—all Castaneda's earlier life is papery and arid, according to him and his master. And, *by implication, all our complex* civilization. A non sequitur. There are indeed more things in heaven and earth than are dreamed of in our philosophy, or indeed, in Don Juan's. Any wise, any truly rational man, knows and allows for that. Reason is a glorious and powerful *human faculty. Not only*, nor mostly, a ball and chain.

These books have been described by American critics as works of art, if not works of science. They do not seem to me to be either—and more puzzlingly, their mysteries do not strike me either as mysterious or as particularly illuminating. This is not because the book shrieks "fake"—it does not—but because Castaneda's style invalidates his account. He admits himself that he is a compulsive writer, talker, theorizer. Both he and Don Juan mock him inexorably for this. But in the end the books are *talky*, full of the kind of platitudes *produced by people who want* pat statements of truths to believe in. One feels, as with *many such books, that if he knew* what he was talking about, he would find the talking unnecessary.

Journey to Ixtlan *and* A Separate Reality, *two of Castaneda's previous books are published by the Bodley Head at £2.25 each.* Reading Castaneda, *by David Silverman has just been published by Routledge* (£3.95 & £1.95).

Cleaning a fossil.

Sifting the dust

Leakey's Luck
The Life of Louis Seymour Bazett Leakey, 1903-1972
By Sonia Cole

(*Collins*, £5.50)

Until 1947 scientists were still *as bemused about* "the *missing* link" between Man and Apes as the popular press. The skulls of a few transitional types were dismissed as too few and fragmentary to permit a clear theory of primate evolution (even after Broome's discoveries in Transvaal).

Between the first Pan-African Congress on Pre-History in 1947 and the death of Louis Leakey in 1972 a fascinating new vista of human evolution has been opened up, successive and overlapping races of proto-*humans with cranical* capacities from near-ape to near-human have been traced and dated, the origin of man in Africa has been established as the most plausible hypothesis. The man who produced this change was Louis Leakey, son *of a missionary*, brought up as an honorary Kikuyu, who became obsessed with the idea *that East Africa, not Asia, was* the cradle of our species.

Leakey was a throwback to an earlier, semi-amateur, scientific tradition, thus providing *solid proof of its worth. With* all the innovating scientist's qualities of curiosity, observation, practicality, singlemindedness and ambition, he was nonconformist in mind and method, indeed thankful to have missed (because of the *First World War) the* English education that would have ironed out these peculiarities. *At Cambridge he conformed* only to the extent necessary to get the degree in anthropology without which he was told, and by then it was true, that the *academic monopoly of every*thing important would prevent a career or recognition in his quest. Otherwise his career was selfmade and ran into academic intrigue.

One bad mistake in dating and locating a Stone Age find *in Kenya nearly destroyed him* but taught a necessary lesson; but his impulsive theorisings alienated the establishment until towards the end. He was passed over for the FRS and never got the title less original scientific minds were awarded *in scores*; but his medals and honorary degrees at least *recognized that his contribution* to pre-history was unique and none but he could have made it.

The reason lies in the sheer difficulty of the process of finding the places where climatic quirks favour the eroding to the *surface of the scarce remains of* deeply embedded or fossilised early man, and their discovery and retrieval before the hooves of cattle or antelope grind them back into the dust. Miss Cole vividly describes in this comprehensive but lively biography *the quite extraordinary* labour and effort involved in sifting Africa's immemorial dust for *infinitesimal fragments of bone* to be pieced together to form adequate evidence. Only a man as convinced as Leakey that that evidence could be found because it *must* be there somewhere, could have made the first steps.

It was one *thing* to discover Africans contemporary with stone age or Neanderthal man in Europe: another to find the bones of hominidae that had lain in the mud for 50,000 to 250,000 years. He did so partly because of faith—Miss Cole *notices his mission upbringing* was invaluable—and partly because of his method. He practically lived in the nervous system of primitives. He once butchered a carcase with a set of flint tools that he made on the spot before the astonished *eyes of a circle of prehistorians.*

He became the hero of Olduwai gorge, the discoverer (with his talented wife) of *zinjanthropus*, the cynosure of American university audiences, a world celebrity. He did it all on a *shoestring—his scientific ingenuity extended to enchanting* sponsors. His own life was penurious, arduous, ceaselessly creative and intensely enjoyable. He died of overwork, planning a huge new programme. He left a gifted son to prehistory, whose important discoveries of *hominid remains near* Lake Rudolph gladdened the few days that were to be his last.

Leakey also had a role in Kenya's own rise to independence—but this book is no more possible to summarize than his multifarious life. It is a proper *tribute to the great man who* played the major part in writing the fascinating Darwinian book of genesis on which so many talents are now engaged.

Roy Lewis

The expert amateur

E. C. Hodgkin

Mark Sykes
Portrait of an Amateur
By Roger Adelson

(*Cape*, £7.50)

Sir Mark Sykes is remembered as negotiator of the Sykes-Picot Treaty—the secret agreement by which Britain and France in 1916 divided up most of the Middle East into areas of future control and influence—and for the leading part which he played in preparing *the Balfour Declaration*. Some may recall too that he was an active and original Member of Parliament, a travel writer of distinction, and a witty caricaturist. A brief and pleasant life of Sykes by Shane Leslie appeared in 1929, and *now* here is a much more complete work by an American scholar who has been given the run of the Sykes papers as well as having access to official documents which were unavailable to his predecessor.

The result is a biography of *more than specialist interest*, for whatever may have been Sykes's shortcomings there was never anything dull about him. Only child of absurdly incompatible parents, heir to large Yorkshire estates and a baronetcy, he had his first sight of the Ottoman Empire at the age of 10 and thereafter visited it frequently, partly to *escape family embarrassments* but more because he liked what he found there. When Turkey entered the war he became, inevitably, one of the Middle East "experts", showing as much enthusiasm for carving up the Ottoman *Empire as he had previously* shown for preserving it.

Sykes was a romantic, but he was also a practical man of affairs. As an officer in the *Boer War he developed orig*inal ideas on camouflage and trenching; as MP for Central Hull he took his own line on Ireland and much else. He was *often compared to that other* restless and unpredictable young politician, Winston Churchill.

Like Churchill, Sykes was capable of changing his mind. He changed it about Turkey; he changed it about his own treaty, because this, once its terms were made public, came to be regarded as "an instrument of *capitalist exploitation* and imperialist aggression". Was he preparing, when he died in 1919 at the age of only 39, to change it about the latest cause he had so improvidently espoused—Zionism? George Antonius, the most *articulate apologist for the* Arabs, said a generation ago that Sykes's death was "little short of a tragedy", since "his recital of the facts and forecast of the consequences" might have taught the politicians wisdom.

This was overrating his influence. Diplomats and soldiers tended to treat him as the amateur Mr Adelson has labelled him. In retrospect it seems it was Westminster that needed him more than the peacemakers at Versailles. He was ahead of his party in most things, preferring to call himself a Tory Democrat rather than a *Conservative or Union*ist. He had a clear view of the problems peace was going to bring. With his independence of mind and tremendous energy he might eventually have steered the Tory Party along truly national lines, and even, as Mr Adelson speculates, "have competed with Churchill for the commanding position the latter achieved in history". It is a fascinating thought. The evidence to back it is here clearly and sensibly presented, with only a few *minor mistakes.*

Showcases, by Dorothea Straus (Bodley Head, £3). Married to the American publisher Roger Straus, the author draws on memories—of her wealthy, cosmopolitan childhood, taking the cure with Father at Karlsbad, travelling to America on the Berengaria, a voyage enlivened for a romantic 12-year-old by the presence of the Lunts. Some *portraits are etched with acid*, and family friends T. S. Eliot and Teilhard de Chardin flit through the pages. Saddest of all is a clear eyed view of the illness of a brother, not much loved, with extraordinary insight into family relationships, and a *glimpse* of her own mortality. Beautifully written.

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Famous victories

The Second World War
An illustrated history
By A. J. P. Taylor

(*Hamish Hamilton*, £5.95)

Swastika at War
By Robert Hunt and Tom Hartman

(*Leo Cooper*, £4.95)

The justification for yet another *popular* history of the Second World War is simple: it is written by our outstanding old-fashioned historian (not a sneer) who has made the subject one of his many specialities. As with all Mr Taylor's books the command of narrative, the synthesis *of the widest variety of sources*, the telling use of obscure anecdote, are brilliant. Equally, some of the assertions are provocative, sometimes in a way that seems designed to annoy.

The very conciseness of the book makes its arguments clear: the origins of the war, treated in a few pages, seem simple in a way that they *did not in his* book devoted to the subject. Neither Hitler nor the Japanese leaders wanted a great war; both knew that they would lose it; both felt obliged, partly by economic insufficiency, to gamble until at last the stakes were too high. When world war came it took an odd course: Hitler, stalemated by England, brought on his own downfall by attacking Russia, which thereafter fought Germany almost single-handed for three years. America waged an only slightly connected war against Japan; and England *faute de mieux* fought Italy with grudging help from the United States. Thus the Taylor essence.

Mr Taylor is not a profes*sional military historian* but he excels most such. The decisive engagements are pin-pointed: the great tank battle round Kursk, the Pacific carrier battles at Midway and Leyte Gulf. More even than Liddell Hart he has an eye for the developments which changed the war: the coming of the anti-tank gun which ended *Blitzkrieg* and re-*introduced the old slogging* match; the huge supply of American trucks through Persia which made possible the Red Army's offensives; the innovation of the long-range fighter which belatedly brought success to "strategic" bombing.

There are inevitable repetitions from previous books, especially *English History 1914-1945. Some are pet themes*: the damaging British obsession with the Mediterranean campaigns, and the even more futile offensives of Bomber Command. Beaverbrook is of course presented as an heroic architect of allied victory. But *some judgments are mellower* than before. It is acknowledged that England and America, as maritime Powers, could do little to help Russia until they had mastered the seas. There is also generous treatment of individuals such as Yamamoto, "the Hector of the Second World War". More surprisingly Montgomery is described as "the best British field-commander since Wellington"—surprising in view of almost everything else Mr Taylor has to say about him; but perhaps this is one of his "goaks". One favourite subject recurs: the unequal treatment of Soviet Russia by *the Western Allies*, but I suspect that this argument will eventually appear as uncontroversial—and in a way circular—as Mr Taylor's analysis of the origins of the Hitler war does now.

The book is illustrated with *excellent photographs (though* the maps and the printing are disappointing).

Swastika at War, a collection of pictures from the German wartime magazine *Signal*, shows that from one side at least there is a remarkable record of the first war to be photographed in colour.

Geoffrey Reed

Next Thursday: Michael Ratcliffe on Philippa Pullar's life of Frank Harris.

Fiction

One Afternoon
By Siân James

(*Peter Davies*, £2.50)

Living Room
By Sol Stein

(*Bodley Head*, £2.95)

Thank God for happy endings! I have been experiencing, and reading about them a great deal recently but they are as difficult to bring off *successfully* in a novel, as in life. By "happy", of course, I mean positive, uplifting, forward-looking. One is brought face to face with the conviction, *arrived at* after much travail, that the world is on the side of the angels, that goodness and love do vanquish accidie and all evil.

A happy ending need not be of the "reader, I married him" variety, but those of these two novels are, and they both work: that is to say, the resolution evolves naturally out of the development of *character and* event, it is not falsely tacked on.

The two books are very different. Sol Stein is a man writing about a young, single, liberated and high-powered American woman, his book is quite long, loose in construction and progression.

Siân James's first novel *One Afternoon* is, on the surface at least, less ambitious and it succeeds totally. It is a quiet, gentle book, full of insight and truth, and she writes with grace, as to the manner born, restraining any impulses to Celtic overflow admirably. (Mrs James is Welsh and her uncle was an Arch Druid).

Her heroine is not particularly *unusual, nor her story* remarkable. Young women like Anna, intelligent and educated, sensitive and aware up to a certain point and no further, have narrated many novels in recent years.

Anna left university and immediately married Guy, older and richer, a provincial theatre manager, not for love so much as for comfort and security. Yes, and for happiness. She had three daughters. Guy died. The book opens four years later. Anna is contented, a good mother, living off a smallish legacy in a largish country house, decently ready for remarriage, possibly to the kind, lonely local widower veterinary surgeon, ready too, but altogether unprepared, for Charlie, a spirited, footloose, unpredictable actor with whom she falls recklessly in love.

Anna's emotions catch up with her unawares. She never knew herself and the book is about her late awakening and *the process of self-discovery. It* is about passion, but not simply that; about the many varieties and degrees of human love, filial, maternal, spiritual, sexual, friendly. It is, above all, about that pre-eminently difficult achievement, *self*-love.

I learnt a great deal from this lovingly created, carefully worked-out book, and greatly admired the control, elegance and occasional moments of real beauty of Siân James's prose. The two last, short paragraphs moved me to tears.

One should take a great deal about Shirley Hartman, pl character of *Living Room* gramed. She has made i the top of the high-pow cut-throat New York adv ing world. Well, wome that, now, it is no lo remarkable. The means which she got there are same as those used by m cleverness, cheek, ambition *luck*.

The key question is, how that sort of life affect human being? Are the p lems and pressures any w for a woman? No. Are of them *different*? Yes.

Sol Stein demonstrates clearly that if some women going to hold down top e tive positions, some women going to suffer from high b pressure, physical and m tension and fatigue, unsex and vocational conflict. Sh does. She is trying to p herself, to justify her e meteoric brilliance. Men the same thing. She has h overs from a difficult c hood—poor and Jewish in Bronx, *alone with* wido father, bullied at school, cultivated intellectual pur as a defence against close sonal relationships; the familiar game which is m worth the candle. It is pl by men, too.

But Shirley Hartman is a man, and Sol Stein do prove this simply by endo her with good legs an cleavage. He knows women tick, emotionally psychologically, and that t not only is such a thing female intuition, but that most significant, for good for ill, in the workings of world.

And, like Siân James's n *Living Room* is, on its dee level, about the voyage of discovery and self-accepta The ending is happy partly cause Shirley succeeds in mak a relationship with a diffi man. I do not think that s an outcome is to be lightly missed. But the novel opens *Shirley poised to jump to* death from the roof of apartment building. She has enough, she wants our. *If it t* bravado to *take* that way ou takes courage to reject it carry on living. Sol Stein's b is about living.

The Pheasant Shoot, by Cl topher Leach (Chatto & Win £3). "*Funny what you rem* ber", says Richard Devera dying mother. True. Dever is haunted by a chance, ch hood visit to a dilapidated c try mansion; a pair of st lions, padlocked gates, the p driveway and house beyc *Magic and mystery. He wr* a book about it, and when i to be filmed, he and the di tor, in search of a suitable l tion, come to Stavely Hall.

The last of the Stavelys cli on there, in isolated madness the estate, the feudal system, *past, his heritage. The Gene* is a paranoid, frightened, old man, and in the course the weekend visit, arran secretively by his devious h Deveraux sees his spirit brol by the encroachment of the M World, by mutinous servants *finally, by doctor and policen* The scene in which he is stu jacketed and taken away i locked van is dramatic terrible, as the whole nove chilling, moving and inten memorable.

Susan H

Science fiction

The Jonah Kit
By Ian Watson

(*Gollancz*, £2.60)

While this is not so complete an accomplishment as the author's first novel, *The Embedding*, it is an advance because characters now march more credibly and sympathetically with his dizzying concepts; emotion has nearly caught up with intellect. It is the as-before *technique: that of intertwining* disparate ideas—a Rasputin-like scientist proving we are the negative, unknown side of God's universe; a manipulated whale leading us to knowledge about an ageless biological computer—into one convulsive noose about reality. But the theme has identifiably-fallible characters and the despair that would come about, if a proved philosophy made the mind an untenable building, is movingly communicated.

The Second Crucifixion, of underwater creatures, is never quite accorded the mythic proportions intended because there is an opting out of the conclusion to which the clues have led us. The narrative, though, *is not just startling, as previ*ously, but convincing and satisfying in the way that identities are organised as well as ideas. Mr Watson's potential can be seen as greater than one thought first time round.

Hell's Cartographers, edited by Brian W. Aldiss and Harry Harrison (Weidenfeld & Ni*son, £3.50*). With a title's r in the direction of Kings Amis, personal histories some of the great SF m makers, gratifyingly not so c as Dr Asimov makes *his* int rupring reminiscences: so good down-to-space stuff. Dan *Knight seems* the most goss and thin-skinned, Robert Silv berg the most defensive, wh Alfred Bester is the most s cess-surprised. Messrs Po Aldiss and Harrison are, ever, benign: or is theirs i most revealing mask of all?

Hard To Be A God, by Ark and Boris *Strugatski* (E Methuen, £3.35). Soviet no about infiltration by earthm into feudal, alien environmen there may be political und tones, but more pronounced a welcome is the charge of pa oral poetry to be glimpsed, li a watermark, through the laye of action.

Antigrav, edited by Philip Stri (Hutchinson, £2.95). Mr Stri has done a superb job of asse bling short thrusts of subversio which should convince the re der that *avant-garde isn't nece* sarily all that way out. High palatable topsy-turvyings.

The History Of The Scien *Fiction Magazine*, part on 1926-1935, edited by Micha Ashley (New English Librar £2.95). Fandom lives! in thi fascinating compilation lovingl researched but needing mor illustrations to ventilate th claustrophobic enthusiasm.

Tom Hutchinson

Whistling into life

Village Life and Labour
Edited by Raphael Samuel

(*Routledge*, £6.95 & £3.50)

This collection of four essays is the first of a dozen volumes designed, as Raphael Samuel modestly writes, "to offer some examples of what 'people's history' is or might be about". It is a magnificent draught, full of life and bite, and drawn with *loving patience from Ruskin's* History Workshops, which Samuel began (not without opposition from within the college) to encourage working men and women to write their own history, instead of allowing it to be lost, or learned at second or third hand.

During Victorian times the English countryside was more densely peopled, and more often and fully harvested, than ever before or since, but for all the attention given to nineteenth-century agriculture, the actual labourers have remained curiously anonymous figures. Samuel and his two contributors—David Morgan, a cowman for 20 years, and Jenny Kitteringham, a farm worker's daughter—have begun their rescue from historical oblivion, even though Samuel's first essay makes it plain how much we have yet to learn about their lives.

The sympathies of the authors are evidently with the independent village labourers, who made up more than half the rural work force. They would turn their hands to any work, harvesting, hoeing, woodcutting, quarrying, brick-making, often with their wives and children at their sides, often travelling in bands or "companionships" from one harvest to another. They look too at the home work, pig keeping, allotments, common rights of gleaning (picking up the ears of corn *left after the harvest*) and foraging—which had to be vigorously asserted—poaching, and the other unofficial sources of income on which labouring families had to rely.

Morgan describes the immense activity of the harvest. Harvest time gave the labourers a bargaining power they used to gain the extra earnings which *underwrote their precarious* survival. Wages rates were higher and all the family, men, women, children and the elderly, could work.

The work was physically hard—the reapers' "open chests were always bare, and flat, and stark . . . The breast bone was burned black, and their arms, tough as ash, seemed cased in leather".

Kitteringham's concern is the contribution of the women and *children, weeding in high wet* corn, mashing clay underfoot for brickmaking, plaiting straw at home—and drawing upon themselves the moral censure of the Victorian middle classes, who resented their "sensation of independence".

Finally, from Samuel, a beautifully structured essay in oral history. He manages to give a remarkably comprehensive view of life and work in Headington Quarry, a higgledy-piggledy village near Oxford, while at the same time entering into the very lives of its people, Saccy Horwood, Pedgell Webb, Snuffer Webb, Mucky Gurl, and all. A fiercely independent community. Ike Granny Webb's blackbird pie, "starts whistling" into life through reminiscences in which the rhythms and repetitions of Oxfordshire speech are scrupulously respected.

Stuart Weir

Paperbacks

The extraordinary coming together of *heredity, environment* and education produced A. L. Rowse, Cornishman, historian, poet and writer, whose book A Cornish Childhood (Cardinal, £1.10) was first published in 1942. A working class child whose parents had no books in the house, whose family had no literary tradition and no *interest*, managed by his own efforts to escape, winning the three scholarships which would enable him to go to Oxford, amounting to the tiny sum of £200. The child is so clearly the father of the man, the devoted Cornishman, the gifted imaginative writer, the early historian, fascinated by the tales his relations told him of the past and, alas, the manifestations of the unforgiving spirit, with the prejudices, the fends, and the grievances.

Cecil Woodham-Smith, the historian of Victorian England, has taken on the central figure in Queen Victoria: Her Life and Times 1819-1861 (Cardinal, £1.50). She is particularly *revealing on the charming*, party-loving girl of the early years, and the difficulties with Prince Albert in the almost impossible task set him as the Queen's husband. Admirably set in the European context, the book is a joy to read.

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OPERA AND BALLET

COVENT GARDEN. 240 1911 THE ROYAL OPERA & Tues. 7 Il trovatore. Sat. 8 Elektra. Mon. 7.30 King Seats avail. except ton't & Tue. THE ROYAL BALLET tomorrow at 7.30 Coppelia.

GLYNDEBOURNE FESTIVAL OPERA 22-August 6. Personal & Tel. now open. Box Offices Glyndebourne, Lewes, Sussex, Ringmer 812411) & Ibbs & Tillett, Wigmore St., London, W.1. 935 1010.

NEW LONDON. 405 0072. June 2-21. Original TROCKADERO GLOXBALLET COMPANY—The all-ballerina company. Now booking

SADLER'S WELLS. 837 1672. Sat. 7.30 Opera Co. in Szymanowski's King Also Booking Gothenburg Ballet. ...31. Tokyo Ballet. Progs. avail. Office Open from Mon. to Sat. ... to 8 p.m.

CONCERTS

QUEEN ELIZABETH HALL Tmr 7.45. ...SSE/MOZART/DE FALLA. ...DON SINFONIETTA.

ALDEBURGH FESTIVAL June 6th-23rd. Booking now: Festival Office, Aldeburgh, Suffolk IP15 5AX. Tel. (072-8) ...935.

THEATRES

ADELPHI THEATRE. 836 7611. Evgs. 7.30. Mat. Thurs., Sat. 3.0. JEAN SIMMONS returns in triumph" HERMIONE GINGOLD "Fabulous" ..." D. Mir. JOSS ACKLAND ...ntiful performance" Observer. A LITTLE NIGHT MUSIC "ONE OF THE MIRACLES OF MODERN THEATRE" D. Mail. "MUSIC RAVISHES THE SENSES ... A ...KISSED WITH GENIUS" ..."IT'S A REAL DAZZLER AND WORTH QUEUEING TO SEE" S. Exp.

ALBERY. 836 3878. Mon. to Fri. 8 ... 5.15 & 8.30. Mat. Thurs. at 3 DOROTHY TUTIN PETER EGAN DOROTHY REYNOLDS in J. M. Barrie's Comedy WHAT EVERY WOMAN KNOWS "...treme comedy" S. Tms. "Superb ...ghtful. A triumph" D. Mail ...eeks. Must end here May 31

ALDWYCH. 836 6404. Evgs. 7.30 ...Wed. & Sat. 2.30. LAST TWO WEEKS of RSC in Shakespeare's LOVE'S LABOUR'S LOST (...May 24). Tom Stoppard's award-winning TRAVESTIES opens May 29. ...led booking info. 836 5332.

AMBASSADORS. 836 1171. Mon. Th. ... Fri. & Sats. 6.30 & 8.45. ...5 Theatre AND DINNER £5 London's Hit Comedy THERE GOES THE BRIDE ... price ticket plus 3 course set ...at a delightful nearby restaurant ...wine, coffee, service & VAT ALL ...DED. £5 per head. Prices with dinner £2.50, £2.00 & £1.00. ALSO HINGE & BRACKET in a new Late-Night revue SIXTY GLORIOUS MINUTES ...15 p.m. to 12.15 (all seats £1)

APOLLO. 437 2663. Evenings 8.0 ...s. Thurs. 3.0 Sats. 5.0 & 8.30 ...ARET ALEC ...TON GUINNESS A FAMILY & A FORTUNE

... Theatre Club, 836 3334. Great ...ort St. (adj. Leics. Sq. Underground). Instant temp. Mmbshp. avail. Evs. Tue. to Sun. at 8 Kings Theatre Production. KENNEDY'S CHILDREN "... play is fantastic."—Observer. West End theatre playing Sunday.

... TH. 743 5050. LOUD REPORTS BURROWS HARDING SKELLERN "Delightful."—F.T. TIME OUT. ...es. Sun. 8.00. Fri. Sat. 8.00 10.00. "SOPHISTICATED AGIT OP'T."

CAMBRIDGE THEATRE. 836 6056 MUSICAL HIT OF THE SEASON E.N. ...el DENISON, Derek GRIFFITHS. ...PRINGLE. Norman BEATON in THE BLACK MIKADO ...RIFIC ENTERTAINMENT" S. Exp. ... 8.0 Thurs. Sat. 5.30 & 8.30.

CHICHESTER. 0243 86333. Today & ...y 17 at 2.0 & 7.0. May 16 at 7.0. CYRANO DE BERGERAC.

COLISEUM (01-836 3161) WUSHU OF CHINA ...tal Arts from Peking. Opens Mon... ...o May 31. Eve. 8. Mat. Sats. 2.

COMEDY 930 2578. Evs. at 8. Sats. 5.30 & 8.30. Mats. Thur. 3. "Delightful HAYLEY MILLS. Exp. ...R DONAT LEIGH LAWSON ...uel Taylor's Joyous Comedy" E.N. A TOUCH OF SPRING ...escent direction by Allan Davis FT ...OD ESCAPIST FARE" D. Exp. ...SUCH FUN" Evening News.

CRITERION. 930 3216. Mon.-Thur. 8 ... Fri. & Sat. 5.45 & 8.45 MARTY BRILL AS LENNY ...ased on the life and words of ...nny Bruce). Limited Season. ... 2 Weeks. Must end May 24.

DRURY LANE. 836 8108. Evgs. 7.30 ...Matinees Weds. & Sats. 2.30 MICHAEL CRAWFORD in BILLY A NEW MUSICAL ...HAEL CRAWFORD A WHOP... WONDERFUL STAGE STAR" ...of the World. "HE AND HIS ...ARE A TREAT." S. Express.

DUCHESS. 836 8243 ...nings 8.0, Fri., Sat. 6.15, 9.0 ALIVE ON STAGE OH! CALCUTTA! OVER 1,500 PERFORMANCES ...THTAKINGLY BEAUTIFUL. S. Tel ...NUDITY IS STUNNING.—D. Tel

DUKE OF YORK'S 836 5122 ... 8, Sats. 5 & 8. Weds. 2.30. ... Tony Alan ...LE BRITTON GIFFORD in William Douglas Home's THE DAME OF SARK "SUPERB".—Harold Hobson Season Must End May 31.

FORTUNE. 836 2238. Evenings 8.0 ... 30, 8.30, Thurs. 2.45 red. prices SLEUTH "THE BEST THRILLER EVER" ... Times. 6th GREAT YEAR.

GARRICK. 836 4601. Evgs. 8.0 SHARP 5.0 & 8.30. Red. price Wed. 3.0 MURDERER by ANTHONY SHAFFER ...STLY ENTERTAINING BLEND OF ...DY AND SUSPENSE. THIS ONE ...D BE A CRIME TO MISS". Mir.

GLOBE THEATRE. 437 1592 BEST PLAY OF THE YEAR ...ening Standard Drama Award TOM COURTENAY in THE NORMAN CONQUESTS By ALAN AYCKBOURN ... & R'ND THE GARDEN Tnt. 8.15. ...30, Wed. 3.0: TABLE MANNERS ...r. Mon., Wed. 8.15: LIVING TOGETHER Sat. 5.30, Tues. 8.15.

GREENWICH. 858 7755. CHARADES. THE BORAGE PIGEON AFFAIR. To... ...nt 7.0, Subs. 8.0, Mat. Sat. 2.30. ...t Mon. Tues. Wed. at 8 pm: A JOURNEY TO LONDON.

HAMPSTEAD TH. CLUB. 722 9301 ...s. 7.30 Sat. Mat. 5 DEAR JANET ROSENBERG, DEAR MR KOONING ... Stanley Eveling. ALSO Evgs. at ... O OH, IF EVER A MAN SUFFERED ... Mary O'Malley.

HAYMARKET. 930 9832. Evgs. 7.45 ... Wed. 2.30. Sat. 4.30 & 8.0. JOHN CLEMENTS in Ronald Millar/C P. Snow's THE CASE IN QUESTION "...excellent evening's entertainment ... An enthralling story." Harold Hobson, Sunday Times.

HER MAJESTY'S 01-930 6606 ...gs. 7.30. Mat. Wed., Sat. 2.30. DAVID HEMMINGS in JEEVES with MICHAEL ALDRIDGE & Lyrics ALAN AYCKBOURN ...sic ANDREW LLOYD WEBBER "Full of gaiety, intelligent wit ... Joyous self-mockery" S. Times.

KING'S ROAD THEATRE. 352 7488. ... to Th. 9.0. Fri., Sat. 7.30, 9.30 THE ROCKY HORROR SHOW BEST MUSICAL OF THE YEAR. ... Standard DRAMA AWARD. 73.

KING'S HEAD THEATRE CLUB. 226 1916. SMALL AND GRASSY: a revue, 8.00. Dinner Opt. 7.0. Lunchtime 1.15. Heather Chasen in DIARIES.

LITTLE ANGEL MARIONETTE THEATRE 14 Dagmar Passage, London, N.1. 01-226 1787. Sat., May 17th 11 a.m. BRIAR ROSE. 3 p.m. BRIAR ROSE. Sun., May 18th, 3 p.m. BRIAR ROSE.

LYRIC. 437 3686. Evenings 8.0. Fri. 8.30. Th., Sat. 5.0 & 8.30 JOHN, PAUL, GEORGE, RINGO ... & BERT—Evg. Stan. Award BEST MUSICAL OF THE YEAR Plays & Players Award BEST MUSICAL OF THE YEAR

MAYFAIR. 629 3036 & 493 2031 Evenings 8.15. Sat. 5.0 & 8.40 Billie WHITELAW, Barbara FERRIS and Dinsdale LANDEN in ALPHABETICAL ORDER "Michael Frayn's Comedy is a delightful experience" E. Stan.

MERMAID. 248 7656. Rest. 248 2835. Evgs. 8.0. Mat. Thur., Sat. 3.0 Bernard Shaw's THE DOCTOR'S DILEMMA "IMPECCABLE PRODUCTION" Exp. "SPLENDID ENTERTAINMENT" Mir. "GORGEOUS AND FUNNY" Gdn.

OLD VIC. THE NATIONAL THEATRE. 928 7616. Today 2.15 (reduced price mat.). Tonight at 7.30: Harold Pinter's NO MAN'S LAND Tomor. & Mon. 7.30, Sat. 2.15 & 7.30: JOHN GABRIEL BORKMAN Tues. & Wed. at 7.30: HEARTBREAK HOUSE Some seats held for sale day of performance from 10 am.

OPEN AIR, Regent's Park. 01-486 2431 THE TAMING OF THE SHREW Plays The Round House June 3-21. Transfers here week of June 23.

PALACE. 437 6834. Mon. to Th. 8.0 Fri. & Sat. at 6.0 & 8.40. JESUS CHRIST SUPERSTAR

PALLADIUM. 437 7373 Evgs. 7.30, Mats. Wed., Sat. 2.45 TOMMY STEELE IN LONDON'S MOST BEAUTIFUL MUSICAL HANS ANDERSEN "SUMPTUOUS SPECTACLE. SPLENDID SONGS. IT'S WONDERFUL" D. Exp.

PHOENIX THEATRE. 836 8611. Evgs. 8.0. Sat. 5.30 & 8.30 HARRY WORTH "A comedian of boundless charm" —D. Telegraph. AVRIL ANGERS in "NORMAN, IS THAT YOU?" "A steady line of laughs"—F.T. Commencing June 10 GODSPELL

PICCADILLY. 437 4506. Evgs. 8 Sats. 5.30 & 8.30. Mat. Weds. at 3. JIMMY JEWEL ALFRED MARKS in NEIL SIMON'S THE SUNSHINE BOYS "Audience rocking in their chairs"—D. Exp. "A laugh a minute"—D. Tel. "Continuous laughter"—E. Std.

PRINCE OF WALES. 930 8681 Evgs. 8.0. Mat. Wed., Sat. 3.0 JAMES STEWART in HARVEY "Heartwarming Triumph."—E. News. LIMITED SEASON ONLY

QUEENS. 734 1166. Evgs. 7.30 sharp Mat. Thurs. 2.30. Sat. 4.45 & 8.15 JOAN FRANK PLOWRIGHT FINLAY SATURDAY SUNDAY MONDAY Directed by FRANCO ZEFFIRELLI Last weeks—Must end May 31

RAYMOND REVUEBAR THEATRE 734 1593. At 7 p.m., 9 p.m., 11 p.m. PAUL RAYMOND presents THE FESTIVAL OF EROTICA '75

REGENT. 580 1744. Mon. to Thur. Evgs. 8.30. Fri., Sat. 7.0 & 9.15 9TH MONTH OF SENSATIONAL STAGE SHOW OF THE SEVENTIES LET MY PEOPLE COME AN ADULT MUSICAL "Never a dull moment"—E. News. 100 tickets held for sale at door.

ROUND HOUSE 267 2564 June 3—21 Jeremy Irons Zoe Wanamaker THE TAMING OF THE SHREW

ROYAL COURT 730 1745 JOE ORTON FESTIVAL Evgs. 8. Sat. 5 & 8.30. Last 3 weeks. Beryl Malcolm Ronald REID McDOWELL FRASER ENTERTAINING MR SLOANE "Measureless joy". Daily Mail "Hilarious". Evening Standard. LOOT: Opens May 28.

ST. MARTIN'S. 836 1443. Evs. 8. Mats. Tues. 2.45 & Sats. 5 & 8. AGATHA CHRISTIE'S THE MOUSETRAP 23RD YEAR WORLD'S LONGEST-EVER RUN

SAVOY. 01-836 8888 Evgs. 8.0. Sat. 5.0 & 8.15 "ALASTAIR SIM at his best" Tel. RON MOODY DANDY NICHOLS CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE Directed by IAN McKELLEN All Weds. Mats. Cancelled.

SHAFTESBURY 01-836 6596 Mon.-Fri. 8.0. Mat. Fri. 5.0— (Reduced 75p-£1.50). Sat. 5.30, 8.30 WEST SIDE STORY "Bursting to life with undiminished theatrical excitement"—S. Tel. "A definite winner ... I strongly recommend it"—F. Times. "Miracle"—Gdn. "Brilliant" S. Tel.

SHAW 01-388 1394 Evgs. 7.30 JULES CROISET in A CERTAIN VINCENT A portrait of Van Gogh "TRIUMPHANT."—The Times.

STRAND. 836 2660. Evgs. 8.0 Mat. Thurs. 3.0. Sat. 5.30, 8.30 Doris HARE, Leo FRANKLYN Richard CALDICOT, Andrew SACHS NO SEX PLEASE— WE'RE BRITISH LONDON'S LONGEST LAUGHTER HIT

TH. UPSTAIRS. 730 2554. Eves. 8.15. PARADISE by David Lan. Ends Sat.

TH. WORKSHOP, Stratford, E.15. 554 0310. Eves. at 8. Until Sat. BLOODY MARY. 28 May: WHAT A CRAZY WORLD

VAUDEVILLE. 836 9988. Evgs. 8.0 Mat. Tues. 3.0. Sat. 5.30, 8.40 MILLICENT MARTIN, AMANDA BARRIE in ALAN AYCKBOURN'S ABSURD PERSON SINGULAR "BEST COMEDY OF THE YEAR" Evening Standard Award '73.

VICTORIA PALACE 834 1317 Evgs. 8.0. Weds., Sat. 6.0, 8.45 MAX BYGRAVES "SWINGALONGAMAX" New Song & Laughter Spectacular with Rogers & Starr, Bobby Crush, Denise Keene & Happy & Full Co.

WESTMINSTER. 834 0283 Evgs. 8.0. Fri. & Sat. 5.30 & 8.30 NIGEL PATRICK DULCIE GRAY PETER SALLIS PETER VAUGHAN BRIAN WILDE in RR Thriller THE PAY OFF "Immensely enjoyable, undiluted pleasure. Witty. Exciting."—S. Times.

WHITEHALL 930 6692/7765 Evgs. 8.30, Wed., Sat. 6.15 & 8.45. PAUL RAYMOND presents SNATCH 69 A FANTASTIC, HILARIOUS EROTIC ENTERTAINMENT.

WINDMILL THEATRE 437 6312 PAUL RAYMOND presents FIONA RICHMOND in LET'S GET LAID Twice nightly at 7.0 & 9.0.

WYNDHAM'S 836 3028. Evenings 8. Sat. 5 & 8.30. Mats. Weds. 3 PAUL SCOFIELD as Prospero "SHOULD NOT BE MISSED ON ANY ACCOUNT." B. A. Young, F.T. (Limited Season). THE TEMPEST

YOUNG VIC (by Old Vic) 928 6363 Till May 24th at 8 p.m. (Sat. 5 & 8.15) MUMMENSCHANZ. "Absurd, satirical, polished, hilariously funny." —D. Tel. Seats 95p. Child 50p. Sat. Mat.

TALK OF THE TOWN. 01-734 5051 From 8.15. Dining and Dancing AT 9.30 Revue A TOUCH OF VENUS and at 11 p.m. DICKIE HENDERSON

CINEMAS

ABC 1 & 2, SHAFTESBURY AVE. 836 8861. Sep. Perfs. ALL SEATS BKBLE.
ABC 1: THE GODFATHER PART II (X). Wk. & Sun. 2.45, 8.00.
ABC 2: MURDER ON THE ORIENT EXPRESS (A). Wk. & Sun. 2.30, 5.30, 8.30.
ACADEMY ONE (437 2981). Satyajit Ray's DISTANT THUNDER (A). Progs. 1.30, 4.30, 6.30, 8.45.
ACADEMY TWO (437 5129). Maria Callas in Pasolini's MEDEA (AA). Progs. 1.50, 3.45, 6.0, 8.30.
ACADEMY THREE (437 8819). Marcel Carne's LES ENFANTS DU PARADIS (A). Show times 4.45, 8.00.
CASINO 437 6877. MONTY PYTHON AND THE HOLY GRAIL (A). Progs. at 1.45, 3.30, 5.40 and 8.5.
COLUMBIA, Shaftesbury Ave. (734 5414). Charles Bronson in BREAKOUT (A). THE LORDS OF FLATBUSH (AA). Cont. Progs. Dly. 12.50 (not Sun.), 4.10, 7.30. Breakout 2.25 (not Sun.), 5.45, 9.05. Late show Fri. & Sat. 11.10. Breakout only.
CURZON, W.1. 499 3737. Bunuel's PHANTOM OF LIBERTE (X). Progs. 2.25 (not Sun.), 4.25, 6.30, 8.40. Late Sat. 11 p.m. Phone bookings.
GATE CINEMA. Nott. Hill. 727 5750 Fassbinder's THE BITTER TEARS OF PETRA VON KANT (X) 2.30, 5.55, 9 & VIETNAM JOURNEY (U) 1.15, 4.25, 7.45—Hitchcock's FRENZY (X) & THE BIRDS (X) 11.15 pm.
LEICESTER SQUARE THEATRE (930 5252). Ser... (Hear...) Feel...: Tommy (AA). The film event of the year. Sep. Perfs. 1.20, 4.30, 8.0. Sun. 4.30, 8.00. Late Show Fri./Sat. 11.15. All seats bkble 01-930 0416.
MINEMA. 45 Knightsbridge 235 4225-6 Robert Redford, Mia Farrow in "THE GREAT GATSBY" (A).
ODEON HAYMARKET (930 2738/2771). Warren Beatty, Julie Christie, Goldie Hawn in SHAMPOO (X). Sep. Wk. 1.15, 4.45, 8.15 and Sun. 1.15, 4.45, 8.15. Shampoo at 1.55, 5.30, 8.55. Late show Fri. & Sat. 11.45. All seats bookable.
ODEON LEICESTER SQUARE 930 6111 David Niven, Toshiro Mifune, Hardy Kruger, introducing Ando, PAPER TIGER (A). Cont. Progs. Wk. 2.00, 3.45, 6.00, 8.15. Sun. 3.45, 6.00, 8.15. Late show Fri. and Sat. 11.15. Royal Circle seats bookable.
ODEON MARBLE ARCH (723 2011/2) Streisand & Caan FUNNY LADY (A). Sep. perfs. Wk. 2.45, 8.00. Sun. 4.00, 8.00. Late show Sat. 11.45. All seats bkble.
ODEON ST. MARTIN'S LANE (836 0691/1811). DAUGHTERS DAUGHTERS (A) (subtitled). Sep. Perfs. Wk. 2.30, 5.30, 8.30. Sun. 5.30, 8.30.
PARIS PULLMAN, Sth. Ken. 373 5898. Zanussi's ILLUMINATION (AA) Progs. 4.40, 6.40, 8.45.
PLAZA, 1 & 2 Lower Regent St. (formerly Paramount & Universal). All seats bookable. THE GODFATHER PART II (X). Daily including Sundays. PLAZA 1 Progs. 2.35, 7.30. PLAZA 2 Progs. 2.15, 7.15.
PRINCE CHARLES, Leic. Sq. 437 8181 The Sensation of London EMMANUELLE (X) Sep. Perfs. Dly. (inc. Sun.), 2.45, 6.15, 9.00. Late shows 11.45. Fri. & Sats. Seats bkble—Lic'd bar.
SCENE 2, Leic. Sq. (Wardour St.). 439 4470. Cont. Progs. Dly. from 12.30. Lt. show 12.00 inc. Sun.). YOUNG FRANKENSTEIN (AA). Progs. 12.30, 3.45, 5.05, 7.25, 9.45, 12.05.
SCENE 3, Leic. Sq. (Wardour St.). 439 4470 THE TOWERING INFERNO (A) Sep. Perfs. Dly. (inc. Sun.). 2.00, 5.20, 8.30, 11.45. Seats bkble. all perfs.
SCENE 4, Leic. Sq. (Wardour St.). 439 4470. 2nd YEAR THE FILM EVERYBODY'S TALKING ABOUT THE EXORCIST (X). Directed by William Friedkin. Sep. Perfs. Dly. 12.30, 3.00, 6.15, 9.00, 11.30. Box Office Open Daily. 10-8. Sun. 12-8. Seats bkble. All perfs.
TIMES CENTA, Baker St. Stn. 935 9772.
1 THE VALLEY (X), daily, 1.15, 3.10, 5.05, 7.00, 8.55. Late show Fri. & Sat. 10.50. Sun. from 3.10.
2 A BIGGER SPLASH (X), daily, 1.00, 3.00, 5.00, 7.00, 9.00. Late show Fri. & Sat. 11.00. Sun. from 3.00.
WARNER WEST END, Leicester Square. Tel: 439 0791.
1 IT'S ALIVE (X). Cont. Progs. 2.40, 4.35, 6.35, 8.35. Late show Fri. & Sat. 11.00.
2 Steve McQueen, Paul Newman THE TOWERING INFERNO (A). Sep. Perfs. 1.15, 4.55, 8.05. Late show Fri. & Sat. 11.35. £1.60 seats bookable.
3 Jack Lemmon, Anne Bancroft THE PRISONER OF 2ND AVENUE (A). Sep. Perfs. 2.30, 5.30, 8.30. Late show Sat. 11.00. All seats bkble.

EXHIBITIONS

BUXTON ANTIQUES FAIR. Last 3 days. Daily 11.30 am-9 pm. Bargains!

INTERNATIONAL AIR FAIR. Biggin Hill Airport. 16th, 17th, 18th May. Flying and ground displays daily. Adults £1. Children 50p. Cars 50p.

ART EXHIBITIONS

ALAN JACOBS GALLERY. Dutch & Flemish 17c Old Master Paintings. Important new acquisitions. 15 Motcomb St., Belgrave Sq., S.W.1. 10-5 Mon.-Fri. 235 5944.

ANTHROPOS GALLERY, specialists in Ethnic Art. 67 Monmouth St., W.C.2. 01-836 8162. Europe's finest collection of New Guinea & Eskimo Art. Open Mon.-Wed. 10 a.m.-8 p.m. Thurs.-Sat. 10 a.m.-midnight. Sun. 1-7 p.m.

AT FISCHER FINE ART ZEBRA The famous group of Super Realist Painters—famous for eccentricity—have their tenth anniversary and first British exhibition. 30 King St., St. James's, SW1. 01-839 3942. Mon.-Fri. 10-5.30. Sats. 10-12.30.

AZIZA presents Augustus John, James Tissot, Philip Wilson, Steer, Gabriel Fournier and others in "THE REDISCOVERY OF THE POST-IMPRESSIONISTS". 10-6 inc. Sun., closed Monday. 7 Church Rd., Wimbledon Village, London, S.W.19. Tel. 946 4727.

BRITISH MUSEUM. Turner Watercolours. Wdys. 10-5, Suns., 2.30-6.

COLNAGHI'S, 14 Old Bond St., W.1. 01-491 7408. The Early Etchings of GRAHAM SUTHERLAND and Romantic Landscape Etchings and Woodcuts in England from 1850-1931. Until 16 May. Mon.-Fri. 9.30-5.30; Sats. 9.30-1.

DRIAN GALLERIES, 5-7 Porchester Place, Marble Arch, W.2. CHRISTIANE KUBRICK. 10.30-5.30. Sat. 10.30-1.

DURAND. Recent Paintings and Drawings presented by PHAETHON ARTS at HELIKON GALLERY, 45 Conduit St., London, W.1. 01-734 2704. Until 13 June. Mon.-Fri. 10-5.30; Sats. 10-2.

FERRERS GALLERY 9 Piccadilly Arcade, S.W.1 493 6348 EDMOND AMAN-JEAN Monday-Friday 11-1 p.m. and 2-5 p.m.

GALLERY 21, London & Johannesburg mixed exhibition. Calder, Clave, Miro, Tapies, Vasarely and others. Mon.-Fri. 10-5.30. Sat. 10-4. 13a Grafton St., W.1. 493 6832.

GIMPEL FILS, 30 Davies St., W.1. 493 2488. MARLOW MOSS, 1890-1958.

ICA. The Mall, SW1. MAN RAY paintings, photographs, objects. Tues. to Sats. 12-8. Sun. 2-6. Cl. Mon.

JOHN WHIBLEY GALLERY 22 Cork St., W.1. 734 7840 NORAH GLOVER NEW PAINTINGS

KOETSER GALLERY LEONARD, 13 Duke St., St. James's, S.W.1. 01-930 9348. SPRING EXHIBITION OF DUTCH AND FLEMISH OLD MASTER PAINTINGS. Until end June. Mon.-Fri. 10-6; Sats. 10-1.

LEFEVRE GALLERY: An Exhibition of Recent Work by Edward Burra. Weekdays 10-5. Saturdays 10-1.— 30 Bruton Street, London, W.1. 493 1572/3.

LUMLEY CAZALET, 24 Davies St., W.1. 01-499 5058 20th Century Original Prints. Mon.-Fri. 10-6. Thurs. 10-7.

MARLBOROUGH, 6 Albemarle St., W.1. Until further notice: 20th Century Paintings and Sculpture. Also Graphics by Gallery Artists. Mon.-Fri., 10-5.30. Sat. 10-12.30.

MAYOR GALLERY, 14 South Molton St., W.1. 493 8778. JEAN VIOLLIER Surrealist paintings.

MOORLAND GALLERY, 23 Cork St., W.1. 01-734 6961. Insight into Nature Watercolours by Ken Lilly. May 2-23. Mon.-Fri. 9.30-6.00.

NEW GRAFTON GALLERY 1a Grafton St., W.1. 499 1800 OLIVER CAMPION—recent paintings.

POLISH CULTURAL INSTITUTE, 16 Devonshire St., London, W.1. K. MACKIEWICZ—the pioneer of Polish Cubism. Mon.-Fri. 15th-30th May 1975. 9 a.m.—5 p.m.

REDFERN GALLERY WILLIAM PYE Installation Work 1-29 May. 20 Cork Street, London, W.1.

RICHARD GREEN GALLERY 44 Dover Street, W.1. 01-493 7997 Annual Exhibition of Old Master Paintings Daily 9.30-6.0. Sats. 10.0-12.30

ROLAND, BROWSE & DELBANCO, 19 Cork St., W.1. 01-734 7984. Felice Filippini "Imaginì fabbrili" Mon.-Fri. 10-5.30. Sats. 10-1 until 14th June.

ROY MILES FINE PAINTINGS, 6 Duke St., St. James's, London, S.W.1. 01-930 8665. Mondays to Fridays, 10 a.m.-6 p.m.

ROYAL ACADEMY SUMMER EXHIBITION. Contemporary painting, sculpture, etc. Until 27 July. Wkdys. 10-6. Suns. 2-6. Adm. 60p (Mondays 30p). And THE PRIVATE ROOMS AND COLLECTED TREASURES. Until 31 Oct. Wkdys. 10-6 (closed Tuesdays). Suns. 2-6. Adm. 50p. Students and pensioners half price.

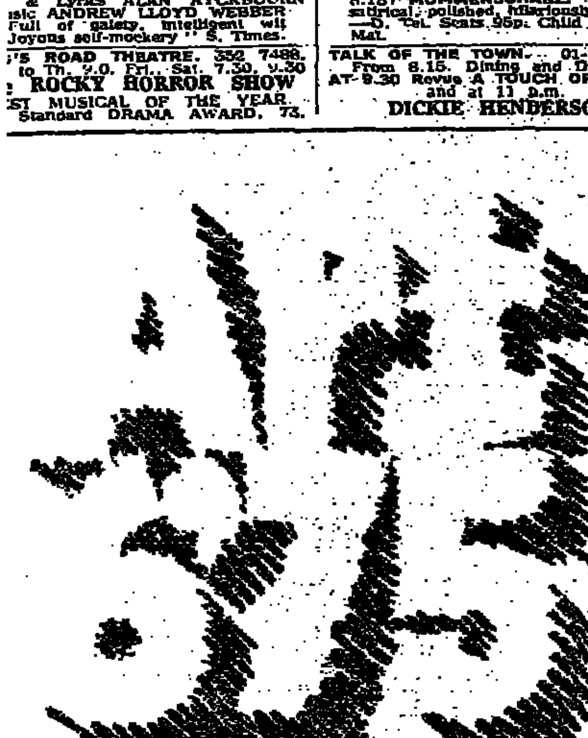
RUTLAND GALLERY. Exhibition— PATRICK HERON Paintings, 1958-1966. Until 31st May. Daily 10-5.30. Sats. 10-1 p.m. 29 Bruton St., W.1. 01-629 0305

SABIN GALLERIES LTD. 4 CORK ST., W.1. Spring Exhibition of Early English Watercolours and Drawing. Until May 17th. Weekdays 9.30-5.30 (Thurs. to 7). Sats. 10-12.30.

SPINK Until 23rd May GRAHAM RUST IN INDIA. Weekdays 9.30-5.30, Saturday 10.00-1.00. Thursday until 7.00. 5-7 King Street, St. James's, S.W.1.

THE VIDEO SHOW. Serpentine Gallery, Kensington Gardens, W.2. (Arts Council). 01-723 6173 Changing programmes of Video Tape. Live Performances to May 26 12-8 daily. 11-8 Sundays. Free.

THE WADDINGTON GALLERIES, 34 Cork St., W.1. PATRICK HERON Paintings 1971-1975 and at WADDINGTON GRAPHICS, 31 Cork St., W.1. GRAHAM OVENDEN Lolita Drawings and Prints 1972-1975 Daily 10-5.30. Sats. 10-1. Both end 31st May. Tel. 01-439 1866.



THE INTERNATIONAL ART FAIR.

Swiss Industries Fair Basle, June 18–23, 1975, opened daily from 10 a.m. to 8 p.m.

THE ARTS

Hayley Mills and Leigh Lawson

Photograph by Donald Cooper

Wet Broadway Blytonese

A Touch of Spring
Comedy

Irving Wardle

On their annual month in Italy an American businessman and his English mistress are killed in a car crash. The bereaved son and daughter arrive in Rome to trace the bodies, fall for each other, and pick up from where their parents left off.

Such is the outline of Samuel Taylor's play which, for aught I know, Billy Wilder may have turned to dazzling comic account when he filmed it as *Avanti*. But the piece under review is *as wet an example of Broadway Blytonese* as I can remember.

Here we have Sandy, a top executive in a St Louis tool company, reinforced with a bulldozing wife and inexhaustible buying power, and yet, poor slob, a babe in arms when it comes to handling Italian red tape or making a pass at a girl. All he can do is shout abuse, thrust fistfuls of money in all directions, and descend on his prey like a falling tree with lines like "I feel I've known you all my life". Like Noddy, he is a spoiled brat whom we are supposed to find endearing; and who has some special right to extra protection and getting his wishes fulfilled. Peter Donat assaults the part with squared jaw and virile posture.

His Big-Ears is a bisexual Roman fixer called Baldassare, *played with commendably Latin* zip by Leigh Lawson, who even sails effortlessly through a scene where he is obliged to lay siege *to the unspeakable hero's virtue.*

With his help, the corpses are run to earth, and the Sandy gets a few floral bathing sessions with his opposite number, before heeding the call of Lincoln Continentals and presidency of the company.

Hayley Mills has a marginally more actable task as the girlfriend, a small-time television actress at least credited with some mind and decision-making capacity of her own. Those susceptible to Miss Mills's breathless charm will no doubt be bowled over again; but save for a pixilated turn as all the characters in a detergent *commercial, her performance is an* anthology of premature reactions, congested line emphases, and listlessly repetitious *gesture. Soggy at the centre.* Allan Davis's production offers some crisp supporting comedy from Anthony Morton and Julian Fellowes.

The Male Menopause
BBC 2

Alan Coren

For once, a documentary that treated its subject with the unseriousness it deserved!

And poised as I was, graphs, quacks, statistics, prostate glands in jam jars and anonymous silhouettes unburdening themselves of the shame of hernia, shall mere words adequately express my relief at finding nothing more terrifying than Mr and Mrs Michael Parkinson and Mr and Mrs Benny Green adroitly dodging the more intimate aspects of what they chose to call the male menopause. And, since their conversation was interlarded with several funny sketches and one or two engaging Max Adrian-type songs, the overall effect was of a sort of middle-*aged Footlight review cobbled* loosely around the theme of being 40.

Which was exactly as it *should be, given* that the male menopause does not exist and has no right whatever to so chic a label. Men at 40, we were told, grow unhappy through disappointment, falling hair, infrequent sex, and adipose tissue. What was not pointed out was that men are also unhappy at 10, 20, 30, and, I have every reason to believe, at 104. Man is doomed to disappointment as the sparks fly upward, and all the Parkinsons and all the Greens will never persuade me that it is better to have infrequent sex as a result of adolescent acne than as a result of middleaged spread. Every silver lining has a cloud around it, and if Michael thinks he was happier, more secure, and sexually better-heeled as a teaboy on the local papers of his *youth, then all I can say is it's* a black day for vaulting ambition and a great one for nostalgia.

It must also be said that the Green-Parkinson axis was singularly ill-qualified to make general judgments. What's it like to be a middle-aged truck driver, an aging clerk, a fading rent collector? Nobody said. Nobody knew. Even the Bill Simpson figure in the sketches was solidly middle-class.

My personal view, this being revelation time, is that life is like a game of bar billiards. For 40 years, the balls keep coming back, but at 40 the bar drops and you have to make as hig a score as you can with what's left on the table. So a little less despair, please, lads, and a little more constructive doing, especially from the successful and famous. After all, the average Indian is dead at 40.

Festival Ballet
Coliseum

John Percival

Festival Ballet's own dancers have had to watch most of the publicity during their silver jubilee season going to guest stars, but they deserve pride of place on Tuesday's showing. Margot Miklosy's passionate account of the central role in Tudor's tragic *Echoing of Trumpets* was supported by the conviction of all the cast. Entirely contrasted in style and mood, the dance marathon of *Etudes* was led at a tremendous pace by Maina Gielgud and Patrice Bart. Two of the company's best ballets, both admirably done.

Most of the audience were there only for the Panovs; many showed it by chattering away through the rest. The guests danced two works. *The Lady and the Hooligan* was created specially for Valery Panov in 1962. No wonder his great potential seems only half developed, if this was the best that Russian choreographers could devise for him.

A few showy steps are interspersed with a lot of very corny acting in this moral anecdote about a lout instantly reformed by love of a good woman. Panov's cocky personality does what is possible to redeem Konstantin Boyarsky's dreary production. Unfortunately, given the chance to measure himself against a classic role in *Petrushka*, Panov sidesteps and substitutes largely new choreography.

I am in two minds about the outcome. If Fokine had wanted *coupés jetés* and *sautés pirouttes* in the role, he would have written them. On the other hand, Panov's unauthorized version has more passion and more pathos than most correct performances. Perhaps if he *could achieve that result without* changing the ballet to suit his own tricks, he would be a better artist. Panova is adequate, *but nothing more, as the* ballerina doll (Boyarsky, I hate to say, suits her better). Beriosoff's production is lively; David Long acts the showman well.

Kenneth Gilbert
V and A

Stanley Sadie

The V and A had something special to offer for this week's recital: the first performance on their recently acquired Vaudry harpsichord, one of only four surviving French harpsichords of the seventeenth century. Built in 1681, it is believed to have stood since then in a château near Beaune; now it has been restored by Derek Adlam and Richard Burnett.

Kenneth Gilbert, nowadays the leading interpreter of the French harpsichord composers, made it sound well. It is a *docile-toned instrument, lacking* the bite and brilliance, and the reediness, of some early harpsichords; when it can be brought up to its *original pitch* (it is a semitone below), the sound may brighten. But its sweetness is characteristically French; and the *instrument helps explain* why so many French composers revelled in the harpsichord's tenor register, for it has a quality which is mellow and rich, yet clear. The bass is full and resonant; the treble has a gentle, singing quality, and at *all levels the articulation is* crisp and even. The instrument responded promptly and sensitively to Mr Gilbert's ornamentation.

He played music of appropriate date and provenance: Chambonnières, d'Anglebert and François Couperin, and suites with gamba by Marais. He played the two earlier composers pensively, even a shade severely, as perhaps their music requires; there were some interesting harmonic effects in d'Anglebert's three preludes and an elaborate line in his Allemande, but the two chaconne-rondeaux sounded especially well, with their firmly directed harmonies and warm sonorities.

In Couperin he played more *freely and more fancifully,* with a delightfully poised *inégalité* to the Allemande, an incisive and sturdy rhythm to "La Terpsicore" and some eloquent rubato in "La Garnier".

In the gamba suites Mr Gilbert was a retiring *continuo* player, which was as well, for Jordi Savall has a tone soft and delicate to the point of transparency. Marais's music proved variably interesting, but one suite ended with an impassioned *tombeau* for Lully, the other with a charming, Watteau-like "Fête champêtre" and a busy, brilliant "Tourbillon".

LSO/Levine
Festival Hall

Joan Chissell

Though quite a few empty seats on Tuesday suggested that the LSO (like most of us) is pricing itself out of the market, admirers of the guest soloist, *Marilyn Horne, made up in* enthusiasm for any absentees.

In the recitative and aria, "Mura felici" from Rossini's *La donna del lago*, it was the range of the voice that drew the cheers. One moment a languishing soprano, the next moment Miss Horne turned herself into something of a hefty baritone. Though extremities were not brought into focus and smoothed into a single voice, each region brought its own special thrills. Best of all, of *course, was the warmth of her* natural middle register, though at the start pitch was somewhat confused by vibrato.

Five of Mahler's Rückert settings brought further reminders of Miss Horne's creamy mezzo, and here, too, there was a more even and shapely line. But in savouring of words she did not quite achieve the *multum in parvo* of the true Lieder singer, despite affectionate lingering over this and that. "Ich bin der Welt abhanden gekommen" was the most moving. At the climax of "Um Mitternacht" the conductor, James Levine, allowed brass to drown her.

Alone with orchestra Mr Levine was again dangerously robust in the climaxes of Mendelssohn's *Die schöne Melusine*: she was only a water nymph, not a whale. The Vienna of Schubert's early C major symphony (No 6), was also more new world than old in its bold dynamic contrasts and emphatic accentuation. Even with a more genial conductor, this high-powered orchestra would probably still have sounded too big for such music. In Ravel's *Daphnis et Chloë* (second series), it was no surprise to find Mr Levine calling optional choir (the LSO Chorus). Sonority and feeling were richly sun-soaked, though the concluding "Danse générale" seemed a bit brash for this fastidious Frenchman.

Smashing music by Offenbach

The Grand Duchess of Gerolstein
Theatre Royal, Brighton

William Mann

The Offenbach repertory is quite small these days, smaller than the outrageous charm and musical verve of his operettas merits. *The Grand Duchess of Gerolstein* is famous for one number, "Ah, j'aime les militaires", but there are other *familiar melodies in it, and* more which are as catchy as anything in, say, *Il trovatore*. The plot is so much candyfloss: one can hardly understand the motivation while it is going on, let alone before or afterwards.

There is this female monarch, involved in vague struggles for supremacy but intent only on winning the handsomest man available; *others, called Paul,* Puck, Boum, Grog, Fritz and so on, try to curry favour. They do not make much impression on *the audience, and I cannot just* now remember which of them is chosen as temporary partner by the Duchess when the curtain eventually falls; *it does* not really matter. There is a good deal of military manoeuvring, some diplomacy, and a *charming scene where a* newly wedded couple undress for bed with interruptions from an admiring public outside. But chiefly there is smashing music which makes the piece completely worthwhile.

Welsh National Opera's production, brought to this year's Brighton Festival, *is colourfully, indeed vulgarly,* set by Tod Kingsman and dressed to match by Robert St John Roper. Malcolm Fraser's production is likewise full of fun and fatuity. I long to see an Offenbach operetta produced as straight as one expects with Mozart's *Così fan tutte. La grande duchesse*, I am sure, *would be even more entertaining,* perhaps more provocative, done this way.

The Welsh production is dominated by Ann Howard's virtuoso impersonation of the name-part. She can open a door and create a particular impression, make her presence felt by driving on stage in a veteran car which one might expect to steal the show, or by twirling the skirt of her gown. Her voice is somewhat acid, but in this part one forgets such things, she is so vividly communicative and moves so handsomely at all times.

Geoffrey Dunn's English version gives pleasure, as does Malcolm Fraser's production, effortful though it is. There are telling performances by Terence Walters as the heroic Fritz and Robert Bickerstaff, and predictably from Lillian Watson (a star in the making, if ever I saw one) and, special pleasure for older operagoers, a *delightful* cameo by Rowland Jones in beard and deerstalker. John Pryce-Jones is the whip-cracking, enthusiastic conductor.

Don McLean
Albert Hall

Philip Norman

Few song writer-performers have begun their careers so *auspiciously as did Don McLean.* His own composition, "American Pie", achieved vast popularity, and he was indirectly responsible for "Killing Me Softly", being identified as the young man whose playing and singing touched Roberta Flack's susceptible heart. All this, achieved in a few months, was to have almost a harmful effect on McLean's career, since everything afterwards has tended to savour of anti-climax.

In the circumstances one would expect him not to play "American Pie", or else to play it only with the greatest reluctance for an encore. But on *Tuesday he began* with it, urging the Albert Hall to join in the chorus. It is a very good song, both of pastiche and real emotion, which will set McLean forever apart from the genre of solitary wailers. To have it expended at once, however, was faintly unsettling. Had he taken even a single step forward from there?

He has not taken many steps, although one cannot understand why. He possesses wit and lyricism and bitterness and a sardonic humour. Yet nothing in his concert could equal "American Pie", although many songs try to echo it; and no ballad has recaptured the lucid beauty of "Vincent". His slightest word awakens tremors of loving laughter; his slightest confection receives applause. I feel that he has been resting *on this applause.*

Lesley Duncan, who opened the concert, is a short-haired, small woman with a soft, firm, unaffected and very English voice which has been continually undervalued. That she herself seems to sense this may, indeed, be part of her charm. It was largely in her music that a mood was created both *of composure and satisfaction.*

All Good Men
Young Vic

Michael Church

The political battleground between conservative fathers and radical sons has long been a fruitful source for drama. Trevor Griffiths' new lunchtime play—originally produced for television over a year ago as a BBC "Play for Today"—turns *on the conflict between an* ex-trade unionist and Labour Party stalwart, who is about to accept *a peerage from the Tories,* and his Marxist son, an academic working "on the margin of history and sociology". The peer-to-be's daughter (who teaches slum kids) and a young, middle-class television producer (who is making a retrospective film about the great man) complete the cast and provoke the action.

Laced with the recorded voices of Labour leaders through the decades—and ending with a call to solidarity from Michael Foot—the play has a documentary feel; in form, with its symbolism and its carefully contrived climaxes, it puts one in mind of Ibsen. *Moral awareness, intellectual* clarity and political understanding all march in parallel.

No mere automata, Mr Griffiths's characters are well realized (with an excellent performance from John Gill as the politically-errant father figure); the dialogue convinces, there are some good lines, even some jokes. The TV producer (David Firth) nudges things along with well-observed "professional" adroitness, vainly trying to avoid clashes with the son (Oliver Cotton) and daughter (Jennifer Piercey). The play has some organic thrust, independent of its messages.

Ah, but those messages. Because Trevor Griffiths seems to want to raise his play above that dismal level of fodder for the politically converted, he has taken care to present the father's circumspect pragmatism in opposition to the son's dialectical rage. But for all the affection with which the former is delineated, it is impossible not to feel that some pretty crude messages are there. The tirades about the Labour movement buttressing capitalism, about bias in broadcasting and about the impossibility of a politically neutral study of his*tory are all presented in such a* way as to expect the reaction "ah, yes".

After the daughter has pointed out in a tearful, maternal way that one cannot lead an army in the uniform of the enemy, we move to the final image—the new peer sitting like a staring waxwork in red and ermine while massed voices sing "The people's flag is deepest red".

No one should expect theatre to be politically neutral, but its real power springs from that necessary artistic alchemy which Trevor Griffiths has here failed to bring off.

Robert Patrick's new plays, which are being staged as a continuation of the Almost Free Theatre's "Gay Sweatshop" season, make an interesting, if featherweight, double bill. *Fred and Harold* is a really funny sketch in which post Freudian clichés are bandied about with brilliant ineptitude by two males who have picked each other up at a party. In *One Person,* Patrick deploys the literary gifts he used to such good effect in *Kennedy's Children* but, as with that former play, he tends to expect more from the monologue form than he is able to wring out of it. Barry McCarthy and Peter Whitman deal more than *competently with the first play,* while Michael Deacon's heroic efforts narrowly miss turning the second into a genuine tour de force.

Tate shows acquisitions

Nineteen recent acquisitions *have been placed on view at* the Tate Gallery in gallery 16. They include the near-abstract oil painting *Workshop*, c 1914, by Wyndham Lewis, a powerful design of hard, clear interlocking forms, painted in sharply contrasting colours. This work and a purely rectilinear abstract painting of the same period by Vanessa Bell help indicate the advanced point reached in British art c 1914.

Gilbert Spencer's original *conception of The Crucifixion,* 1915, and Richard Carline's *Studio Interior, Hampstead,* 1918, flank *Double Nude Portrait: The Artist and his Second Wife*, 1936, by Sir Stanley Spencer. Painted from life, this is one of a group of nude portraits to which Spencer attached considerable importance because of the contrast they provided with his imaginative or visionary figure paintings.

Glyndebourne change

Mariana Niculescu has had to withdraw from the cast of *Eugene Onegin* at Glyndebourne as she is expecting a baby. Galia Yoncheva, who was to share the part of Tatyana, will now sing all the performances except those on June 4 and *June 10, which* will be sung by Elizabeth Tippett.

Galia Yoncheva, from the Bulgarian Opera, Sofia, will be making her British debut. Elizabeth Tippett sang the role of Tatyana with Glyndebourne Touring Opera in 1971 and has recently sung it in Amsterdam.

Change of conductor

Pinchas Steinberg takes over tonight's Festival Hall concert in place of the NPO's principal conductor, Riccardo Muti, who is ill at his Florence home.

Some of the notices on this page are reprinted from yesterday's later editions.

SPORT

Tennis

Day with all the signs of good matches and bad behaviour

By Rex Bellamy
Tennis Correspondent

Turn an apple in the hand and you may examine both the green aspect and the red, which has seen more of the sun. In the same way there were aspects of yesterday's tennis in the British hard court championships, sponsored by Coco-Cola at Bournemouth. There was a lot of fuss, with reason, about some distasteful behaviour by Ilie Nastase and Christopher Mottram. But we were joyously entertained by gifted exponents of the clay court game, including no fewer than five men who have reached the final of its most famous festival, the French championships. These were Nastase and Jan Kodes, former French champions, and Zeljko Franulovic, Manuel Orantes and Patrick Proisy, who have all been runners-up.

Nor could we overlook the success of players who, if not exactly big names on the clay courts of the world, have advanced to the last 16 by virtue of admirably sustained physical and mental efforts. They include Richard Lewis, of Britain, aged 20. He beat both Armistead Neely, of Florida and José Higueras, who played singles for Spain in last weekend's Davis Cup tie against Britain.

In both matches Lewis came through 8—6 in the third set. He seemed to be on court all day. A year or so ago it seemed unlikely that this big left-hander would so quickly become such a disciplined and tenacious competitior on clay. This day's work must have taken him a long way across that shaky bridge between teenage prominence and an accepted place on the international circuit.

Lewis's next opponent will be a South African Davis Cup player, Bernard Mitton, who beat the sixth seed, François Jauffret. Roger Taylor, seeded eighth, began the day with an easy win over Mark Farrell and ended it with a desperately hard match against Dick Dell, of Maryland, whom he beat 4—6, 9—8, 6—4. Dell had an advantage in the tie-break and in the third set he led 2—0 and 3—1. But he was finally reminded that Taylor is an uncommonly tough competitor. Onny Parun, seeded fourth, was kept on court for two hours and 10 minutes by David Lloyd.

Jauffret's defeat was a blow for France. But to counter it came Proisy's 6—3 6—4 win over Mottram, who has recently been in better form. The Sacha Distel of French tennis was 0—3 down in the first set but lost only 12 points in winning the next nine games. By that time the will seemed to have drained out of Mottram. He still wanted to win but he could no longer achieve the necessary mental drive, in spite of the encouragement of Britain's national team manager, Paul Hutchins. Meantime the handsomely intense Proisy was playing well and showing signs of the confidence that has been missing from his game since he was mobbed like a pop idol after reaching the 1972 French final.

Nastase: performance would have been a delight but for histrionics.

Mottram is only 20. Hutchins said later that Mottram played a match typical of a man who had been on the circuit for eight weeks and had two Davis Cup ties. "It was a very bad performance." Hutchins and the tournament referee, Captain Michael Gibson, had previously reprimanded Mottram for his behaviour earlier in the day in the course of a 8—6 7—5 win over Colin Dowdeswell (these two, incidentally, were born 17 days apart in the same Wimbledon nursing home).

Mottram marked the end of that match with a prolonged two-finger salute. He said it was a victory sign to indicate his relief at at winning a tougher match than he had expected. But this was not good enough. He knows very well that this salute has acquired indelicate connotations. Hutchins threatened "strong disciplinary action" if there was a similar outbreak in the future.

It is possible to explain that behaviour without excusing it. We have been doing that on Nastase's behalf for too long. We know that he enjoys making a fuss because that is part of his nature. It seems that tennis alone does not suffice as a means of expression. He can be an engaging showman on and off court, with a wealth of demonstrative gestures and conversational asides. But too often he oversteps that blurred line between showmanship and petulance, especially when he does not get his own way.

It happened again yesterday. The excuse, as usual, was a line call. Nastase's protests interrupted the match for 12 minutes. Captain Gibson had to intercede. The details are tedious and in any case we have been through them before. Nastase was discourteous to his opponent, court officials and spectators, and damaged the image of the game. Hans Kary, whom he beat 6—2, 6—2, said later "he should have been disqualified. I lost my concentration. I wanted to give up, because there was no sense playing. They should do something. It is going on and on."

It is indeed. But it will not go on today, when Nastase plays Franulovic. A long time ago these two had a heated exchange in an Italian dressing room and since then they have had some delightful matches free of any fooling about. It seems that only the players themselves can keep Nastase in line.

What else? Well, Jenny ("Legs") Dimond, of Australia, eventually removed the top women's seed, Gail Chanfreau, after surviving match point with a back hand volley before their contest was interrupted the previous evening. Another women's seed, Nathalie Fuchs (Mrs Chanfreau's Federation Cup partner) was beaten by Lany Kaligis. There was so much happening, in fact, that it left us rather breathless.

Order of play

CENTRE: Miss S. Barker v Miss R. Whitehouse; P. Proisy v J. Gisbert; Z. Franulovic v I. Nastase; G. Vilas v P. Dominguez; Miss A. Coe or Miss D. Dromholtz v Miss M. Gurdal or Miss K. Sawamatsu; C. Mottram and R. Taylor v Z. Franulovic and O. Parun; L. Alvarez and J. Ganzabal v P. Cornejo and J. Kodes. 1: Miss A. M. Coe v Miss D. L. Fromholtz; M. Orantes v F. McNair; R. Taylor v J. Kuki; Mrs C. Viotman or Miss T. Holladay v Miss G. L. Coles or Miss M. Tyler; S. Ball and D. Crealy v B. J. Phillips-Moore and C. Dowdeswell.

Results at Bournemouth yesterday

Men's singles

First round

O. PARUN (NZ) beat D. A. Lloyd 6—4, 4—6, 7—5.
C. J. Mottram beat C. Dowdeswell (Rhodesia) 8—6, 7—5.
H. Kary (Austria) beat W. N'Godrella (France) 6—0, 6—2.
R. TAYLOR beat M. J. Farrell 6—1, 6—4.
R. A. Lewis beat A. C. Neely (US) 6—2, 3—6, 8—6.
B. J. Phillips-Moore (Australia) beat J. G. Paish 6—1, 6—2.
J. R. Ganzabal (Argentina) beat N. Holmes (US) 6—1, 6—7, 6—2.
A. Muñoz (Spain) beat T. Svensson (Sweden) 3—6, 7—5, 6—3.
J. F. Caujolle (France) beat J. M. Lloyd 6—3, 7—5.

Second round

J. GISBERT (Spain) beat J. M. Yuill (SA) 6—2, 6—3.
Z. Franulovic (Yugoslavia) beat M. Lara (Mexico) 7—5, 6—3.
J. KODES (Czechoslovakia) beat H. Plotz (W Germany) 6—3, 6—2.
I. NASTASE (Romania) beat H. Kary (Austria) 6—2, 6—2.
A. Muñoz (Spain) beat S. Ball (Australia) 6—0, 6—2.
P. Dominguez (France) beat D. Joubert (SA) 6—1, 6—1.
R. Taylor beat R. P. Dell (US), 4—6, 9—8, 6—4.
B. Mitton (SA) beat F. JAUFFRET (France) 7—5, 6—4.
J. R. Ganzabal (Argentina) beat J. Kuki (Japan) 6—3, 6—2.
J. F. Caujolle (France) beat J. Andrew (US) 6—4, 6—3.
O. Parun (NZ) beat S. A. Warboys, 9—8, 6—2.
G. Vilas (Argentina) beat S. Krulevitz (US) 6—3, 6—3.
R. A. Lewis beat J. Higueras (Spain), 6—0, 3—6, 8—6.
M. ORANTES (Spain) beat C. M. Robinson, 6—2, 6—2.
F. McNair (US) beat B. J. Phillips-Moore (Australia), 6—1, 6—8, 6—2.
P. Proisy (France) beat C. Mattram, 6—3, 6—4.

Men's doubles

First round

J. GISBERT and M. ORANTES (Spain) beat I. Molina and J. Velasco (Colombia) 6—2, 6—3.

Women's singles

First round

Miss T. Holladay (US) beat Miss D. Evers (Australia), 6—0, 6—4.
Miss M. Gurdal (Belgium) beat Miss P. J. Moor, 6—1, 6—2.
Miss J. L. Dimond (Australia) beat MRS J. B. CHANFREAU (France), 4-6, 9-7, 6-3.
Miss L. J. Charles beat Miss H. Liebenberg (SA), 6—1, 7—5.

Second round

Miss M. Tyler beat Miss L. D. Blachford, 6—3, 7—5.
Mrs J. G. Paish (Australia) beat Mrs G. T. Iance, 6—3, 6—3.
Miss D. L. Fromholtz (Australia) beat Miss B. R. Thompson, 6—0, 6—2.
Mrs C. Viotman (SA) beat Miss Dimond, 6—2, 7—6.
MISS G. L. COLES beat Mrs L. Sugiarto (Indonesia), 9—8, 6—2.
Miss S. Barker beat Miss J. Walker (Australia), 6—2, 6—0.
Miss S. Mappin beat Miss J. Fayter, 6—0, retired.
Miss L. Kaligis (Indonesia) beat MISS N. FUCHS (France), 6—4, 6—2.
Miss Y. Vermaak (SA) beat L. Tenney (US), 3—6, 6—2, 6—2.
Miss R. A. Whitehouse (SA) beat Miss L. A. Raymond (Australia), 6—1, 6—1.
MISS J. S. NEWBERRY (US) beat Miss F. Guedy (France), 6—3, 9—8.
Miss A. M. Coe beat Miss L. J. Mottram, 6—4, 6—4.
MISS K. SAWAMATSU (Japan) beat Mrs P. Doerner (Australia), 6—3, 6—3.
Miss T. Holladay (US) beat Miss J. Connor (NZ), 6—2, 6—3.
Miss L. J. Charles beat Miss C. O'Neil (Australia), 6—3, 6—3.
Miss M. Gurdal (Belgium) beat Miss P. A. Rease (US), 6—1, 6—3.

Women's doubles

First round

MISS L. J. CHARLES and MISS S. MAPPIN beat Miss P. M. Woerner (Australia) and Miss R. Stark (US) 3—6, 6—2, 7—5.
Miss L. Geeves and Miss M. Tyler beat Miss L. Beaven and Mrs K. Wooldridge 6—4, 5—7, 6—0.
MISS J. S. NEWBERRY and MISS S. A. WALSH (US) beat Mrs C. Viotman and Miss R. Whitehouse (SA) 6—1, 6—4.

Cricket

Why Boycott has to chew over decision

By John Woodcock
Cricket Correspondent

WORCESTER: Yorkshire have scored 34 for no wicket against Worcestershire.

Only 12 overs had been bowled at Worcester yesterday when the first of a succession of heavy showers ended play for the day. By 3 o'clock the betting shops were being descended upon, there always being a nucleus in every side of cricketers who fancy their chance of doubling their dinner allowance.

With Holder (strained thigh) and D'Oliveira (Achilles tendon) out of the Worcestershire side, what bowling there was was done by Brain and Inchmore, on a pitch that promised some good cricket until the rain came. There was enough bounce in it to give both batsmen and bowlers a chance. Brain, getting one to lift a little at Lumb, had him missed at first slip, a straightforward catch as they go.

Boycott has started the season pretty well. He was off the mark with a couple of hundred, down in Cornwall of all places, since when he has passed 50 as often as not. Worcestershire have the distinction of being the only first class county Boycott has never scored a century against, a record they can expect to keep intact today, after yesterday's rain.

If I read the signs right, Boycott's appetite for Test cricket is still not as healthy as it used to be. Those best placed to form an opinion seem to think that it would not really worry him to pass the season playing exclusively for Yorkshire, however much England might need him, as I am sure they will. Of England's last 47 Test matches Boycott has played in only 17, at a time when England have usually struggled for runs. This goes back to Sydney, 1971, a match which he missed, like the two in New Zealand immediately afterwards, through injury.

Since then, injuries have been only a part of this story. So long as the captaincy was in Illingworth's hands Boycott played when he could. When Lewis was given it, to India and Pakistan, Boycott stayed behind; since Denness took over he has been more out of the side than in it. His last Test match but one was at Port of Spain in April, 1974, when, with innings of 99 and 112, he shared the winning honours with Greig. Will his next be at Edgbaston, against Australia, on July 10? If not, he will have signed his own warrant to end his Test career; that is if the selectors have wanted to choose him. It is something which, even as he chews it over now, he must be loath to do.

YORKSHIRE: First Innings
*G. Boycott, not out 11
R. G. Lumb, not out 18
Extras (b 1, l-b 2, n-b 2) .. 5
Total (no wkt, 11.4 overs) .. 34
B. Leadbeater, J. H. Hampshire, C. Johnson, C. M. Old, †D. L. Bairstow, P. Carrick, A. G. Nicholson, G. A. Cope, A. L. Robinson to bat.
WORCESTERSHIRE: G. M. Turner, K. W. Wilkinson, J. A. Ormrod, J. M. Parker, E. J. O. Hemsley, T. J. Yardley, I. N. Johnson, †H. G. Wilcock, J. D. Inchmore, *N. Gifford, B. M. Brain.
Umpires: A. Jepson and P. B. Wight.

Brearley, the Middlesex captain, bowled by Moseley at Lord's

Somerset left with little to show for all their efforts

By Gerald Sinstadt

LORD'S: Somerset, with all first innings wickets in hand are 227 runs behind Middlesex.

Morally, if not mathematically, Somerset had slightly the better of a day at Lord's which did not touch any special heights, in spite of a big innings by Smith and a solid one by Radley. On a wicket that should still yield plenty of runs, Somerset's bowlers beat the bat with more regularity than a total of 270 for 6 off 100 overs might suggest.

When Taylor and Rose opened the Somerset innings at 20 minutes to six they helped themselves to 43 comfortable runs in 16 overs. In the evening sunlight the left-handed Rose, in particular, held out hope of a second day more memorable than the first.

The Middlesex innings owed its substance to the third wicket stand by Smith and Radley which added 172 in as many minutes. It was a partnership more readily appreciated in arithmetical than aesthetic terms, though in its later stages there were some hearty shots from both men.

Smith's 144 was a pointed illustration of the rewards for persistence. When he had made 25 it seemed unlikely that he would reach 50. When his seventh boundary marked the half century, there was still no basis for confidence that he could double it.

Nevertheless, frequently though he missed or mistimed, Smith kept going. Burgess, at slip, had the misfortune to drop him twice, once off Close, once off Botham, whose figures were a poor return for the number of times he passed the bat.

By the time Smith reached his hundred, he had hit 11 fours through a narrow arc on the off side. Afterwards he found more certainty and more variety. When Moseley strayed down the leg side, Smith pulled a huge six into the top tier of the new Tavern stand.

Radley, who came in after Barlow and Brearley had occupied the crease without alarming the bowlers, started slowly, but always looked secure. When Middlesex began to think seriously about bonus points he lifted a ball from Burgess over square leg for six. Two overs later he hit two leg side fours off the same bowler to pass his own 50 and take the total to 200.

With 13 overs remaining and the total approaching 250, Middlesex were ready for a fling. Instead, four wickets fell in quick succession—two to successive deliveries from Moseley—and the innings dwindled quietly away, Richards attracting most applause for a superb left-handed diving catch to remove Radley.

MIDDLESEX: First Innings
M. J. Smith, c Breakwell, b Clapp .. 144
G. D. Barlow, b Botham 8
*J. M. Brearley, b Moseley 9
C. T. Radley, c Richards, b Moseley 73
N. G. Featherstone, c Burgess, b Moseley 3
†J. T. Murray, c Slocombe, b Moseley 1
P. H. Edmonds, not out 5
F. J. Titmus, not out 10
Extras (b 5, l-b 2, w 6, n-b 4) .. 17
Total (6 wkts, 100 overs) .. 270
M. W. W. Selvey, T. M. Lamb, M. J. Vernon did not bat.
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—36, 2—71, 3—243, 4—252, 5—255, 6—255.
BOWLING: Moseley, 25—8—58—4; Clapp, 12—1—49—1; Botham, 27—4—66—1; Burgess, 25—6—56—0; Breakwell, 7—3—18—0; Close, 4—1—12—0.
SOMERSET: First Innings
†D. J. S. Taylor, not out 19
B. C. Rose, not out 17
Extras (b 4, l-b 2, w 1) .. 7
Total (no wkt, 16 overs) .. 43
P. W. Denning, I. V. A. Richards, *D. B. Close, G. I. Burgess, I. T. Botham, D. Breakwell, P. A. Slocombe, B. R. Moseley, R. J. Clapp to bat.
Bonus points (to date): Middlesex 3, Somerset 2.
Umpires: W. L. Budd and P. Rochford.

Glamorgan decide to take the time

By Alan Gibson

SWANSEA: Hampshire with first innings wickets in hand 142 runs behind Glamorgan.

It is not to be expected t[illegible] innings of which Majid mal[illegible] is altogether boring, but Gl[illegible]gan played rather stodgily y[illegible] day and in their 100 overs [illegible] only 213. This gave them points for batting, Ham[illegible] three for bowling.

There were mitigations, least explanations, for the play. Hampshire quite settled for a containing rathe[illegible] attacking policy. Even Sain[illegible] their most effective bowler, in his Sunday style. The [illegible] was slow and soft after rain. It was the colour of [illegible] but dark scars were soon sh[illegible] where the surface became b[illegible] It dried slowly, in cool sun and so did the outfield: sc[illegible] scoring became in one [illegible] more difficult, and in a[illegible] easier. Subject to what weather may do, and it look[illegible] certain, the pitch will be familiar Swansea bag of [illegible] before the end.

Majid was perhaps wise, when he won the toss, to c[illegible] trate on a small score, bu[illegible] which might win the match, than batting points. At lun[illegible] Glamorgan had made 76 [illegible] overs, and lost their opening Davis supported his c[illegible] soundly and the score wa[illegible] when he was caught at slip [illegible] 70th over. Majid from ti[illegible] time played noble strokes, also, from time to time, w[illegible] kept falling at the other adding to his responsibility. present Glamorgan side is sh[illegible] experienced batting, and it sad necessity that their ca[illegible] a natural blinder if ever was one, has to take the strain.

He was out at 183, in the [illegible] over, caught at straight lon[illegible] the bowler Sainsbury, who had previously hit for two in much the same directio[illegible] was a good catch, close to line, and there was some com[illegible] from a few of the crowd abo[illegible] validity, but these doubts di[illegible] appear to extend to the um[illegible] or players.

If Hampshire were to end day happily they needed an ings from Richards, who cert[illegible] looked as if he was taki[illegible] seriously, patting the pitch replaying false strokes even assiduously than usual. Armst[illegible] trying everything for extra s[illegible] against the great man, los[illegible] rhythm and was in con[illegible] trouble with no-balls.

But Nash, at the pavilion and later with the channel behind him, bowled admir[illegible] He had Richards caught in slips, something he would achieved before with a trace [illegible] luck; Greenidge leg before; [illegible]ner caught at the wicket. This as vigorous and accurate a [illegible] of bowling as I have seen Nash. Hampshire kept the sc[illegible] rates up to almost three an[illegible] but Majid must now he fe[illegible] that the grind of the mornin[illegible] afternoon will justify it.

GLAMORGAN: First Innings
A. Jones, c Jesty, b Herman
A. L. Jones, run out
R. C. Davis, c Richards, b Ric[illegible]
*Majid Khan, c Gilliat, b Sainsbur[illegible]
M. J. Llewellyn, c and b Sainsbur[illegible]
D. A. Francis, l-b-w, b Sainsbur[illegible]
M. A. Nash, c Turner, b Sains[illegible]bury
J. W. Solanky, not out
A. E. Cordle, c and b Taylor
†E. W. Jones, not out
Extras (l-b 3, w 1, n-b [illegible])
Total (8 wkts, 100 overs)
G. D. Armstrong did not bat.
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—23, 2—[illegible] 3—122, 4—150, 5—183, 6—[illegible] 7—191, 8—202.
BOWLING: Herman, 17—5—[illegible] Taylor, 21—6—39—1; Jesty, 17—[illegible] 35—0; Sainsbury, 35—21—[illegible] Rice, 12—3—2[illegible]—1.
HAMPSHIRE: First Innings
B. A. Richards, c Khan, b Nash
C. G. Greenidge, c E. Jones, b Nash
D. R. Turner, c E. Jones, b Nash
T. E. Jesty, not out
*R. M. C. Gilliat
Extras (n-b 12, l-b 2)
Total (3 wkts, 24 overs)
P. J. Sainsbury, J. M. Rice, [illegible] Taylor, N. G. Cowley, †G. R. Ste[illegible]son, R. S. Herman to bat.
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—26, 2—[illegible] 3—45.
Bonus points (to date): Glam[illegible] 3, Hampshire 3.
Umpires: W. E. Alley and C. [illegible]

No evidence of an end to Derbyshire's struggles

Derbyshire, bottom of the county championship three times in the last four years, showed no signs of improving this season when their lack of enterprise enabled Surrey to keep a tight grip on their match at the Oval yesterday. Derby laboured for runs throughout their first innings which stood at 216 for nine when their overs expired. In reply, Surrey were 48 for one off 20 overs, with Edrich unbeaten on 30.

Derby managed only 70 runs for the loss of two wickets off 40 overs before lunch with Hill needing 87 minutes to score seven. Page contributed 67 but took three hours and a quarter and the only time the bowlers failed to dictate was when Harvey-Walker returned after retiring hurt with an injured back.

Harvey-Walker (47) hit 27 in 25 minutes, including two sixes, and helped his side towards a second batting point. But this objective achieved, Derby collapsed, losing four wickets for 11 runs in five overs to give Surrey two more bowling points. Arnold took three for seven in this period to finish with four for 30. Surrey lost Skinner at 40 in the 15th over, well caught by Bolus.

Cambridge

Cambridge University scored their highest total of the season, 191 for seven, against Nottinghamshire mainly through a third wicket stand of 92 by Aworth and Coverdale.

It was slow going, 84 overs being bowled, but Aworth again showed class, especially with his off-drives. He was particularly severe with Latchman but the spin bowler gained his revenge by having both batsmen caught. He finished with the best bowling figures of the day—three for 52.

Leicester

Greig, the Sussex captain, restricted Leicestershire to 264 all out on a wicket that gave little help to the bowlers. He took the valuable wickets of Balderstone, the scorer of 190 runs in his previous two innings, Davison and Tolchard in only two overs, and then removed Birkenshaw who had looked impressive in making 33.

Leicestershire had made 110 without loss before Steele was caught by Greig off Phillipson for 61. Then, after Dudleston had gone for 60, Leicestershire slumped to 138 for five. McVicker, who finished with 40 not out, and Illingworth (29) led the recovery as Leicestershire reached 264 off their 100 overs. Sussex, in reply, were 20 for one at the close, losing the wicket of Barclay lbw to McKenzie for eight.

Northampton

Warwickshire's 19-year-old fast bowler, Perryman, playing his second championship game, helped dismiss Northamptonshire for 199. Perryman, gaining his chance because of injury to Willis, took four for 52 in 28 overs and showed much hostility.

Perryman shared the bowling success with the Warwickshire captain, Brown, who took four for 39. They had Northamptonshire in a lot of trouble and half the side were out for 92. At that stage Steele had prevented a complete collapse with a dogged 36.

There was then a revival in the middle and late order batting with a brave innings by Cook who hit 48, including seven fours. Sharp scored an unbeaten 54 to take Northamptonshire to within one run of a second batting point. He batted for 118 minutes and hit six fours. Warwickshire scored 16 without loss in six overs before a thunder storm ended play 55 minutes early.

Oxford

An elegant innings by Pathmanathan was the only bright feature in a depressing day's play by Oxford University. They were bowled out for 122 by Kent who replied with 157 without loss.

Oxford's captain, Glover, elected to bat on a damp pitch and the decision was proved wrong. The spin bowlers Johnson (five for 17) and Topley (two for 28) were able to make the ball turn sharply and lift and Pathmanathan was the only player who showed the technique to survive and score runs.

Pathmanathan, who toured Pakistan with Ceylon last year, used his feet well and hit nine fours in his 66 before being last out. Oxford fared no better when Kent batted. Cantley and Fursdon were inaccurate in direction and length and Woolmer and Johnson sent Kent away to a good start with 56 in 50 minutes before tea. They continued to plunder the bowling afterwards and Oxford's total was passed in the 43rd over.

England captain announced on May 25

The England captain for the World Cup cricket tournament, sponsored by Prudential, is expected to be named on Sunday, May 25. The 14 players who will make up the England party for the eight nation competition are likely to be nominated on the following Sunday, three days before the June 4 closing date. The first matches are on June 7.

Six of the eight competing nations have named their parties and managers, the exceptions being England and Pakistan. The Australians have still to decide which three players to omit from the party of 17 which will stay on to play four Test matches against England.

Today's cricket

SWANSEA: Glamorgan v Hampshire (11.0 to 6.30).
LEICESTER: Leicestershire v Sussex (11.30 to 7.0).
LORD'S: Middlesex v Somerset (11.0 to 6.30).
NORTHAMPTON: Northamptonshire v Warwickshire (11.30 to 7.0).
THE OVAL: Surrey v Derbyshire (11.0 to 6.30).
WORCESTER: Worcestershire v Yorkshire (11.0 to 6.30).
OTHER MATCHES
OXFORD: Oxford University v Kent (11.30 to 6.30).
CAMBRIDGE: Cambridge University v Nottinghamshire (11.30 to 6.30).
SECOND XI COMPETITION
SOUTHAMPTON: Hampshire II v Middlesex II.
NEWARK: Nottinghamshire II v Warwickshire II.

Second XI competition

NEWARK: Nottinghamshire II v Warwickshire II. No play yesterday.
SOUTHAMPTON: Hampshire II 138 (R. Fulton 4 for 23) v Middlesex II.

Schools results

*City of London 80, Eltham 84-2 (R. Mossop 56); *Merchant Taylor's Crosby 40, Rydal 41-1; Alleynes 35 (S. Markland 7-8), *Royal Masonic, Bushey 36-0; *Oxford 50 (R. Wood 5-16), Magdalen College School, Oxford 51-3; Taunton 142, *King's College, Taunton 47; *Watford GS 135-6 dec (N. Twogood 102 no), Queen Elizabeth's, Barnet 71-2; Pangbourne College 131, *Douai 133-7; *Bancroft's 132-7 dec (M. Higgs 81), St Dunstan's 55-9; *Tiffin 152-4 dec, Esher County 61-8; Wolverhampton GS 84-9 dec, *Worcester RGS 47-7.
* Denotes home side

Gift of £380 for Yorkshire

Yorkshire Country Cricket [illegible] have received a cheque for [illegible] from the action group of mem[illegible] whose campaign, four years [illegible] caused the club's rules to revised and led to contracts be[illegible] given to players for the first [illegible] in the club's history.

Yorkshire are to use the mo[illegible] for new seats which have b[illegible] installed in the pavilion Headingley.

Cambridge U v Notts

AT CAMBRIDGE
CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY: First Inn[illegible]
W. Snowden, c Latchman, b Hacker
R. I. Smyth, run out
P. Roebuck, c Johnson, b Birch
*C. J. Aworth, c White, b Latchman
†S. P. Coverdale, c Hassan, b Latchman
A. Daniel, c Hassan, b White
C. Bannister, not out
D. P. Russell, c Todd, b Latchman
E. J. W. Jackson, not out
Extras (l-b 2, w 5, n-b 10)
Total (7 wkts)
P. J. Hayes, M. Albrook to bat.
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—25, 2—[illegible] 3—6[illegible], 4—155, 5—157, 6—1[illegible] 7—182.
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE
*M. J. Harris, B. Hassan, P. [illegible] Todd, C. E. B. Rice, D. W. Randal[illegible] P. D. Johnson, R. A. White, P. [illegible] Wilkinson, H. C. Latchman, J. [illegible] Birch, P. J. Hacker.
Umpires: J. F. Crapp and T. [illegible] Spencer.

Northants v Warwick

AT NORTHAMPTON
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE: First Innings
*R. T. Virgin, c Kallicharran, b Brown 12
A. Tait, b Brown 2
D. S. Steele, c Murray, b Perryman 36
Mushtaq Mohammad, c Murray, b Perryman 6
G. Cook, c Hemmings, b Perryman 48
W. Larkins, l-b-w, b Brown .. 0
†G. Sharp, not out 54
Sarfraz Nawaz, c and b Perryman 8
R. M. H. Cottam, c Smith, b Hemmings 11
B. S. Bedi, run out 5
J. C. J. Dye, l-b-w, b Brown .. 9
Extras (l-b 5, n-b 3) .. 8
Total (93.2 overs) .. 199
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—5, 2—12, 3—26, 4—91, 5—92, 6—110, 7—130, 8—165, 9—172, 10—199.
BOWLING: Brown, 24.2—8—39—4; Rouse, 16—4—39—0; Bourne, 14—3—42—0; Perryman, 28—12—52—4; Hemmings, 11—3—19—1.
WARWICKSHIRE: First Innings
D. L. Amiss, not out 2
J. A. Jameson, not out 13
Extras (w 1) 1
Total (no wkt, 6 overs) .. 16
A. I. Kallicharran, J. Whitehouse, M. J. K. Smith, †D. L. Murray, E. E. Hemmings, W. A. Bourne, S. J. Rouse, *D. J. Brown, S. P. Perryman to bat.
Bonus points (to date): Northamptonshire 1, Warwickshire 4.
Umpires: J. G. Langridge and J. D. Bird.

Oxford U v Kent

AT OXFORD
OXFORD UNIVERSITY: First Innings
*T. R. Glover, c Johnson, b Graham 0
A. C. Hamilton, run out 7
G. Pathmanathan, b Topley .. 66
C. J. Tavare, c Topley, b Woolmer 4
D. W. Jarrett, l-b-w, b Johnson 17
V. J. Marks, b Johnson .. 3
E. D. Fursdon, c Ealham, b Johnson 4
†P. B. Fisher, c Topley, b Johnson 0
N. D. Botton, c Rowe, b Johnson 3
K. Siviter, l-b-w, b Topley .. 12
C. Cantley, not out 0
Extras (b 2, l-b 3, w 1) .. 6
Total 122
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—1, 2—10, 3—54, 4—57, 5—65, 6—75, 7—75, 8—85, 9—121, 10—122.
BOWLING: Julien, 7—4—17—0; Graham, 13—6—36—1; Woolmer, 4—1—3—1; Topley, 11.3—3—28—2; Johnson, 18—9—17—5; Rowe, 14—1—25—0.
KENT: First Innings
G. W. Johnson, not out 72
R. A. Woolmer, not out .. .. 8[illegible]
Extras (n-b 3) 3
Total (no wkt) 157
M. C. Cowdrey, *M. H. Denness, A. G. E. Ealham, B. D. Julien, C. J. C. Rowe, †D. Nicholls, J. N. Graham-Brown, P. A. Topley, J. N. Graham, to bat.
Umpires: R. E. Barnard and C. G. Pepper.

Minor Counties

JESMOND: Lincolnshire, 142 for 8, v Northumberland. No play yesterday. Match abandoned.

Surrey v Derbyshire

AT THE OVAL
DERBYSHIRE: First Innings
A. Hill, c Skinner, b Arnold .. 7
P. J. Sharpe, c Roope, b Jackman 0
M. H. Page, b Intikhab 67
A. J. Harvey-Walker, c and b Intikhab 47
*J. B. Bolus, b Intikhab 14
F. W. Swarbrook, c Butcher, b Arnold 36
†R. W. Taylor, c Butcher, b Arnold 23
S. Venkataraghavan, c Skinner, b Jackman 0
P. E. Russell, not out 0
K. Stevenson, c Skinner, b Arnold 0
M. Hendrick, not out 1
Extras (l-b 5, w 2, n-b 5) .. 12
Total (9 wkts, 100 overs) .. 216
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—3, 2—40, 3—105, 4—124, 5—160, 6—203, 7—205, 8—215, 9—214.
BOWLING: Arnold, 18—6—30—4; Jackman, 17—4—44—2; Roope, 10—2—12—0; Butcher, 8—2—8—0; Pocock, 27—6—59—0; Intikhab, 25—8—41—3.
SURREY: First Innings
*J. H. Edrich, not out 30
†L. E. Skinner, c Bolus, b Russell 12
P. I. Pocock, not out 4
Extras (w 1, n-b 1) 2
Total (1 wkt, 20 overs) .. 48
G. P. Howarth, Younis Ahmed, G. R. J. Roope, D. R. Owen-Thomas, A. R. Butcher, Intikhab Alam, R. D. Jackman, G. G. Arnold, to bat.
FALL OF WICKET: 1—40.
Bonus points (to date): Surrey 4, Derbyshire 2.
Umpires: A. E. Fagg and K. E. Palmer.

Leicester v Sussex

AT LEICESTER
LEICESTERSHIRE: First Innings
B. Dudleston, c and b Phillipson
J. F. Steele, c Greig, b Phillipson
J. C. Balderstone, c Snow, b Greig
B. F. Davison, lbw, b Greig
†R. W. Tolchard, c Mansell, b Greig
*R. Illingworth, lbw, b Snow
M. E. J. C. Norman, lbw, b Spencer
J. Birkenshaw, c Parsons, b Greig
N. M. McVicker, not out
G. D. McKenzie, run out
K. Higgs, b Barclay
Extras (b 1, l-b 3, w 1, n-b 2)
Total (100 overs)
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—110, 2—13[illegible], 3—133, 4—136, 5—138, 6—[illegible] 7—170, 8—201, 9—239, 10—264.
BOWLING: Snow, 21—6—38—[illegible] Spencer, 20—6—56—1; Greig, [illegible]—84—4; Waller, 9—5—19—0; Phillipson, 19—1—48—2; Barclay, 13—1.
SUSSEX: First Innings
J. D. Morley, not out
J. R. T. Barclay, l-b-w, b McKenzie
J. Spencer, not out
Extras (n-b)
Total (1 wkt, 13 overs)
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—17.
M. J. J. Faber, P. J. Graves, *A. W. Greig, A. E. W. Parsons, Mansell, J. A. Snow, C. E. Waller, C. P. Phillipson to bat.
Bonus points (to date): Leicestershire 3, Sussex 4.
Umpires: R. Aspinall and B. Meyer.

Football

Rule change would put Stoke out

By Norman Fox

A proposal to end the Football League's "one club-one city" rule for entry to the Uefa Cup has brought an angry reaction from Stoke City, who could forfeit their place in next season's European competition if the method of qualification is altered at the League's annual meeting in London on June 6. If more than one club from the same city or town could play, Everton as well as Liverpool could play, to the exclusion of Stoke.

The proposal is to be put forward by Chelsea who feel that clubs finishing second, third and fourth and the League Cup winners should gain automatic nomination. This, according to the secretary of the Football Association, Ted Croker, would follow the recommendation of the European union (UEFA). He said: "The rules for next season state that the runners-up, together with the third, fourth and fifth clubs be entered. They add that the winners of a national cup may be included but only in place of the last named."

Tony Waddington, the Stoke manager, said: "Chelsea would be better off putting their own house in order. It is in the best interests of the game that the rule is retained." Stoke finished fifth in the league last season but were nominated by the League with the runners-up, Liverpool, Ipswich Town, who were third, and Aston Villa, who won the League Cup. Everton, who finished fourth in the first division, made a complaint to the Football Association over the "one club-one city rule".

Mr Waddington said: "Everton's bellyaching is hardly dignified. They knew at the start of the season about the rule and if the thing is handled fairly then Stoke must be in. We are upset at the way this thing has been dealt with. There will be serious discussions within this club to see what steps to take if we are not included in next season's Uefa Cup." Naturally, Billy Bingham, the Everton manager, replied: "I am quite happy with the situation. We hope the rules will be applied because we feel we deserve to be in. We do not have an axe to grind, but feel we have a good case."

Nominations do not have to be lodged with UEFA until the end of June and it is almost certain that the Football Association will await the outcome of the League's meeting. Mr Croker said: "In the past we have gone along with the League's nominations but obviously we must abide by the rules of the European competition."

On the domestic front, the League will announce at their meeting that their profit for the year ended January 31 was reduced by 75 per cent compared with the previous year. The surplus for last year was £6,523 against £27,105 the year before. This was despite an increase of income of £316,523. Fixture copyright from pools brought an extra £200,000 and income from broadcasting and television fees rose by a little over £100,000 to £263,791 and dividends and interest on investments went up by £50,000 to £128,132. However, general expenses increased by £337,000. The management committee are proposing that minimum admission fees to matches should be increased from 40p to 65p and that children over 12 should pay the full admission.

The management committee also propose that the first round of the Football League Cup should be played on a two leg basis. They will put forward the idea of away goals rule to decide ties in which there is no result after two games and a replay. If the clubs remained level after that a penalty kicking competition would be held.

Russians stroll to victory in Cup Winners Cup

Basle, May 14.—Dynamo Kiev beat Ferencvaros, of Hungary, 3—0 tonight to win the Cup Winners' Cup and become the first Russian team to win a European club trophy. Kiev, who are also the Russian national team, proved too strong and too determined for the Hungarians whose performance, for a European final, was little short of embarrassing.

A sterile match in front of a three-quarters empty St Jakobs Stadium (12,000 people) was punctuated by three fine goals. Onichenko scored in the 18th and 40th minutes and Blochin added a third in the 67th minute.

Onichenko, given plenty of room by the slow-moving Hungarian defence, took the ball with his back to the goal 10 yards outside the penalty area, turned and swept past two defenders before hitting a left-foot drive past Geczi in the Hungarian goal to put the Russians one up after 17 minutes. Six minutes before half-time, the Russian striker pounced again and hit a dipping shot into the corner of the Hungarian goal from 25 yards which Geczi completely misjudged.

A third solo effort, by Blochin, half way through the second half put the icing on the cake but the Hungarians appeared to have long since given up. Blochin rounded Martos on the outside with a burst of acceleration, avoided Geczi's lunge at his feet and scored from a narrow angle with the help of a defender's boot.

The Russians were content to play at walking pace for much of the match once they had established a lead. The Hungarians, who had not lost a match on the way to the final, made no effort at all to pull back the deficit, and apart from one purple patch by the Kiev forwards, the match degenerated into a barren affair.

DINAMO KIEV: Rudakov; Konkov, Matvienko, Fomenko, Reshko, Muntian, Troschkin, Kolotov, Onishenko, Burjak, Blochin.

FERNECVAROS: Geczi; Martos, Pataki, Megyesi, Juhasz, Rab, Szabo, Nyilasi, Mate, Mucha, Magyar.

Referee: Davinson (Scotland).—UPI.

Beattie expected to miss two England games

Twenty-two footballers reported to Don Revie at England's headquarters in Manchester last night but Kevin Beattie stayed in Ipswich for treatment. Beattie, who has a groin strain, will not be fit for the match against Northern Ireland on Saturday and is doubtful for the midweek game against Wales.

Mr Revie said: "Everybody else is fit. Twenty-two players have reported." The party is made up of the players who were on duty against Cyprus on Sunday, also Kenyon, Little, Gidman, Francis, Johnson, Shilton, Viljoen, Towers, Gillard and Francis.

Yesterday's results

BASLE: European Cup Winners Cup final: Dynamo Kiev 3, Ferencvaros 0.
SYDNEY: Tour match: Balgownie 3, Middlesbrough 5.
PENANG: Tour match: Malaysian XI 1, Arsenal 1.
CAPE TOWN: Rugby tour match: Western Province 38, Middlesex 6.
VANCOUVER: Rugby tour match: Pocomo (Fraser Valley) 6, Bedford (England) 27.

Cycling

HRADEC KRALOVE, Czechoslovakia: Peace race: Fifth stage (106 miles): 1, P. Weibel (W Germany), 4hrs 5 min 35sec; 2, I. Popov (Bulgaria), 4:5:45; 3, M. Wishart (GB), 4:5:55; 4, V. Moravec (Czechoslovakia), 4:5:59; 5, S. Szodal (Poland); 6, L. Van Thielen (Belgium). Overall: 1, R. Szurkowski (Poland). Team placings (stage): 1, West Germany, 12:18:31; 2, Bulgaria, 12:18:41; 3, Britain, 12:18:51. Overall: 1, USSR, 59:11:17; 2, East Germany, 59:17:54; 3, Czechoslovakia, 59:18:06; 12, Britain, 59:53:06.
LEEDS: Rediffusion series One hour race: 1, G. Wiles (Holdsworth); 2, P. Barton (Dawes/Dura-Ace), at 1 lap; 3, T. Bull (Birmingham); 4, N. Dean (Holdsworth); 5, A. Gowland (Bantel); 6, M. Foster (Falcon). Overall: 1, Dean, 106; 2, G. Dutton (Bantel), 98; 3, Bayton, 89; 4, P. Corley (Holdsworth), 87.

Ice hockey

NATIONAL LEAGUE: Stanley Cup, semi-final round: Philadelphia Flyers 4, New York Islanders 1 (Philadelphia win series 4—3 and meet Buffalo Sabres in the final).

Baseball

AMERICAN LEAGUE: Baltimore Orioles 3, Chicago White Sox 2; Kansas City Royals 8, Detroit Tigers 7; Cleveland Indians 3, Minnesota Twins 2; Texas Rangers 8, Milwaukee Brewers 0; California Angels 5, New York Yankees 0; Oakland Athletics 9, Boston Red Sox 5.
NATIONAL LEAGUE: Chicago Cubs 3, Houston Astros 1; Pittsburgh Pirates 3, San Diego Padres 0; Philadelphia Phillies 4, Cincinnati Reds 0; Los Angeles Dodgers 5, St Louis Cardinals 0; Atlanta Braves 9, Montreal Expos 4.

Tennis

LAS VEGAS: Alan King-Caesar's Palace tournament: J. Newcombe beat P. Gorken, 6—3, 5—7, 6—2; R. Laver beat E. Van Dillen, 6—7, 6—0, 6—2; K. Rosewall beat R. Carmichael, 7—5, 6—2; J. Alexander beat C. Pasarell, 6—3, 7—5; A. Stone beat A. Ashe, 1—6, 7—6, 6—4; S. Smith beat J. Borowiak, 7—6, 7—6; V. Amritraj beat S. Stewart, 6—1, 6—0; C. Richey beat A. Pattison, 6—4, 3—6, 6—3; M. Riessen beat A. Amritraj, 6—3, 7—6; H. Solomon beat C. Drysdale, 6—4, 4—6, 7—6.

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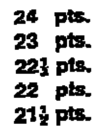
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Racing

Rose Bowl goes lame so Piggott takes ride on Nocturnal Spree

Michael Phillips
ing Correspondent

ose Bowl, the filly who many sidered to have been so unlucky to have won the 1,000 Guineas Newmarket, will now have to s the Irish 1,000 Guineas at the ragh tomorrow. Rose Bowl was ante-post favourite for the h classic, which was seen as perfect consolation prize following her unfortunate experience Newmarket. There she was ied a clear run time and time in in the last quarter of a mile, n Lester Piggott was frantically ching for an opening.

esterday morning Rose Bowl lame after she had struck into self while cantering on the ms above Blewbury and her nexions had no option but to k down from another confronta- with Nocturnal Spree. Rose vl was to have been ridden by gott. But, typical of the man, gott has not been reduced to ching the race from the stands. the belief that John Roe will claimed to ride Highest Trump Dermot Weld and that Joe rcer might not after all be able get from Newbury to the ragh in time, Piggott was asked terday to ride Nocturnal Spree. winner of our classic, and, er Rose Bowl's injury, the new ourite for tomorrow's race.

he revised betting is: 6-4 Nocnal Spree, 5-1 Musicville, 6-1 hest Trump, 8-1 Silky, 10-1 ella. It has been raining hard Ireland this week and the going ound to be testing. But, Grundy runs in the Irish 2,000 neas and not in the Lockinge kes at Newbury on the same ernoon. Together with his ole companion, Consol, who is in the Royal Whip at the ragh tomorrow evening, Grundy s flown to Ireland yesterday.

The prospect of further rain at rk, which would inevitably ult in the ground deteriorating l further, led to the withawal of the St Leger winner, stino, from today's Yorkshire p yesterday morning. His iner Dick Hern assured me sterday that Bustino is perfectly all right and that he and the colt's owner, Lady Beaverbrook, did not reach their decision without a great deal of thought.

"It was," he said, "a difficult decision, but eventually they agreed that it would be foolish to subject Bustino to what could possibly have been a hard race in heavy ground, especially as this would have been his first race since last September. Many will regret not seeing Bustino, particularly as today's race is more valuable than it ever has been. Instead Bustino is to reappear at Epsom on June 7 in the Coronation Cup.

In his absence the Yorkshire Cup and the juicy prize that goes with it ought to be at the mercy of Shebeen, who won the Jockey Club Stakes at Newmarket. There she beat her stable companion, Rouser, who then won the Ormonde Stakes at Chester. Shebeen won the Cumberland Lodge Stakes and the Princess Royal Stakes at Ascot last autumn. Although there is no line, her form looks a cut above that boasted by Kalpour, even though he did win five times in France last year when he was trained by François Mathet.

Riboson was to have been Bustino's pacemaker today. He is to take his chance all the same. In the St Leger he finished seven lengths behind Bustino. Live Arrow, the only other runner, could finish only fourth in the Paradise Stakes at Ascot and that race did not measure up to the high standard that it has set in the past.

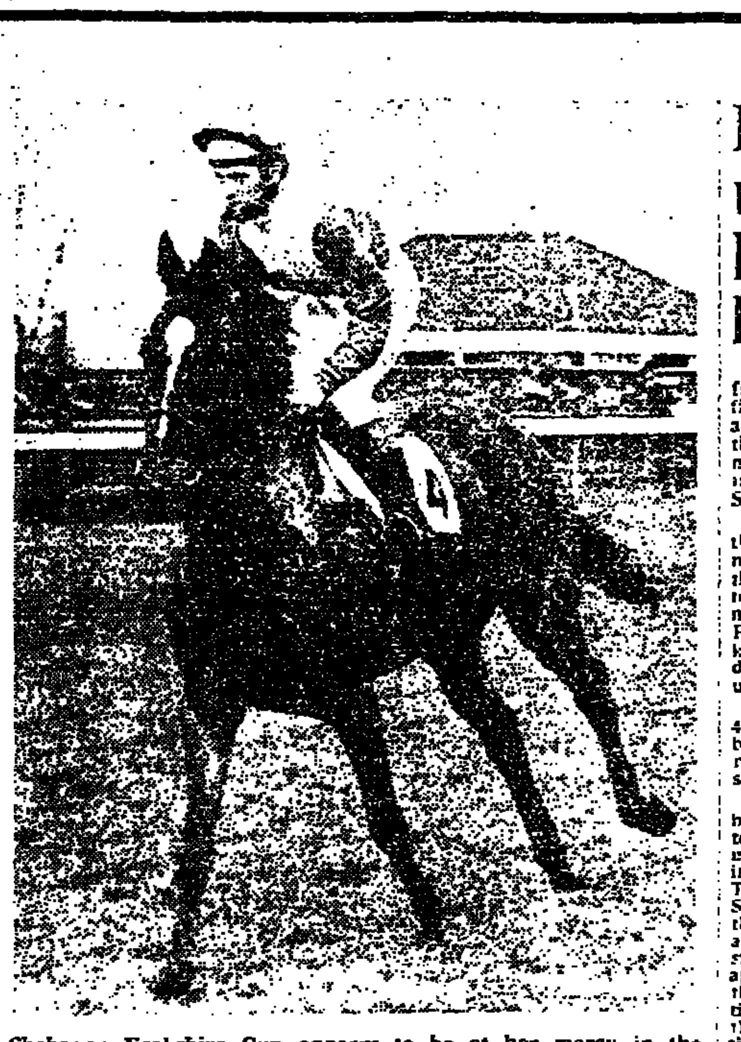
Steel Heart, the colt who won the Gimcrack Stakes here last August and the Middle Park Stakes at Newmarket as well, reverts to sprinting in the Duke of York Stakes having failed to make an impression in the 2,000 Guineas. He will do well if he beats Midsummer Star this afternoon. Midsummer Star is one who will certainly not be put out of his rhythm by the soft ground, as he proved so eloquently at Newmarket last month when he beat Boldboy by two lengths to win the Abernant Stakes.

Godzilla is the only unfamiliar name in the field. She was bred in this country by the William Hill Stud and sold by them when she was a yearling to Italy, where she won five races last year and approximately £9,000. Since then Robert Sangster has bought her to join the ranks of his rapidly expanding empire which, at the last count, numbered 81 mares, besides their foals and yearlings and the horses that he has in training. Italian form has been seen in a vivid light this spring with such as Bolkonski, Patch and Carnauba doing so well here. But Godzilla was rated 20lb below their best last year and in the circumstances she should not be good enough to beat either Midsummer Star or Steel Heart.

Richard Fox, the young apprentice who landed the biggest catch of the day yesterday when he won the Spring Cup on Yonge St Clare, has got two more promising rides today on Lacewing (3.0) and Mr Bigmore (4.30). These are the sort of rides that his flair merits, having been brought on so nicely by that most experienced tutor, Frenchie Nicholson.

Fox rode Lacewing when she won the Crocker Bulteel Stakes at Ascot. They won that race so easily that I think that they will win the Derwent Stakes by beating Hiccups, Amadou and Quietness. In spite of the fact that Lacewing's weight has been increased by a penalty. Her form is good. She had previously been runner-up at Newmarket behind the smart Record Token. Mr Bigmore runs in what is probably the most open race of the day, the Sledmere Stakes. Common Land, Rio Alta, The Sergeant and Blagoslav are all expected to run really well, but Mr Bigmore is preferred and he may start at palatable odds.

The tongue strap designed by the former Penrith trainer, Tommy Robson, once again did its work when Eyecatcher had a change of luck in the Silverton Handicap at Devon and Exeter yesterday.



Shebeen: Yorkshire Cup appears to be at her mercy in the absence of last season's St Leger winner, Bustino.

John Bosley's nine-year-old had the Topham Trophy at her mercy when she landed practically on top of a dead horse at the second last. Next time out she swallowed her tongue, so Bosley got the tongue strap from Robson.

The mare wore down the favourite The Spook close home after a long struggle in the straight. The Spook was not helped by heavy showers that made the going patchy. Walter Charles thought the going made all the difference.

There was a chaotic start to the West of England Hunter Cup when the 20-1 outsider, Frugal Dougal, partnered by his owner-trainer, John Playford Myhill, suddenly veered across the first fence, crashing through the wing and taking both the favourite, Dunany Point, and Some Man with him.

STATE OF GOING (official): York: Good to soft. Uttoxeter: Firm. Newbury (tomorrow): Good. Thirsk (tomorrow): Good. Stratford-on-Avon (tomorrow): Good to firm (watering).

Balita lives up to her trainer's hopes

Six months ago John Dunlop forecast that Balita would be the first of his youngsters to score, and his prediction came true when the elegant daughter of Balidar made short work of the opposition in the Chatham two-year-old Fillies Stakes at Folkestone yesterday.

Balita's smooth success was all the more commendable as she was nearly knocked over challenging the pacemaking Franklyn, coming to the last two furlongs. But moving to the outside Ronald Hutchinson had her on an even keel again and going ahead at the distance they went on to win easing up from Friendly Builder.

Balita was bought as a foal for 4,000 guineas by Pamela Lindars, but the filly failed to reach her reserve at the Dublin yearling sales.

It was a fine piece of training by Dunlop as four-fifths of his team are virus victims and he was unlucky not to complete a double in the last race with the 33-1 True Word in the Rochester Stakes. True Word reared up in the stalls and was still well behind as Gypsy Bronze led into the straight. Charles Martel took over approaching the last furlong, and then True Word and her apprentice, Declan Gillespie, came through the field at such a pace that they failed by only a neck.

Breasley is another trainer to have made a good start to the season, but the former champion jockey is in bed with 'flu and missed seeing Benroy's thrilling victory in the Gravesend Handicap. Jacanta looked the winner when mastering the pacesetter Sob Story, inside the last furlong, but was quickly challenged by Benroy. Throwing everything into the battle Carter forced Benroy's nose in front on the line.

Briarvanter produced a good turn of speed to beat off the top weight, Roman Way, and strong favourite The Solostan, in the Saltwood Handicap Stakes. James Styles, a Tattersalls bookmaker who lives at Bognor, bred the winner from the mare Early Rose. Briarvanter was the second winner for Masson, as his previous runner Winged Typhoon carried off the last event at Brighton on Tuesday.

The Japanese-owned and French-trained colt, Fidion, will run in the Derby. Yesterday a spokesman at Freddie Palmer's Chantilly stables said that Fidion would join the French-trained Derby favourite, Green Dancer, at Epsom on June 4. Fidion's regular rider, Jean-Claude Desaint, will be the jockey.

Confirmation that Fidion is a Derby challenger followed a sustained betting run throughout yesteday with the Tote at all rates from 33-1 to 14-1. Already the weight of money for Fidion has pushed out English-trained horses in the betting and the top seven for the Derby are: 5-2 Green Dancer, 12-1 Grundy, Sea Break, 14-1 Fidion, 16-1 Nuthatch, Patch and 20-1 No Alimony.

Fidion raced three times as a two-year-old, winning over a mile at St Cloud last October and taking second place to Dealer's Ace, beaten half-a-length, in the £8,000 Prix Thomas Byron over seven-and-a-half furlongs in his last race of 1974.

Fidion finished sixth to the highly rated Mariacci in the £20,000 Prix Greffulhe at Longchamp last month on heavy going.

Rugby Union

Nelmes called up after Cotton drops out of tour

From Peter West
Rugby Correspondent
Sydney, May 14

A bad day here for English rugby began with the news that Cotton, the British Lions prop and a vital cog in their machine, is out of the rest of the tour, and ended with the sad news that Ashton, the Orrell scrum half, must fly home tomorrow because of his wife's miscarriage. There is also the possibility that Keith Smith, the Yorkshire centre, may have played his last game here as well. The management have asked that Nelmes, the Cardiff and Gloucestershire prop, formerly of Bristol, should fly out as a replacement for Cotton. Nelmes will be accompanied by Ian Oram, of Roundhay, who will stand in for Ashton. They are expected here on Saturday. Janion, the Richmond international, has been alerted to stand by as a replacement for Smith.

Cotton's back injury in the bruising and unsuccessful match against Sydney yesterday has been diagnosed as "an acute low lumbar disc protrusion affecting nerves in the lower spinal canal". He is now, alas, in bed at the team's hotel at Rushcutters Bay supported by a board beneath the sheet. Smith has suffered a recurrence of the knee trouble he brought with him to Australia and which seemed to have cleared up in Perth. He found difficulty in turning quickly in the Sydney game, was visibly short of pace and confidence in the first half and today found it necessary to have some fluid drained off in hospital. The specialist thinks he should be fit to train again within six days, but by the time Smith returned to the hotel the knee was swelling up again. He felt in some discomfort and it was not easy for him to be optimistic about his immediate prospects.

Cotton and Smith are the most serious casualties but there are others licking their wounds. Beaumont, who had to be replaced at lock yesterday, and Callum are sporting black eyes, the one with stitches over the lid and the other with a considerable swelling underneath. Wordsworth has needed treatment for a bruised ankle, Squires for a bruised hip, and neither was able to train seriously today. Hignell, who played in Perth, has been unable to train here at all, his ankle injury proving frustratingly slow to improve. Mantell has lost some skin on a shoulder. All this means that Kingston, at scrum half, Butler, at full back, Maxwell, at centre, and Blakeway, at loose head prop, must be automatic choices for Saturday's game against New South Wales. It looks as if Wilkinson will get the job of partnering Uttley at lock when the English team is announced tomorrow: they need his jumping ability in the middle of the lineout where Sydney outplayed them yesterday.

The coach, John Burgess, put the forwards through a strenuous training period today, mostly on a scrummaging machine. If Sydney were tough opposition, New South Wales will be tougher still. The state side will include eight of those who played for Sydney, including the 19-year-old stand-off Wright who scored the decisive try yesterday and whose rise to representative level is almost as striking as that of Fairfax, now a great star in the League game. The scrum-half, Hipwell, who is confidently taken here as captain of Australia for the two internationals, will lead the team. The loose head prop is Finnane, the man who laid out Beaumont yesterday and was swinging punches in various directions. His opponent then was Burton, as he will be again on Saturday. The English camp see Finnane as one whose enthusiasm for picking a quarrel might need to be deterred.

In other respects, the day has been made notable for the team by a trip round Sydney harbour on the Lady Hopetoun, vintage 1902, which is said to be the best preserved steam yacht in the world. A barbecue luncheon featured, in strict order of consumption, sausages stuffed with oysters, king prawns with garlic sauce, chicken with mushrooms, whole lamb with fresh mint, pork with pineapple and mixed fruit flambé.

Carrying things too far

Dudley Kemp, former president of the Rugby Union and one of England's two representatives on the law-making international board, denounced the tactic used recently by the New South Wales Country side of carry the ball up a player's jumper.

He commented: "I believe that this infringed two phases of the game contained in the first part of the laws headed 'Objects of the Game'. First, it seems that stuffing the ball up your shirt is contrary to 'sporting spirit' and secondly, is probably not what the law-makers meant when they said that points should be scored by 'carrying' the ball.

"If this ruse were to become widespread the international board might have to bring in a tighter definition of 'carrying'. After all we have in the past had to define terms which are, on the face of it, self-evident."

John Johnson, England's leading referee, said: "I cannot see anything illegal in this move though obviously there is a great danger of obstruction and offside. However, I see it as only a one-off job and can't imagine that it would become widespread."

Moonlight Night comes back to clarify Oaks picture

Michael Seely

An outstanding prospect for the Oaks was seen at York yesterday afternoon when Jim Joel's Moonlight Night beat the 7-4 favourite, May Hill, by a head in the Musidora Stakes. May Hill had turned for home in the lead, but was joined early in the straight by the winner, who quickened to gain a advantage below the distance. Although May Hill fought back strongly there are grounds for thinking that Moonlight Night has the greatest scope for improvement.

A lovely filly with all the range and substance in the world, Moonlight Night was making her first appearance on the racecourse for months. In addition, Noel Murless's horses have not really struck their form. Yesterday's winner was only the second success of the season for Warren Place. Murless intends to run both Willow Stream, second to One Over Parr at Chester, and Moonlight Night at Epsom. Geoffrey Lewis, who was riding his third winner of the meeting was adamant in his view that Moonlight Night is a top class filly in the making and he intends to ride her in the Oaks.

Mr Joel, the owner, bred the three-year-old at his Childwickbury stud near St Albans. She is by Levmoss out of the Henry the Seventh mare, Lovely Night, also the dam of Plat du Jour, a useful two-year-old in 1973. Incidentally, what a fantastic week this has turned out to be for Levmoss, conqueror of Park Top in the Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe of 1969.

In the past eight days we have seen four classic trials falling to his offspring. At Chester Shantallah and Ravel were successful in the Chester Vase and the Dee Stakes, respectively, and last Saturday Nuthatch galloped his way into the forefront of the Derby picture when running out a fluent winner of the Nijinsky Stakes at Leopardstown.

Bookmakers as well as watchers were impressed by yesterday's trial. By the end of the afternoon Moonlight Night and May Hill were joint favourites at 10-1 for the Oaks in all lists, together with May Hill's stable companion One Over Parr. Peter Walwyn said that both his candidates are probable runners at Epsom, but pointed out that May Hill is unlikely to find that course ideal. She is a long striding filly, who will find her talents better suited to such races as the Ribblesdale Stakes at Ascot and the Park Hill Stakes at Doncaster.

The only hard luck story from yesterday's race concerns the fourth horse, Val's Girl, whose connexions considered that the three-year-old was not suited by the slow early pace. It is true that Val's Girl was staying on in the last quarter of a mile, but the same arguments apply equally to both first and second.

In an exciting finish for the most valuable race of the day, the Spring Cup, the midget-sized mare, Yonge St Clair, held off the determined challenge of Tolspring to beat him by a short head, with Questa Notte one length and a half away, third. Richard Fox once again excelled on Yonge St Clair. In a desperate affair in the last furlong Fox kept the mare perfectly balanced and running straight. When I asked him if he had ever been headed, Fox answered: "I've no idea. I was too busy pushing and shoving". Walter Wharton trains the winner for a Canadian, Dr Terry Molony, who bred Yonge St Clair from his own mare, Clariden. Dr Molony bought his mares at Wharton's stables near Melton Mowbray.

Wharton had previously taken this race in 1965 with No Argument when he was private trainer for the late Major L. B. Holliday. Yonge St Clair was not scoring out of turn. This was her first success since her two-year-old days when she won three races. She is to retire to her owner's stud at the end of this season.

I thought that Questa Notte ran a fine race. Although she can act on soft ground, the mud blunts her finishing speed and it is not difficult to visualize the filly winning a decent handicap on a sound surface. Another mare to acquit herself creditably was the northern four-year-old, Polly Peachum. Having her first outing of the season, Polly Peachum looked a threat to the principals until she tired in the last furlong.

Dunkirk dies

Paris, May 14.—Nelson Bunker Hunt's four-year-old colt, Dunkirk, who broke a leg in a race here last month, has died of intestinal congestion. Dunkirk, ridden by Lester Piggott, looked likely to win the Prix de Plaisance at Longchamp on April 20 when he put a foot in a hole and stumbled.—Reuter.

Boldboy, owned by Lady Beaverbrook and trained by Dick Hern, could win the Lockinge Stakes at Newbury for the second year running on Saturday. Hern also won the race with Brigadier Gerard in 1972.

English hopes arrive

Six English horses have arrived for the weekend fixture at the Curragh and are being stabled under strict security. All are reported in good shape. Two will run tomorrow evening—Silky in the 1,000 Guineas and Consol in the Royal Whip. The other four, Grundy, Mark Anthony, Auction Ring and Golden Aim will run in the Irish 2,000 Guineas on Saturday.

OFFICIAL SCRATCHINGS: Derby Stakes, Epsom: Dyscole, Corps a Corps, at 2.30, May 22. Malvado, Chemin d'Amour, Berfeli, at 9 am, May 13. Oaks Stakes, Epsom: Delmora, at 9 am, May 13. Ashlings Lass, Petringle, Suzukake, at 11.30 am, May 13. Coronation Cup, Epsom: Ribecourt, Sweet Farewell. Daily Mirror Handicap, Epsom: Lottosift. Diomed Stakes, Epsom: Master Skipper, Ra, Great Balcony. Prince of Wales Stakes, Royal Ascot, Hardwick Stakes, Royal Ascot, Eclipse Stakes, Sandown Park and King George VI and the Queen Elizabeth Diamond Stakes, Ascot: Sweet Farewell. All engagements: Clifton Lad, Providence Street, Opportuno, Icker (all dead).

York programme

Television (IBA): 3.00, 3.35 and 4.10 races

2.0 DRINGHOUSES STAKES (£1,788 : 1m)

000400- Ascot Royale (R. Mason), Mason, 4-9-7 ... J. Higgins 11
0-00403 Sunny Jim (Mrs Payne), K. Payne, 3-9-7 ... A. Cousins 1
41101-0 Wilmore (D) (G. Adshead), W. Wharton, 4-9-7 W. Bentley 16
30144-4 Vila Real (M. Cotterill), R. Hollinshead, 4-9-4 ... T. Ives 10
000-20 Revolution (K. French), K. Payne, 4-9-2 ... J. Lynch 4
0230-00 Soldier Prince (W. Sherman), B. Hills, 4-9-2 ... G. Lewis 21
1004-12 Legal Play (J. Hardy), Hardy, 3-8-4 ... C. Moss 5
21300-0 *Rofrano (Lady M. Bury), H. Cecil, 3-8-4 ... 12
0001-0 Rust Borough (W. Brown), D. Doyle, 3-8-4 ... J. Egan 8
21000-0 Mary Mod (W. Tinerty), S. Norton, 3-8-1 ... M. Wood 7 9
4 Knave of Hearts (I. Choulis), B. Hanbury, 3-7-13 W. Carson 18
0000-0 Another Morley (L. Sloan), D. Yeoman, 3-7-13 ... E. Eldin 3
00-2 Davis (Mrs Russell), D. Williams, 3-7-13 ... S. Perks 7
003- Golden Gayle (H. Rohan), P. Rohan, 3-7-13 ... E. Hide 6
0- Leaton Knolls (M. Taylor), K. Payne, 3-7-13 ... T. Lappin 8
2420-00 Sorbonne (A. Manning), R. C. Ward, 3-7-13 ... C. Eccleston 13
0 Star of Israel (P. Nelson), Nelson, 3-7-13 ... G. Baxter 19
00000-0 Tornado Prince (M. Tabor), N. Callaghan, 3-7-13 W. Hood 16
00- La Golfia (F. Mumford-Smith), P. Rohan, 3-7-10 T. O'Ryan 20
32034-0 Martinique (C. Platts), Miss S. Hall, 3-7-10 M. Thomas 17
22400-0 Ruby Mason (G. Mason), A. Bacon, 3-7-10 ... J. Skilling 14

5-2 Knave of Hearts, 7-2 Sunny Jim, 5-1 Revolution, Vila Real, 8-1 Legal Play, 10-1 Devis, Golden Gayle. 12-1 others.

2.30 WILKINSON STAKES (2-y-o : fillies : £1,284 : 5f)

11 Woodsome (D) (S. Howarth), T. Fairhurst, 9-4 E. Johnson 2
301 Sweet Nightingale (D) (Mrs Brotherton), M. W. Easterby, 8-13 E. Hide 4
01 Victorian Habit (D) J. Philipps), B. Hobbs, 8-13 G. Lewis 1
4 Marmora Bay (P. Mellon), I. Balding, 8-8 ... J. Mercer 3

11-10 Woodsome, 2-1 Marmora Bay, 4-1 Sweet Nightingale, 6-1 Victorian Habit.

3.0 DERWENT HANDICAP (3-y-o : fillies : £1,688 : 1m)

0011-20 Ancusa (C) (I. Wakefield), C. Brittain, 9-0 ... G. Lewis 5
102-00 Miss Monaco (J. Pearce), Doug Smith, 8-10 ... T. McKeown 7
41-30 Quietness (J. Sheffield), P. Walwyn, 8-10 ... P. Eddery 8
012-21 Lacewing (A. McCall), J. Tree, 8-10 ... R. Fox 6 1
13- Ruling Class (B. Samuel), J. Hindley, 8-6 ... A. Kimberley 3
000-1 Hiccups (L. Holliday), H. Candy, 8-1 ... P. Waldron 2
3133-0 Amadou (W. Reynolds), B. Hanbury, 7-11 ... C. Rodriguez 5 6
3130- Red Gayle (F. Buttery), J. W. Watts, 7-9 ... J. Lowe 4

11-4 Hiccups, 4-1 Ancusa, 6-1 Quietness, 8-1 Ruling Class, Lacewing, 10-1 Amadou, Red Gayle, Miss Monaco.

3.35 YORKSHIRE CUP (£7,125 : 1¾m)

00111-0 Kalpour (H. Aly Khan), R. Armstrong, 5-8-10 ... L. Piggott 2
2311-01 Shebeen (Sir K. Butt), B. Hobbs, 4-8-6 ... G. Baxter 1
2000-04 Live Arrow (D. Lark), W. Marshall, 4-8-5 ... E. Hide 4
242030- Riboson (Lady Beaverbrook), W. Hern, 4-8-5 ... J. Mercer 3

10-11 Shebeen, 2-1 Kalpour, 6-1 Live Arrow, Riboson.

4.10 DUKE OF YORK STAKES (£3,882 : 6f)

12320-1 Midsummer Star (D) (B. Walsh), M. Masson, 5-9-10 ... A. Bond 5 6
011200- Daring Boy (D) (Mrs Shirley), J. Bethell, 4-9-5 J. Mercer 3
2021- Sceptred Isle (D) (Lord Petersham), J. Winter, 4-9-0 B. Taylor 4
10112-0 Steel Heart (CD) (R. Tikkoo), D. Weld, 3-8-13 L. Piggott 5
111120- Godzilla (R. Sangster), B. Hills, 3-8-6 ... W. Carson 1
01-142 Crestown (D) (V. Cooper), P. Nelson, 3-8-4 ... G. Lewis 2
2212- Blackbird (D. Pilkington), P. Walwyn, 3-7-13 ... P. Eddery 7

5-2 Steel Heart, 4-1 Midsummer Star, 5-1 Sceptred Isle, Crestown, 9-1 Godzilla, Blackbird, Daring Boy.

4.40 SLEDMERE HANDICAP (3-y-o : £1,876 : 1m 1f)

24210-0 Common Land (D. Robinson), M. Jarvis, 9-4 ... L. Piggott 3
1321-21 Rio Alta (Lord Weir), R. Price, 8-5 ... A. Murray 6
032-031 Kirov (P. Gallagher), W. Marshall, 8-4 ... R. Marshall 8
0120- Regal Tack (Mrs Hodges), D. Holmes, 8-2 ... T. Ives 11
0002-10 Gurney Slade (N. Robinson), B. Hills, 8-2 ... W. Carson 14
34144-1 The Sergeant (P. Faulkner), E. Carr, 7-10 ... E. Johnson 5
042-01 Blagoslav (Mrs Hue-Williams), C. Brittain, 7-10 D. Cullen 4
01-4 Mr Bigmore (E. Lambton), P. Robinson, 7-6 ... R. Fox 5 12
3012-0 Arthur Lees (Mrs Wickins), J. E. Sutcliffe, 7-6 S. Salmon 5 2
10012-4 Son of Ragusa (C) (H. Swarbrick), J. Calvert, 7-6 C. Eccleston 7
030-100 Friendly Boy (S. Brakes), F. Carr, 7-3 ... L. Parkes 1
000013- Cryptina (D) (A. Richards), D. Hanley, 7-0 ... D. McKay 9
22120-0 Shine On (C) (Mrs Ford), Denys Smith, 7-0 L. Charnock 10
203-00 Watch-Bear (V. McCalmont), Doug Smith, 7-0 C. Rodrigues 5 13

5-1 Common Land, 4-1 Rio Alta, 5-1 Blagoslav, 6-1 Kirov, Gurney Slade, The Sergeant, Arthur Lees. 12-1 others.

5.10 YORK AND AINSTY HANDICAP (£1,344 : 1m 2½f)

030-412 Kunpuu (J. Kashiyama), R. Houghton, 4-9-7 ... F. Morby 2
0202- Tree Breeze (W. Barker), Miss S. Hall, 4-8-10 S. Perks 10
0210-00 Lord Aquarius (Mrs Stoute), M. Stoute, 5-8-9 ... J. Mercer 9
31220-0 Tom Noddy (CD) (Mrs Brotherton), L. Shedden, 6-8-9 E. Johnson 7
00-0401 Indian Mark (F. Rowe), W. Marshall, 4-8-9 ... R. Marshall 8
4021-21 Pierino (T. Sasse), D. Sasse, 5-8-8 ... P. Eddery 1
2034-04 Green Signal (E. Cheffield), P. Rohan, 4-8-6 ... L. Piggott 3
2143-23 Pinchow (Duke of Sutherland), J. W. Watts, 4-8-6 E. Hide 5
21000-3 Paper Chase (T. Hammond), G. P.-Hobbs, 4-8-3 A. Murray 6
304203 Gray Pegasus (Mrs Pugh), R. Hollinshead, 5-7-13 K. Lewis 5 4

5-2 Kunpuu, 11-4 Lord Aquarius, 6-1 Tom Noddy, Green Signal, 8-1 Pierino, Pinchow, Paper Chase. 12-1 others.

* Doubtful runner.

York selections

By Our Racing Correspondent

2.0 Knave of Hearts. 2.30 Victorian Habit. 3.0 LACEWING is specially recommended. 3.35 Shebeen. 4.10 Midsummer Star. 4.40 Mr Bigmore. 5.10 Pierino.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent

2.0 Knave of Hearts. 2.30 Victorian Habit. 3.0 Amadou. 3.35 Shebeen. 4.10 Sceptred Isle. 4.40 Mr Bigmore. 5.10 Lord Aquarius.

Epsom acceptors

DERBY STAKES (second acceptors): Ideek, Amali, Anne's Pretender, Bah..., Paragon, Bonlasvaroor, Bruni, ..., Captain Webb, Carolus, Consol, Corby, Derby Court, ..., Dominion, Fidion, Frontane, Grange Prince, Green Dancer, Grundy, High Season, Hobnob, Hunza Dancer, ... Freezing, Jumping Hill, Kasteel, Libra's Rib, Marco Ricci, Mariacci, Masqued Dancer, Master Petard, Mendham, No Alimony, Nobiliary, Noble Game, Nuthatch, Olmeto, Patch, Phoenix Hall, Primo Rico, Quiet Fling, Radiant Boy, Ravel, Red Regent, Rebounce, Robbie Burns, Romper, Royal Manacle, Sea Break, Sea Chariot, Sir Something, Sir Tingo, Spectrech, Speedy Dakota, Sportsky, Siamen, Strike Lucky, Tanzor, Tranos, Val du Fier, Whip It Quick, Win Tiger, Wronsky.

Uttoxeter NH

4.45 FUTURE DAMS HURDLE Novices : Div I : Part I : £408 : 2m 180yd)

121 Quickapenny, 5-11-10 ... T. Barlow 7
0p0 Misty Dream, 5-11-5 ... R. Weaver
000 Bush Rose, 5-11-0 ... C. Candy
4pu Deny's Cottage, 6-11-0 ... Mr Barton 7
000 Lyns Legend, 6-11-0 Mr Price 7
001 My Sophia, 5-11-0 ... R. Mann 7
00-0 Royal Lustre, 5-11-0 ... T. Stack
0p Commanderie, 4-10-7 R. Atkins
44 Jolly Lucky, 4-10-7 J. Barton 5
00 Leza Item, 4-10-7 ... J. King
p00 Mionionette, 4-10-7 ... D. Sunderland
300 Samanza, 4-10-7 ... M. C. Gifford

13-8 Quickapenny, 11-4 My Sophia, 6-1 Misty Dream, 8-1 Jolly Lucky, 12-1 Leza Item, Royal Lustre, 14-1 Bush Rose, 16-1 others.

5.15 FUTURE DAMS HURDLE (Novices : Div II : Part I : £408 : 2m 180yd)

013 Cregg Park, 6-11-5 ... T. Stack
000 Mary Jump, 5-11-0 S. Coatup 5
000 Oreell Park, 6-11-0 Mr Cassidy 7
30-0 Precisely, 6-11-0 J. Watkinson
24 Tartar Rose, 5-11-0 J. Francome
010 Agylla, 4-10-12 ... R. Rowell
102 Leisure Bay, 4-10-12 G. Thorner
0p Can Donna, 4-10-7 T. Peacock 7
0 Flora Go Lightly, 4-10-7 ... P. Russell
0u0 Karandala, 4-10-7 D. Cartwright
0 Narja, 4-10-7 ... I. Gebrie 7
Panto, 4-10-7 Mr Henderson 5

15-8 Tartar Rose, 9-4 Leisure Bay, 11-4 Cregg Park, 6-1 Agylla, 10-1 Flora Go Lightly, 12-1 others.

5.45 TOWN MEADOWS STEEPLECHASE (Div I : £476 : 2½m 150yd)

403 Hard Cash, 6-12-1 Mr Jackson 5
pl2 Supertip, 6-11-10 ... J. Bourke
03p Dunkery Beacon, 6-11-5 ... G. Thorner
2b1 Mr Savin, 6-11-5 ... G. Tinkler
p00 Alsrepo, 6-11-0 ... P. Connors 5
f20 Cleveland Bridge, 6-11-0 ... J. Marshall 5
040 Level Start, 6-11-0 ... J. Suthern
30b Top Score, 6-11-0 ... H. Evans 5
000 Ballybeatle, 6-10-7 ... G. Darinall 5

Evens Mr Savin, 7-2 Supertip, 5-1 Hard Cash, 8-1 Dunkery Beacon, 12-1 Level Start, 14-1 others.

6.15 FUTURE DAMS HURDLE (Div I : Part II : £408 : 2m 180yd)

311 Gypsy Queen, 5-11-5 R. Lee 7
000 Nelka, 5-11-5 ... T. Stack
000 Delight, 5-11-0 Mr S. Parkyn 5
030 Dombra, 6-11-0 ... R. Mangan 7
00-0 Proud Mary, 6-11-0 B. Arnold 7
210 Royal Huntress, 4-10-12 ... Mr C. Cundall 7
p00 Another Dove, 4-10-7 ... Mr Price 7
Final Light, 4-10-7 ... —
Julep, 4-10-7 ... D. Nesbitt 7
003 Maidensgrove, 4-10-7 G. Thorner
004 Polo Pam, 4-10-7 ... C. Tinkler

5-2 Gypsy Queen, 7-2 Nelka 5-1 Polo Pam, 7-1 Royal Huntress, Maidensgrove, 10-1 Delight, 12-1 Another Dove, 14-1 others.

6.45 BROCKSFORD STEEPLECHASE (Handicap : £544 : 3m)

p3p Cantabet, 6-11-10 ... T. Stack
202 Dream Isle, 7-11-1 ... Mr Morshead 7
4o2 Foresall, 8-10-13 ... R. O'Donovan 7
322 Dingle Poke, 8-10-13 ... I. Watkinson
p20 Knotty Problem, 8-10-12 ... —
0p0 Saury Belle, 9-10-11 ... R. Crank
310 Annfield, 6-10-11 ... J. Burke
351 Barmer, 7-10-11 ... J. McNaught
104 Sunny Chief, 7-10-9 Mr Jackson 5
0u4 Portscatron, 6-10-8 J. T. Bourke
1-p Lake District, 10-10-7 A. Webber
p05 Christmas Tree, 7-10-7 ... R. Champion
1po Bella Bambino, 8-10-6 J. Haine
20b Hill Side, 9-10-0 Mr G. Jones 5
00u Rodraqua, 12-10-0 G. Holmes
p40 Ancient Lawyer, 7-10-0 K. White
fp4 Precipitate, 7-10-0 G. Thorner
000 Zabo, 9-10-0 ... S. Holland

7-2 Dingle Poke, 4-1 Dream Isle, 11-2 Cantabet, 7-1 Foresall, 8-1 Knotty Problem, Barmer, 10-1 Saucy Belle, 12-1 Annfield, Christmas Tree, 14-1 others.

7.15 HOLLAND ORGANIZATION HURDLE (Handicap : £747 : 2m 180yd)

00f Malford Grove, 7-12-1 G. Thorner
p01 Tuckers Boy, 6-11-10 ... I. Watkinson
f20 Meli Melo, 5-11-8 C. Tinkler
04p Past Master, 8-11-4 S. Coathup 5
011 Inshalla, 7-11-0 ... R. Barry
000 Cloud Park, 6-10-12 ... J. King
0pp Toreador, 6-10-11 ... S. Holland
005 Donnybrook, 6-10-8 ... K. White
00-0 Wayardo, 7-10-5 ... R. Floyd 5
00f Soul Music, 5-10-0 Mr Jackson 5
p11 French Bridge, 4-10-0 ... J. Beaton 5
000 Uncle Monty, 8-10-0 ... T. Stack

9-4 Inshalla, 7-2 French Bridge, 9-2 Tuckers Boy, 7-1 Donnybrook, 8-1 Meli Melo, 10-1 Malford Grove, 12-1 Wayardo, 14-1 others.

7.45 TOWN MEADOWS STEEPLECHASE (Novices : Div II : £476 : 2½m 150yd)

11G March Rite, 6-11-10 P. Barton 5
4.1p I Cry, 6-11-5 ... J. McNaught
332 Old Stephen, 6-11-5 ... T. Stack
000 Catandale, 6-11-0 Mr Crawford 7
0-0 Hilacker, 6-11-0 ... J. Haine
330 Alge, 5-10-12 ... H. Evans 5
-10 Bewbrook, 5-10-7 R. Dickin 5
30 Prince Apha, 5-10-7 J. T. Bourke

5-4 Old Stephen, 9-2 March Rite, 5-1 Bowbrook, 8-1 Alge, 10-1 I Cry, Prince Apha, 12-1 others.

8.15 BEAMHURST STEEPLECHASE (Handicap : £544 : 2m)

102 Donohill, 8-12-5 ... Mr Tate 7
310 Wild Fox, 8-11-11 A. Turnell
122 Casbah, 8-11-4 ... J. T. Bourke
413 Young Somers, 9-10-13 C. Tinkler
130 Gorawood, 9-10-11 ... T. Stack
440 Dan'l Widden, 9-10-9 ... P. Haynes 5
002 Bramblestown, 8-10-9 J. Burke
203 The Clerk, 10-10-6 G. Shoemark
23-0 Golden Prince II, 8-10-0 ... R. F. Davies
300 Steadygaze, 9-10-0 ... D. Cartwright
03p Duffy, 10-10-0 C. Brownless 5
231 Cruiscin Lan, 8-10-0 G. Holmes
f0f Capuchin, 6-10-0 D. Sunderland
0f0 Flying Imp, 9-10-0 L. Griffiths 5
324 Goldy's Boy, 9-10-0 ... Mr Henderson 5

7-2 Donohill, 4-1 Casbah, 5-1 Young Somers, 6-1 Bramblestown, 8-1 Wild Fox, 10-1 The Clerk, 12-1 Gorawood, Dan'l Widden, 14-1 others.

8.45 FUTURE DAMS HURDLE (Div II : Part II : £408 : 2m 180yd)

Manicou Mouse, 5-11-0 ... R. Champion
0-p No Cert, 5-11-0 ... D. Sunderland
00 Pink Flamingo, 6-11-0 ... P. Campbell 7
2-00 Runquest, 6-11-0 ... C. Candy
000 Wayward Winifred, 6-11-0 ... Mr Carden 7
0:0 Bou Candy, 4-10-12 P. Russell
100 True Vote, 4-10-12 Mr Bowen 7
f Dawn of Grace, 4-10-7 R. Crank
005 Just-A-Honey, 4-10-7 T. Stack
00 My Christine, 4-10-7 A. Phillips 7
00 Ramblerose, 4-10-7 ... R. Atkins

11-4 Just-A-Honey, 4-1 Manicou Mouse, 9-2 Runquest, 7-1 Bou Candy, 10-1 True Vote, 12-1 No Cert, 14-1 My Christine, Ramblerose, 16-1 others.

Selections

4.45, Quickapenny. 5.15, Tartar Rose. 5.45, Mr Savin. 6.15, Gypsy Queen. 6.45, Dingle Poke. 7.15, Inshalla. 7.45, Old Stephen. 8.15, Donohill. 8.45, Manicou Mouse.

York results

2.0 (2.3) HOB MOOR STAKES (Handicap: £1,320: 1¼m)

Kiani, b h, by Relic—Irania (Mrs B. Harris), 5-7-10 J. Reid (5-1) 1
Franc Flinders, ch c, by Current Coin—Polly Flinders (T. Lucas), 4-8-9 ... T. O'Ryan (6-1) 2
Pablond, b c, by Paveh—Blonde Bomb (H. Key), 4-8-5 ... S. Salmon (7-2 fav) 3

ALSO RAN: 6-1 French Warrior, 15-2 Whispering Grace (4th), 10-1 Silver Strand, Little Battalys, 25-1 Imperial Crown, 33-1 Anhydrous. 9 ran.

TOTE: Win, 57p; places, 24p, 17p, 15p; dual forecast, £1.13. C. Bewicke, at Didcot. ¾l, 1l. 1min 41.36sec.

2.30 (2.33) SCARBOROUGH STAKES (2-y-o maidens: £1,638: 5f)

River Bloom, br c, by Porlorn River—Gold Bloom (F. Ballard), 9-0 ... L. C. Brown (18-1) 1
Lord Helpus, ch c, by Green God—Velour (M. Standen), 9-0 ... W. Carson (5-4 fav) 2
Derringo, b c, by Derring-Do—Telonet (Capt M. Lemos), 9-0 ... B. Taylor (14-1) 3

ALSO RAN: 11-2 Arch Sculptor, 7-1 Mactwain, 9-1 Joyful God, 12-1 Claudio Nicolai, 14-1 Mabruk, Yawnoc, 20-1 Landslide, Rough River, 33-1 More (4th), Chesterton, Forest Moor, Mr Marisbridge. 15 ran.

TOTE: Win, £5.05; places, 80p, 14p, 39p. J. Etherington, at Malton. ½l, nk. 1min 0.90sec. Aristotle, Melrose, Rajahmala did not run.

3.0 (3.3) SPRING CUP (Handicap: £4,532: 6f)

Yonge St Clare, b f, by Queen's Hussar—Clariden (Dr T. Molony), 4-7-13 ... R. Fox (6-1) 1
Tolspring, b h, by King's Leap—Angelique (S. Jackson), 5-8-8 ... P. Eddery (7-1) 2
Questa Notte, b f, by Midsummer Night II—Quintilla (Ld Fairhaven), 4-7-11 ... C. Rodrigues (5-1 jt fav) 3

ALSO RAN: 5-1 jt fav Kingshott, 7-1 Somersway, 17-2 Glen Strae, 10-1 Alshadamus, Tackerton, 16-1 Polly Peachum (4th), 20-1 High Award, White Hope. 11 ran.

TOTE: Win, 70p; places, 21p, 19p, 18p. W. Wharton, at Melton Mowbray. Sh hd, 1l. 1min 16.40sec.

3.35 (3.39) MUSIDORA STAKES (Group III: 3-y-o fillies: £3,045: 1m 2½f)

Moonlight Night, ch f, by Levmoss—Lively Light (H. Joel), 9-0 ... G. Lewis (9-1) 1
May Hill, b f, by Hill Clown—Mabel (G. Williams), 9-0 ... P. Eddery (7-4 fav) 2
Tender Camilla, b f, by Prince Tenderfoot—Camilla Edge (Mrs Parker Poe), 9-0 C. Roche (11-1) 3

ALSO RAN: 9-2 Val's Girl (4th), 6-1 Great Paul, 10-1 Persian Market, 12-1 Roussalka, 22-1 Almanac, 33-1 Winning Look, 66-1 Gay Bird. 10 ran.

TOTE: Win, 85p; places, 25p, 14p, 24p; dual forecast, £1.68. N. Murless, at Newmarket. Hd, 1½l. 2min 24.12sec.

4.10 (4.12) HAMBLETON HANDICAP (£1,900: 1m)

Votecatcher, ch c, by Majority Blue—Pretty Breezy (Maj D. Wigan), 4-8-9 ... A. Murray (10-1) 1
King Oedipus, b c, by Gala Performance (USA) — Affectionately (C. St George), 4-8-12 ... L. Piggott (9-2 fav) 2
Swanee River, b c, by Derring-Do—Osprey Plume (D. Robinson), 4-9-1 ... B. Raymond (7-1) 3

ALSO RAN: 6-1 Idiot's Delight, Lottogift, 7-1 Caer-Gai, 10-1 Southwark Star, Acquaint, 14-1 Long Row, 25-1 Majordomo, Czarist, Legal Eagle (4th), Gambela. 13 ran.

TOTE: Win, £1.17; places, 34p, 20p, 24p. H. Price, at Findon. Nk, 3l. 1min 43.81sec.

4.40 (4.44) FITZWILLIAM STAKES (3-y-o maidens: £1,853: 2m)

Rodado, ch c, by Crepello—Rosario (Lord H. de Walden), 9-0 ... L. Piggott (4-5 fav) 1
Grinling Gibbons, br c, by Bagdad—Angels Falls (A. Bodie), 9-0 ... G. Starkey (11-1) 2
French Princess, b f, by Prince Regent—Queen Dido (Mrs L. Rosa), 8-11 ... W. Carson (12-1) 3

ALSO RAN: 9-1 Ryhal Grange, 16-1 Prince Arden, 25-1 Mister Tack, 40-1 Chinrahua, Passing Fleet, Philip Green (4th), Turasco, Slip Cradle. 11 ran.

TOTE: Win, 16p; places, 12p, 25p, 26p. E. Weymes, at Middleham. ½l, 1½l. 3min 45.14sec. Hill Station (13-2) withdrawn. Rule 4 applies to all bets. Deduction 10p in £.

5.10 (5.15) MIDDLETON HANDICAP (3-y-o: £1,353: 5f)

Bold Sage, ch c, by Bold Lad—Sage Femme (R. Tikkoo), 9-1 ... L. Piggott (11-4 fav) 1
Murrmatch, b c, by Murrayfield—Lobinstown Pilgrim (Maj. J. Rubin), 8-13 ... F. Durr (7-2) 2
Faridina, b f, by Sky Gipsy—Farida Jinks (Miss H. Monteith), 7-5 ... R. Fox (25-1) 3

ALSO RAN: 7-2 Lazenby, 10-1 King Of Troy, Running Jump (4th), Swing Roll, 14-1 Queens Message, 16-1 Chiguss. 9 ran. ½l, 2l.

TOTE: Win, 35p; places, 18p, 17p, 46p; dual forecast, 59p. B. Hanbury, at Newmarket. Material did not run.

TOTE DOUBLE: Yonge St Clare, Votecatcher, £60.95. TREBLE: River Bloom, Moonlight Night, Rodado, £174.20. JACKPOT: Not won. No consolation dividend.

Folkestone

1.45 (1.47) DARTFORD STAKES (2-year-old maidens: £526: 5f)

Mandate, b c, by Manacle—Good Service (B. Whigham), 9-0 ... B. Rouse (7-2 jt fav) 1
Shorndon, ch c, by Runnymede—Belinda Pocket (Sir H. D'Avigdor Goldsmid), 9-0 ... J. Curant (11-1) 2
Personage, ch c, by St Alphage—Persian Arrow (Mrs C. Silver), 9-0 ... P. Cook (7-2 jt fav) 3

ALSO RAN: 7-2 jt fav Joyful Major, 5-1 Half Price Offer, 8-1 River Henham, 12-1 Brother Harry (4th), 25-1 Bocra Inspiration, Mrmiliari, Wendover Lad, Clafahnlyn. 11 ran.

TOTE: Win, 57p; places, 20p, 33p, 20p. J. Sutcliffe, jun, at Epsom. 1½l, ol.

2.15 (2.16) GILLINGHAM HANDICAP (£450: 1m 2f)

Miraview, ch h, by Miralgo—Belvedere (T. Darling), 5-8-4 ... G. Duffield (14-1) 1
Come Spring, b h, by Hardicanute—Fair Maiden (F. Dellafara), 6-8-2 ... P. G. Gunn (7-1) 2
Miss Worden, ch m, by Worden II—Steal In (C. Gillam), 5-7-2 ... H. Ballantine (12-1) 3

ALSO RAN: 100-30 fav Prime Soleil, 9-2 Seaspray, 10-1 Minipold (4th), Band of Hope, 11-1 Fell Swoop, 12-1 My Drake, 14-1 Grand Attraction, Sirocco Siren, 20-1 Pallshot, Dear Madam. 13 ran.

TOTE: Win, £1.55; places, 54p, 42p, 57p. T. Darling, at Newmarket. 2½l, 2½l. Big Tom did not run.

2.45 (2.46) SALTWOOD HANDICAP (£524: 5f)

Briarvanter, b c, by Galivanter—Larly Rose (J. Styles), 4-8-7 ... R. Wernham (9-1) 1
Roman Way, b h, by In Reality—Latin Walk (T. Crawford), 5-... P. Perkins (16-1) 2
The Solostan, b g, by Et Cetera—Polling Station (S. Powell), 5-8-10 ... B. Rouse (11-10 fav) 3

ALSO RAN: 11-2 Little Run, 7-1 Another Fiddler, 8-1 Hayloft, 14-1 Laseroy, Willie Martin (4th), 16-1 Hot Abbot, 20-1 Troller, 33-1 Bye Bye Blues, Gellina, Crombie. 13 ran.

TOTE: Win, 66p; places, 24p, 69p, 15p. M. Masson, at Lewes. ¾l, ½l.

3.15 (3.17) CHATHAM STAKES (2-y-o fillies: £500: 5f)

Balita, ch f, by Balidar—La Dereilitta (Mrs P. Lindars), 8-8 ... Ron Hutchinson (2-1 jt fav) 1
Friendly Builder, b f, by King's Leap—Nilat (N. Callaghan), 8-8 ... W. Hood (12-1) 2
Oakley Supreme, b f, by Gala Performance — Savannah (B. Oakley), 8-8 ... G. Sexton (25-1) 3

ALSO RAN: 2-1 jt fav Franklyn (4th), 9-2 Miss Starch, 14-1 Gay Minnie, Halling, 25-1 Bunny's Pal, Cotillion, Fiery Wade, Linda's Dream, Pasquabond, Ship's Bell. 13 ran.

TOTE: Win, 29p; places, 17p, 32p, 78p. J. Dunlop, at Arundel. 2l, 1½l. Kitty Fisher did not run.

3.45 (3.46) GRAVESEND HANDICAP (£622: 7½m)

Benroy, ch c, by Double Jump—Joi de Vie (A. Kennedy), 4-8-10 ... T. Carter (7-2 jt fav) 1
Jacanta, gr f, by Jolly Jet—Grey Sister (T. Warner), 4-8-6 ... P. Cook (8-1) 2
Sob Story, b m, by Weepers Boy—Rella (Lady Aitken), 5-8-7 ... J. Lynch (8-1) 3

ALSO RAN: 7-2 jt fav Badessa, 9-2 Market Report (4th), 15-2 Welsh Beau, 10-1 Sisodan, 25-1 King Oak, Long Bowman, High Bounty, Hatfield Heath, Limnor. 12 ran.

TOTE: Win, 42p; places, 19p, 32p, 31p. A. Breasley, at Epsom. Sh hd, 2l.

4.15 (4.19) ROCHESTER STAKES (£654: 1½m)

Charles Martel, ch c, by Charlottown—Safely Fast (Sir P. Oppenheimer), 3-7-7 ... G. Gosney (3-1) 1
True Word, b g, by Blakeney—Gospel Truth (J. Dunlop), 3-7-5 ... D. Gillespie (33-1) 2
Queen of the South, b f, by Gallant Man—Calanthe (D. Davidson), 3-8-1 ... F. Morby (13-8 fav) 3

ALSO RAN: 11-2 Gypsy Bronze, 7-1 Cache Cache (4th), 12-1 The Sloartsian, 25-1 Royal Set, Mon Cheval, 33-1 Langdon Beck, Bishop's Crook, Donnison, Grasthwaite, Photograph, Traction, Emmi, High Density, Lawfully, What A Treat, Merchant Prince, Tom Tallis, Petite Tot, Skibo. 22 ran.

TOTE: Win, 46p; places, 22p, 84p, 18p. H. Wragg, at Newmarket. Nk, 2½l. Phrontis, Ruy Lopez did not run.

TOTE DOUBLE: Briarvanter, Benroy, 60.65. TREBLE: Miraview, Balita, Charles Martel, £35.60.

Devon and Exeter NH

2.30: 1, Heracles (7-2); 2, Nescio (11-8 fav); 3, Forty Lines (25-1). 16 ran.

3.0: 1, Hodge Hill (9-1); 2, Canna Light (14-1); 3, Kellater (2-1 fav). 17 ran. Goldspur did not run.

3.30: 1, Eyecatcher (10-1); 2, The Spook (4-1 fav); 3, Polymic (14-1). 17 ran.

4.0: 1, Persian Majesty (9-1); 2, Prince Eleigh (15-8 fav); 3, John Crocker (20-1). 20 ran.

4.30: 1, Knockshiloff (9-2); 2, His Last (6-1); 3, Stanhope Street (5-1). 11 ran. Lucky Rock did not run.

5.0: 1, Melody Time (4-1); 2, Prince Anioma (13-8 fav); 3, Tudor Flute (6-1). 17 ran. Cwm Castell, Whistling Swan, Air Power did not run.

5.30: 1, Tenocha (8-1); 2, Ascot Mandate (10-1); 3, Go Perrys (13-1). 18 ran. Ascot Mandate passed the post seven lengths in front of Tenocha but after an objection by Tenocha to the winner the placings were reversed and Tenocha awarded the race.

TOTE DOUBLE: Eyecatcher, Knockshiloff, £237.95. TREBLE: Hodge Hill, Persian Majesty, Melody Time, £198.65.

Golf

An unlikely pair achieve an unusual round

By Lewine Mair

Not ideally cast as the kind of pair one would expect to thrive on an early morning starting time of 8.36, Jack Newton, of Australia, and John O'Leary, of Ireland, devoured Queen's Park with a round of 61 (11 under par) to take the lead in the £12,000 Sumrie-Bournemouth four ball, better-ball golf tournament yesterday.

While it was Newton, the winner last season of the Benson and Hedges match-play tournament, who pocketed eight of the 10 birdies, it was O'Leary who set the partnership alight when he made an eagle two at the 405-yard sixth.

Having stymied himself a little off the tee, O'Leary allowed himself to be persuaded, by his caddie, to shape his second on to the green with a four rather than a five iron. He hit a glorious shot but it was only when Newton was about to play his second that a roar from spectators standing around the green announced that O'Leary's ball, which had apparently been nestling against the tilted flagstick, had dropped.

Starting from the 410-yard eighth, where he holed a 25ft putt, Newton collected six birdies in the space of seven holes. Indeed, he all but made an eagle at the 535-yard ninth where he smote a lovely second to within 12 feet of the hole.

O'Leary holed from 12 feet for a three at the 445-yard 15th, and the pair had a final birdie at the 17th where, after hitting what he termed "a frightful eight iron", Newton rolled in his 35ft putt for a two.

David Vaughan who, along with Hugh Baiocchi, is lying second on 63, also liked the look of that 17th green for, after only a cursory glance at his 20ft putt, he said to his partner that he felt sure he could make his two. "Unfortunately", Vaughan said with a twinkle, "it's not a feeling I get very often." For all that, there were no fewer than six holes at which they could not reach the green in two.

The 45-year-old Douglas Sewell and the 38-year-old home professional, John Sharkey, were round in 64. Out in 34, Sewell and Sharkey, who liken themselves to a couple of Curtis Cup golfers in that they are so short of length compared to the rest of the field, came home in 30, five under par, Sewell holing from eight feet for a birdie at the last.

Their only anxious hole in a round in which neither player left the fairway, came at the 15th where, thanks to the mocking shrieks of a couple of motorists on the adjacent roundabout, Sewell almost perpetrated an air shot. "You always", Sharkey said, "get a cry of fore! or something from the road when you play that hole. Even when it never comes you find yourself put off waiting for it".

First round Sumrie scores

61: J. Newton and J. O'Leary.
63: H. Baiocchi and D. L. Vaughan.
64: D. N. Sewell and J. Sharkey.
65: B. W. Barnes and B. Gallacher, J. Fourie and D. Hayes, P. Berry and P. Elson, B. Thompson and K. F. Robson, J. D. Morgan and D. Jagger, A. Oosterhuizen and S. F. Hobday.
66: N. J. Job and J. L. Fowler, M. Pinero and J. M. Canizares, N. C. Coles and B. J. Hunt, P. Dawson and J. R. Garner.
67: R. A. Shearer and I. E. Stanley, E. R. Whitehead and L. Farmer, M. B. Ingham and R. H. Emery, M. Ferguson and R. Taylor, G. Will and G. A. Caygill, V. Fernandez and R. Bernadini, K. F. Dabson and D. C. Wren, D. Allen and P. J. Ward.
68: D. J. Llewellyn and R. Wynn, E. Darcy and R. Carr, B. Evans and R. S. Larratt, M. F. Foster and J. Hammond, A. Gallardo and V. Barrios, H. Jackson and W. B. Hood, J. Anderson and A. R. Minshill, H. K. Clark and N. D. Wood.
69: S. J. Levermore and D. A. Levermore, M. E. Gregson and G. L. Hunt, P. J. Butler and C. A. Clark, J. H. Cook and M. King, A. O'Connor and P. H. Wilcock, D. Small and C. S. DeFoy, P. L. Cowen and D. Dunk.
70: P. R. Darnell and R. M. Jewell, H. Fannerman and D. Chillas, M. Bembridge and D. Talbot, D. R. McClelland and T. P. Tipping, I. Platts and H. W. Muscroft, H. Underwood and S. M. Owen, E. Thomas and J. H. Lynch, T. T. Leslie and J. Spivey, D. Huish and R. M. Jamieson, L. E. Wrigley and G. R. Burroughs.
71: R. D. Shade and S. Torrance, A. F. Thompson and M. J. Slater, I. McTear and A. P. Thomson, D. Nankeville and K. Benson.
72: W. Humphreys and P. Alliss, P. Toussaint and B. Dassu, T. C. Hartman and D. Robertson, B. J. Bamford and D. Miller, P. R. Bolton and R. D. S. Livingston.
74: I. Wraith and D. J. Thorp, M. A. McKenna and N. Slamer.
76: D. Short and T. Elvin, J. Stirling and R. Bowe.

Show jumping

Princess Anne leads team

By Pamela Macgregor-Morris

Princess Anne, riding her own horse, Arthur of Troy, heads the British team who compete in the United States at the Ledyard Farm three-day event, near Hamilton, from June 26 to 29. Captain Mark Phillips rides Mr and Mrs Mills's Lauriet II, Susan Hatherly rides the British Equestrian Federation's Harley, Janet Hodgson is taking her young horse, Grema Green, Lucinda Prior-Palmer takes Mrs V. Phillips's Wide Awake and Michael Tucker returns to the international scene with Ben Wyvis, which he owns in partnership with Mrs Hamish Lochore.

For the selectors, this event and that at Punchestown, where there is a British entry of 15, may well provide a guideline for the European championship team who go to Lumuhlen, in West Germany in September. In the immediate future their sights will be set on Tidworth, where the army horse trials, which start today, have attracted an entry of 270. The highest graded horses will contest the Midlands Bank section.

There will be a great deal of interest in the performance of Richard Meade's new horse. The holder of the Olympic gold medal is riding Tommy Buck, a seven-year-old brown thoroughbred by Dear Gazelle out of Misdemenour. Upgraded by Mrs Lewis, Tommy Buck is owned by Michael Abrahams. Meade, who is judging hunters at the Devon County Show at Exeter today and then dashing back to Tidworth to ride there, tells me: "I shall take him very steadily—he is only young and I hope to have him ready for bigger things at Burghley in September."

Captain Phillips rides Favour, who is owned by Bertie Hill and is being kept going for his son Anthony, a former runner-up for the junior European title. Anthony Hill is still having back trouble after his bad fall and is not yet allowed to ride. The third member of Britain's world championship team, Bridget Parker, rides Sailor, by Sailing Light out of a mare by Archive. Sailor has done well both for his owner and for Mrs Parker, who won on him at Rushall and was third at Bretherton. Princess Anne rides Goodwill, Lucinda Prior-Palmer rides Hysterical and Wide Awake, and the former world champion, Mary Gordon-Watson rides Highness.

PARLIAMENT, May 14, 1975

Chairman of Arts Council warns Aldwych Theatre might close on Royal Shakespeare Company

House of Lords

LORD WILLIS (Lab), opening a debate on the serious problems facing the theatre and the cinema, said the National Theatre was in serious trouble. He was disturbed to read that Mr Peter Hall, director of the National Theatre had accepted a job with a television company. Mr Hall was being paid a very good salary out of public funds to do a full-time job at the National Theatre.

Now it was reported that London Weekend were to pay him a five-figure fee to work on the programme *Aquarius*. Clearly at this figure, the work would be far from nominal. It would soak up time and energy which ought to be devoted to getting the new National Theatre on the road. He hoped Mr Hall would think twice about it.

The Government should abolish VAT at the box office. The theatre should be given similar status to publishing. It was extraordinary that one could go into a shop and buy a magazine like *Playboy* without paying VAT, yet one could not go into a theatre without paying it. They had to pay a tax for Shakespeare. There should be an increased level of grant to the Arts Council.

Film production in Britain was at its lowest ebb for many years. The vacuum was partly filled by pornos and pimps, and an occasional madame, who peddled vice and obscenity and who made sex dirty for a celluloid dollar. The racketeers had moved in and this was dangerous.

Parliament and Government should take steps to stimulate local and national production. The Act setting up the British Film Production Fund should be amended. Money that came from television ought to be recycled back into the entertainment industry. Responsibility for the film industry should be brought under a Ministry of Arts and the Media which ought to be given enhanced status. The Government should set up a committee to investigate the industry and make long-term recommendations.

LORD BEAUMONT of WHITLEY (L) said there was a strong case for exempting the theatre and cinema from VAT.

LORD GIBSON, chairman of the Arts Council, in a maiden speech, said he acknowledged the need for the utmost economy in public expenditure but there was a parallel need to invest.

It is important (he said) we should invest in the things we are good at, in the successes and not in the failures. The theatre is a roaring success in this country. It is renowned all over the world and brings in countless visitors. It is worth investing in the theatre.

The Arts Council needed enough money to see its supported companies through difficult times and enough planning time, enough advance notice of its grant-in-aid, to be able to give adequate warning when a grant for a company ought to be reduced or stopped because of higher priorities.

To keep the Royal Shakespeare Company going this year at the level of operations of last year would cost just over £1m which the Arts Council could not give them. The company managed to reduce the scale of operations down to £680,000, which the council could not let them have either. The most the council could give them was £600,000.

If the extra money could not be found, at the end of the year they would have to close the Aldwych Theatre. They would continue to operate at Stratford but it would be a great tragedy not to operate in London.

We must not (he said) let our theatre wilt.

The Minister for the Arts (Mr Hugh Jenkins) had said in a Commons reply that the Arts Council had got what it asked for in the way of grant-in-aid for the current year and that if it was not enough they should let him know.

I need hardly assure the House (he said) that we are letting him know. I have no doubt that he is doing all he can to help us and we must hope he succeeds.

VISCOUNT ECCLES said that unemployment in the two arts was being created by those who were, with a nonchalance that one could not understand, deliberately stoking up inflation. Comparing the pay of authors, actors, musicians and designers with the pay of the technical grades in the theatre it was astonishing how far the performers were trailing behind. It was not the business of any Government to find whatever money scene shifters, electricians and camera crews chose to demand before they would allow a ballet to be put on or a picture to be made.

The EARL of LONGFORD (Lab) said that a number of revolting films were being publicly shown.

I believe (he said) that we are deeply influenced by what we see, hear and read. If we are submitted to a flow of filth over a period we are morally and psychologically damaged. Can anyone doubt that a number of films now being shown are a discredit to the film industry.

Some of these films introduced an element of sadism or cruelty. The clean films were getting cleaner and the dirty films getting dirtier.

What had emerged recently was a clearer recognition of the existence of powers under the common law to prosecute indecent films. A case was being brought against a film which was publicly exhibited.

What was needed was a clearer and firmer law on obscene and indecent films and effective arrangements for censorship in which the public interest was represented much more widely than now.

LORD BIRKETT, Deputy Director of the National Theatre, said cross fertilization of the arts between television, films and the theatre was growing. Regarding Lord Willis's comments about the connexion of his colleague, Mr Peter Hall, with the television programme, *Aquarius*, he could see nothing but good coming from a direct connexion with a friendly neighbour whose interests in the arts were growing all the time.

The amount of time involved was not as alarming as Lord Willis implied. Mr Hall's predecessor not only produced the programme, he half invented it, half wrote it, edited it and acted in an executive capacity. Mr Hall would not be the producer, writer or maker of the programme. He would be the presenter, introducing already recorded items and chairing discussions and functions which were live.

It was unthinkable that Mr Hall would accept any job which could prejudice his completing the task before him of leading the National Theatre into the great building on the South Bank.

LORD STRABOLGI, Captain, Yomen of the Guard, said the performing arts were particularly vulnerable to increased costs because they were labour intensive. A grant of over £26m had been provided for the Arts Council this year, of which £25m was for recurrent expenditure. The grant was 22.5 per cent larger than for last year and the Government intended that they could and should manage their commitments within this total.

The Chancellor fully understood and was sympathetic towards the argument advocating that the theatre should be zero-rated for VAT purposes, but it was not possible for him to give any relief from VAT in the context of the stringent Budget he had been obliged to bring in. The Government would keep the matter under review but any further action must depend on prevailing economic circumstances.

The Prime Minister invited representatives from all sides of the film industry to a working dinner at Downing Street last night and there was a useful exchange of views. It was also agreed by those present on behalf of the industry that a small working party should be set up to develop ideas advanced in the discussions in consultations with others concerned and report back with specific proposals within a timetable to be agreed.

There was a proposal for a television levy which would bring in £3m to the film industry. It was known, however, that the television interests did not feel able to go along with the idea of a levy. It was for the Government to consider the position in the light of the talks which had been going on. An alternative approach which had been aired was the possibility of the co-production of films for showing both on television and in the cinema.

The Government were well aware of the difficulties being experienced by the arts generally, including the theatre and cinema. There was no easy panacea.

Although the state was shouldering a greater burden of the expense of the subsidized theatre than 10 years ago standards were constantly rising and the complaints that the Government were not doing enough were stronger than they had ever been. The answer lay with the theatre itself, surely not with more and yet more state subsidy.

Neither was there any easy solution to the problems of the cinema. The salvation of the film industry must continue basically to lie in its own hands. The Government were ready to consider practicable ways in which they might help, and this was already under way.

He deplored the misuse of this marvellous medium for making disgusting and near pornographic films. Few people would describe the present law as ideal. Nevertheless in an area where there was little agreement the censorship had worked to an extent.

As for Lord Longford's point about power to bring prosecution this part of the common law was being reviewed by the Law Commission.

The Government were anxious to help the theatre and cinema but their funds were not unlimited.

Ferranti: Mr Benn attacks passion for redundancies

House of Commons

MR BENN, Secretary of State for Industry (Bristol, South-East, Lab), in a statement on Ferranti Limited, said: In August, 1974, Ferranti Ltd sought the Government's help to overcome the company's financial difficulties. As the House knows, the Government gave a guarantee under section 7 of the Industry Act, 1972, to the company's principal banker of additional overdraft facilities. Adequate finance was thus made available for the continuance of the company's business while solutions to its difficulties were considered.

Ferranti Ltd is an important company. It has developed valuable technological capabilities in a number of areas; it is an important supplier of defence equipment; it has gained valuable exports; and it provides employment, mostly in assisted areas including Scotland. Furthermore, with changes in financial and management structure, there are good prospects for the viability of the company.

With the objectives of establishing a viable company, thus preserving employment, and maintaining a British capability in those areas where Ferranti Ltd has a high reputation, the Government have agreed to provide financial support.

After constructive tripartite discussions with representatives of the workforce and following negotiations by Sir Don Ryder with the major shareholders of Ferranti Ltd, arrangements for the Government's financial support have been settled.

Their broad effect is that the Government will subscribe a total of £15m of new capital, partly in voting equity, partly non-voting, and partly in loan form at a commercial rate of interest. The Government will have 62.5 per cent of the total equity, and 50 per cent of the votes, which is more than enough to give the Government effective control over the company.

There are provisions in certain circumstances for part of the Government's non-voting shares to be made available if the company is able to arrange a public marketing of its shares. At that time or at the latest on October 1, 1978, all the non-voting shares will acquire voting rights; the Government's voting power could not in any circumstances fall below 50 per cent and might well increase.

Some changes will be made in the management of the Company.

A new chief executive will be appointed, as will a finance director, both to be approved by the Government, which will also have the right to appoint some other directors.

The Government believes that these arrangements represent the soundest basis for an agreement between the Government and the shareholders to give Ferranti a viable future and to safeguard the interests of the workforce. The new management would be required to prepare plans for the future of the company, including an assessment of the prospects for the transformer division which has been making heavy losses; but no decision to separate the transformer division from the company will be made without Government approval.

In accordance with our approach to industrial policy, we shall be arranging for a planning agreement with Ferranti and that the Government will encourage the development of industrial democracy within the firm on an agreed basis.

These arrangements should provide the opportunity for the company to recover from its present difficulties and make a full contribution to the national economy.

Expensive deal

MR HESELTINE, Opposition spokesman for industry (Henley, C)—In the light of his statement and of the heads of agreement, this is an unnecessary and expensive deal. It contains no indication of how profitability is to be achieved or of commitments from unions that they will help achieve profitability.

The nub of the argument lies in that section of the heads of agreement stating that if the company wishes to float, the Government will take over an unending commitment to the losses of the transformer business at the date of flotation. The Government are prepared to take over liability for the losses of that company in the short-term or medium-term future; if they had been prepared to take over the losses now, there would have been no need for the £15m of taxpayers' money he has embodied in his statement.

Under the Industry Act, 1972, which must be the basis for the legislative backing of his announcement, he cannot give such aid unless there is no practical alternative means of helping the company. The heads of agreement prove that there is an alternative method in partnership with the private sector at vastly greater cost to the taxpayers. (Laughter and cries of "Lesser".)

Will he confirm that permission from Brussels was either not necessary or was sought and obtained?

MR BENN—I do not accept Mr Heseltine's first question. As to prospects for viability, whatever is needed by this company, which has been managed without commercial success, attention needs to be given to its problems. I believe its prospects are good.

The commitments of those who work there should best be tackled on a tripartite basis. I would not regard any commitment being required solely from one side.

There are possibilities of dealing with the losses which have been accumulating over the last period for the transformer division. I should be sorry to see another example of manufacturing capacity being chopped out in the interests of short-term profitability—(Labour cheers)—the broad view of the Opposition which has been made clear on many occasions.

Section 7 of the 1972 Act, which was Mr Heseltine's own legislation, did not even require me to report the matter to the House and the degree of accountability which we have tried to breathe into that measure was reflected by my statement.

There was an alternative—of a receivership—(Conservative protests)—and we took the view that a receivership, at a time when company prospects depended on confidence in continuing operations and with employment at stake, would not be the right course for us.

I understand that in this case, although we are today telling the Commission of my statement, we are operating within guidelines already approved and therefore I am authorized to make this statement in this way.

MR WARREN (Hastings, C)—What steps did he take to encourage other British companies in similar businesses to rescue Ferranti, rather than burden the taxpayer with the cost?

MR BENN—There were discussions which I would not think it right to reveal, because these matters have to be conducted with a reasonable degree of discretion.

Having had some experience as technology minister, the idea that somehow a merger is the answer to problems of companies where re-equipment or better management or industrial relations is needed is not as sensible as at one time it seemed.

MR CHURCHILL (Stretford, C)—The clear implication of his statement is that the company was at fault in not enforcing redundancies in the Transformer Division. What estimate has he made of the numbers of redundancies required to make this company profitable?

MR BENN—The passion for redundancies which the secure and well-paid people like him throughout our society—(Labour cheers)—including Cabinet ministers of the Conservative Party or even present Cabinet ministers indicates that underlying the apparent claim for efficiency lies a hatred of working people reflected (interruptions and cries of "Shame").

MR POWELL (South Down, UUUC)—Will he explain to the official Opposition that they can neither defend nor expound capitalist enterprise until they are prepared to proclaim that there is no substitute for bankruptcy? (Interruptions and a cry of "Harland and Wolff".)

MR BENN—I do not want to intervene in an historic intellectual argument which has been going on between Mr Powell and his former colleagues nor to complicate it by the prospect of his returning to the fold when they have seen the error of their ways. (Laughter.)

But he is right in saying that the British Government in 1972 reversed entirely the Selsdon Park policy based on the idea that bankruptcy was the right course for capitalist enterprises that fail.

But they abandoned that policy and gave to an incoming Labour Government instruments of intervention which I have been glad to use until our new instruments are available. But it is revealed that their attachment to bankruptcy has extended to their own policy. (Labour cheers.)

MR ROYLE (Richmond upon Thames, Richmond, C), on a point of order, said: It appears that Mr Benn included his colleagues, members of the Cabinet, in those members who were in favour of redundancy. I would be grateful if he ... (Further interruptions.)

The Speaker (Mr Selwyn Lloyd)—I have no responsibility for what he said.

MR BENN—If I, in the heat of the moment, appeared to give an impression that I was referring to members of the present Cabinet and not the previous Cabinet of the previous administration, I retract it.

Perhaps preferable

MR JOHN DAVIES (Knutsford, C)—The bankruptcy of individual concerns is perhaps preferable to a policy which leads to the bankruptcy of the whole nation. (Some Conservative cheers.)

MR BENN—I yield to him in my expertise of these matters since he bankrupted Rolls-Royce and Upper Clyde Shipbuilders—(Conservative interruptions)—and then brought them back into the public sector.

Looking back on his experience over that period, it is questionable whether it would not have been better to have called in those concerned in those two great companies and sought answers to the problems without following the savage doctrine from which his ideas derive.

Well paid and secure people in any walk of life or in any party (he said later) are not strongly placed to demand redundancies in British industry. (Labour cheers.) That is a point of view I object to.

Tory surcharge plan wrong way to get few ounces of flesh

The Housing Finance (Special Provisions) Bill was considered on report.

MR RAISON, Opposition spokesman on the environment (Aylesbury, C), moving a new clause (Repayment and disqualification), said their opposition to the Bill was deep-seated. They parted company with the Government over the way the Bill precluded the possibility of any financial burden or electoral disqualification, except in the case of the original Clay Cross surcharge, falling on those councillors who deliberately defied the law when they refused to implement the Housing Finance Act.

Nobody should bear a penalty or burden unless they clearly and knowingly breached the law. They did not want anybody to suffer penalties unfairly. But to give this blanket immunity from the consequences of actions taken in defiance of the law could only be an inducement or encouragement to similar beaches of the law in the future.

We think it tragic (he said) that the Government should promote such a proposal at a time when the rule of law and the sovereignty of parliamentary government are under challenge on many sides.

The Opposition's new clause offered an opportunity to take the heat out of this issue and come up with an answer which managed to combine a degree of moderation and commonsense with an upholding of the principles of the rule of law.

The essence of the scheme was that the possibility of financial penalty in place of surcharge and of disqualification should remain, but with several important modifications. The full rigour required under the 1933 Local Government Act need not be exacted. The kind of modification introduced in the 1972 Local Government Act should be applied in this Bill.

Once the rent loss certificate had been issued the district auditor would apply to the court, which might order that any person named could be liable up to £1,000 towards meeting the deficiency. If the total loss in any particular area was over £2,000 the court might impose disqualification of up to five years on those responsible.

If it was objected that the burden fell equally upon the rich and the poor, the courts had the opportunity, as they had in the not exactly parallel case of the ordinary fine, to make a decision as to what was appropriate.

Assumptions accepted

MR SAMUEL SILKIN, Attorney General (Southwark, Dulwich, Lab), said he could not accept the new clause. It was a carefully constructed attempt to mitigate the rigours of the law for the benefit of those who would otherwise have been surcharged for failure to implement the Housing Finance Act and who might have been disqualified.

The new clause implicitly accepted several of the assumptions which underlay the Bill. It recognized the need for legislation to deal with the aftermath of the Housing Finance Act; it accepted that there was no immutable principle which governed the period or even the fact of disqualification; and it accepted that part of the deficiency which was not ordered to fall on councillors would be paid, as the Bill provided, by tenants or ratepayers.

The difference between our approach and that of the Opposition (he said) has become much clearer and narrower than during those stirring and noisy hours of the second reading debate.

The Opposition were saying they did not want a pound of flesh, but only a few ounces. To get these few ounces, they provided that every case which would have been surchargeable must go through the courts. The Government did not see how this would help the situation which the Bill was intended to deal with.

The Bill gave latitude to local authorities to make their own decisions. It would be a political decision. The principle of the new clause was punish first and then recover from the beneficiaries or the ratepayers.

The better course was not that which the Opposition were proposing, which would result in court case after court case, but rather an Act to wipe the slate clean. He did not suggest that there were no ways other than those of the Government to solve the problem, but their solution was about as fair as it could be.

MR LAWRENCE (Burton, C) said that for years he had been defending villains who would have been delighted if they could have had the slate wiped clean. Anybody who offended the law and saw that the consequences would be visited upon him wanted the slate wiped clean. The Opposition were prepared to do that—for those who did not wilfully and deliberately continue to transgress.

Breach of law

MR GEORGE CUNNINGHAM (Islington, South and Finsbury, Lab) said the question was whether the responsibility for incurring the expenditure attached exclusively to the councillors or was a shared responsibility. It was a shared responsibility. The councillors were guilty of the initial breach of the law but the extent of the financial consequences of that breach was the doing of the then Minister for Housing.

That minister had the statutory authority to appoint a housing commissioner who could curtail and correct, by some substitute method, the defiance of any local authority but he had not made such an appointment.

MR PERCIVAL, for the Opposition (Southport, C), said the Bill as it stood relieved indiscriminately from all penalties—whether financial or of disqualification—an unknown number of unnamed people all of whom had so defied the law and for whom the already generous provisions of the law for relieving them were not sufficient.

This was a case of councillors refusing to carry out the mandatory requirements of Parliament, of refusing to collect stipulated increases and to give benefit to the least well off. It was defiance.

The new clause was rejected by 243 votes to 232—Government majority, 11.

Shorter recovery period rejected

On Clause 2 (Recovery of certified amounts):

MR RAISON, Opposition spokesman on the environment (Aylesbury, C), moved the first of a series of amendments concerned with the process of recovering money not collected as a consequence of the failure to implement the Housing Finance Act.

He said the amendment would give councils from the time of the Bill becoming law until April 1, 1977, to recover money. Depending on the date on which the Bill received Royal Assent, this could allow a period of well over 18 months for the money to be recovered. The five-year recovery period the Bill allowed was excessive.

It is (he said), a travesty to decide that the council tenants of the new authority of North-East Derbyshire should have to bear the burden for repaying money not collected by the councillors of the old Clay Cross area and which only benefited those people who lived in those areas.

MR SWAIN (North-East Derbyshire, Lab)—When this Act is passed, it will be the responsibility of local authorities to decide yea or nay.

MR RAISON—I can see no reason at all why this particular possibility should be open to them. I can see no justification in logic or honour, or anything else, why it should be here.

MR SWAIN tried to intervene, and when Mr Raison refused, shouted: "He is telling a lie".

The SPEAKER—That is not allowed.

MR SWAIN—If a man tells a lie what have we got to say? He is telling a diabolical lie.

The SPEAKER—That is one of the words I cannot permit. Mr Swain may say an MP has been inaccurate or not in accordance with the facts.

MR SWAIN—There are a lot of words used in this House that should not be. The Opposition Front Bench have a certain licence to use them.

After further exchanges, MR SWAIN said: I withdraw the word "lie" and apologize to all the liars in this country for bringing them down to the low extent Mr Raison is trying to do at the moment.

The SPEAKER—I will take that as duly forwarded withdrawal. (Laughter.)

MR RAISON—Other Labour MPs with more sense.

MR SWAIN—That is a direct insult to me. No doubt there are MPs who have more sense than I have. There are a lot of MPs on this side with more sense than the Opposition.

The SPEAKER—Fortunately, it is not for me to adjudicate on the amount of sense on either side of the House. Mr Raison should not be deliberately provocative.

MR SWAIN—If Mr Raison provokes me again, I will bat him between the eyes.

MR DAVIDSON, Parliamentary Secretary, Law Officers (Accrington, Lab), said that under the Bill the authorities concerned did not have to recover over the five-year period. They could recover under a much shorter period if they wished. Discussions the Government had had with the Local Authority Associations left the clear impression that most of the authorities likely to be affected wanted the thing to be behind them as speedily as possible. There was no need to impose a rigid timetable on local authorities.

Local authorities should be allowed to decide how they carried out the duties and functions placed on them. The Government did not regard them as either agents or tools of central government.

The amendment was rejected by 237 votes to 226—Government majority, 11.

An Opposition amendment that a council should perform its duty by a general increase of the rents of those of their housing revenue account dwellings in the part or parts of their area to which the certificate related was rejected by 237 votes to 227—Government majority, 10.

Peers want experiments on animals brought under tighter control

LORD HOUGHTON of SOWERBY (Lab), calling attention to abuses of the Cruelty to Animals Act, 1876, said the Act said it was not permissible to perform on a living animal any experiment calculated to give pain unless it was performed with a view to the advancement by new discovery of physiological knowledge or of knowledge which would prove useful for saving or prolonging life or alleviating suffering.

As far as he could ascertain these words had remained unchanged for 100 years.

The 1876 Act relieved persons licensed under its provisions to conduct experiments on living animals from penalties to which they would be liable under the 1911 Protection of Animals Act. It granted them immunity from prosecution under that Act.

The greatest number of experiments—4,500,000 in 1973—were carried out under Certificate A. These were generally non-surgical cases where anaesthesia was dispensed with and it was here that most of the abuses took place.

You name it (he said) and some animals will have been forced to eat it, have it injected into them, put in their eyes, or have been shaved of hair or fur to have it tried out on their skins.

The Home Office had widened the interpretation of the 1876 Act beyond the bounds of what was justified.

Face powder was not tested by powdering the face of a rabbit or soap tested by getting a monkey to wash its face. Toxicity tests were always made by grossly exaggerated treatment. Shampoo was tested by instilling it into the eyes of a rabbit, not by washing its fur. Soap solutions could be rubbed into the backs of shaved rats and left for seven weeks and then the treatment could be repeated up to 12 times.

Were these tests lawful under the terms of the 1876 Act? He could quote many examples of animals suffering because of the vanity of women and the fastidiousness of men.

Some 11,500 monkeys were imported into Britain solely for scientific research in 1973. The devastation of the wild life of the world (he said) is going on at an alarming rate to satisfy the desire for new physiological knowledge by an affluent western people.

The Government should undertake to prepare legislation on many of the recommendations of the Littlewood report or they should support his proposal for the setting up of a select committee of the House of Lords to examine the report in the light of current conditions.

They should follow the reconstitution of the advisory committee by enlarging its functions and giving it a more positive role. There should be more information and less secrecy about this matter.

The Government should give practical encouragement and support to the study of alternatives to the use of living animals.

LORD PLATT said urgent action on the part of the Government was necessary. There had been an enormous increase in animal experiments since 1876. The nature of them had changed. New techniques and substances were being used and there had been the development of behavioural science with psychological tests which many felt needed careful control.

LORD BROCK said it appeared that Lord Houghton and his supporters felt the law should be changed to suit their own views even though the statutory requirements were precise and carefully thought out by Parliament.

There was a horrific picture in the centre page of *The Times* on Thursday last week attached to an article commenting on animal experiments. It showed an unfortunate monkey held in a restraining device and wearing a mask, presumably meant to force it to smoke.

It was an horrific picture and did exactly what was intended. It drew attention to the article. It had no caption and no source was ascribed to it.

The author of the article did not refer to it but the implication was that it illustrated what he was talking about.

It is doubtful (he said) whether it was published with the knowledge of the author.

He had made it his business to find out whence the picture originated. In fact it was a picture of a Russian experiment distributed by the Tass agency. He would make no further comment except that it reflected on the ethics of certain forms of journalism.

LORD HARRIS of GREENWICH, Minister of State, Home Office, said the Littlewood Committee found that the 1876 Act had been generally effective. The Government were not at present persuaded that the position in respect of matters that were the focus of attention today had changed in substance since the Littlewood Committee reported. For that reason they saw no grounds for setting up a further Littlewood Committee to traverse the same terrain again.

The Home Secretary had recently appointed four independent non-scientific members to the advisory committee, as the Littlewood report recommended. But he did not at present intend expanding its functions and terms of reference in the way the committee proposed.

However, he believed that its previous function of looking only at experiments which presented novel or unusual scientific or technical features was somewhat limited.

The Home Secretary was also prepared to look at the possibility of asking the advisory committee to consider the question of stress.

The information provided in the annual return of experiments could be fuller and more comprehensible. The Government had set a review of the return in hand forthwith.

The number of inspectors' visits to licensees had continued to increase annually but the Government believed there was potential for yet more effective deployment of the inspectors' time so they could achieve a still closer contact with their licensees.

The Home Secretary was sympathetic to considering the case for changes in the law and its administration but was not at present persuaded that a select committee was the right way to tackle it.

House adjourned, 8.18 pm.

Secure mooring for boats sought

MR JESSEL (Richmond upon Thames, Twickenham, C) was given leave to introduce the Residential Boats (Security of Tenure) Bill, to give security to people living in houseboats.

He said all parties had accepted the principle that people should have security in their homes. But the outstanding exception remained those living in houseboats. The owners of the land where the boats were moored had the right to evict them, to cast them adrift, so that they were homeless.

That had happened 80 times on the Thames in the past three years, and it meant disaster to the families.

The Bill was read a first time.

Scottish Office does other things

MR RIFKIND (Edinburgh, Pentlands, C) asked how the Government reconciled the statement of the Secretary of State for Scotland (Mr William Ross) that the European Community was a monstrous bureaucracy, with the simple fact that the Scottish Office employed more civil servants than the European Commission.

MR MILLAN, Minister of State, Scottish Office (Glasgow, Craigton, Lab)—The Scottish Office does other things. It has to run our police force and our prison service. We have not got a Common Market prison service yet. (Laughter.) Some of these comparisons are a little misleading.

Parliamentary notices

House of Lords

Today at 3.00: Scottish Development Agency (No 2) Bill and Welsh Development Agency (No 2) Bill, second reading. Limitation Bill and Farriers (Registration) Bill, committee stage. Motion on Family Income Supplements (Computation) Regulations.

House of Commons

Today at 2.30: Finance (No 2) Bill, committee stage. Motion on Family Income Supplements (Computation) Regulations.

Recognition of unfortunate reality

MR STRAUSS (Lambeth, Vauxhall, Lab) moved an amendment to leave out Clause 4 (Termination of disqualifications for failure to implement Housing Finance Act 1972).

He said the clause sought to remove the disqualification imposed on the Clay Cross councillors in view of the surcharge placed upon them.

I regret (he said) that party colleagues should be involved in this affair and should have behaved in a way which they no doubt thought was in the interests of their constituents but is contrary to the interests of parliamentary conduct.

They had to consider if it was desirable that these councillors should thumb their noses at Parliament by ignoring its provisions and get away with it without any further penalty. It was said the councillors had not received any financial benefit and should not be blamed too severely.

Had they received financial benefit they would be in the dock, but they did get glory and hero worship, not only in their constituencies but throughout the country.

They were adulated (he said) and even at our Labour Party conference many spoke of their courageous action in defying the laws of Parliament. Our case is that for any group of people, councillors or anyone else, to consider they are above Parliament, that they can take action which Parliament has disproved of and do what they think is right and to hell with Parliament should be condemned by us. Our parliamentary democracy would come to an end if this continued.

MR CROSLAND, Secretary of State for the Environment (Grimsby, Lab), said the House should reject the amendment. There had never been any question of the Government condoning defiance of the law. The Bill and the clause could not be seen as undermining the rule of law; they were recognition of an unfortunate reality.

The clause did not retrospectively annul the £7,000 surcharge levied on the Clay Cross councillors, and upheld by the courts. There was to be no indemnification against those surcharged; nor would this, or any other surcharge under the Housing Finance Act, be met from public funds.

He had refused to remove the financial penalties which had already been imposed on these councillors, and as a result had been bitterly attacked in a letter to *Labour Weekly* and accused of a sell-out on the Labour Party conference decision.

The Government had not retrospectively ended disqualification; by the time the Bill became law, the councillors would already have been disqualified for a considerable period.

What Clause 4 does (he said) is to shorten the period of disqualification by bringing it to an end when the Bill is passed. This helps to make the Bill more consistent and fair.

I acknowledge that the Clay Cross councillors were not only misguided, but persistently misguided. But we consider it wrong for them to stay disqualified.

We consider it wrong for them to stay disqualified for failing to implement the Housing Finance Act when other councillors were to be released under this Bill from the threat of further disqualification.

The decision to shorten the period of disqualification in the case of the Clay Cross councillors should be taken in Parliament and not the courts.

There had been recent press comment about councillors appealing against surcharges which had nothing to do with the Housing Finance Act. He had no intention of bring before the House legislation to relieve them in respect of these surcharges.

These surcharges of £52,000 [illegible] certified items of expenditure [illegible] had nothing to do with the Housing [illegible] The surcharges were made [illegible] district auditor, and the right of appeal lay not with him, but with the party, the court [illegible] under a [illegible]

It had been reported that Clay Cross councillors [illegible] appeal and the proper course [illegible] for ministers to refrain from [illegible] ment. If the situation were reached where Clause 4 would have practical effect, the Government would consider the matter again.

MR PERCIVAL said that the passage of the Bill would endanger the rule of law. There were up to 40 councillors in danger not for anything they might do in future but for something they had done in the past.

MR RAISON said that Clause 4 might be made redundant by the latest surcharge and disqualifications. Farce was creeping into the whole matter. The clause should be deleted because it carried mercy to the point where a mockery was made of justice. It condoned deliberate law-breaking in a way which set an appalling precedent.

MR CROSLAND said that raising the £7,000 was not a matter for the Government. Steps were being taken to raise it. It had not yet been paid. It was likely to be available fairly soon.

The amendment was rejected by 250 votes to 242—Government majority, eight.

The Bill was read the third time by 251 votes to 235—Government majority, eight.

Cost to Norwegians of voting 'No' in referendum

European Parliament
Strasbourg

Beef and dairy products in Norway, a country which decided by referendum not to join the EEC in 1972, cost about 50 per cent more than in the United Kingdom while bread costs about 80 per cent more, stated MR LARDINOIS, EEC Commissioner for Agriculture.

He had been asked by MR SCOTT-HOPKINS (UK, West Derbyshire, C) why the rates of increase in food prices in Britain and Norway over the last two years had been different.

MR LARDINOIS said that to a large extent food prices in Norway were decided because of the high price of wheat paid in Norway. Wheat prices were 40 to 50 per cent higher than the Community wheat price. Norwegian prices had been lower than the world market prices for a short period in the last two years.

MR SCOTT-HOPKINS said food prices in Norway were higher than in the United Kingdom and the rest of the EEC. EEC food prices were in general below that of the world price level.

MR LARDINOIS said that was true.

MR PETER KIRK (UK, Saffron Walden, C) asked if it was true that the world price of sugar was higher than in the EEC and that as a result of this and of the EEC sugar agreements, the British consumer had benefited greatly.

MR LARDINOIS said the world sugar price was higher and as a result of EEC sugar arrangements, the British consumer had been protected to a considerable extent. The EEC had arrangements with ACP countries at a reasonable price and supplies in the United Kingdom had definitely been made more secure. In this area the Community had proved that it had a great deal of solidarity.

He thought the difference between the world price and the EEC price was about 50 per cent—that was to say that the world market price was about twice as much on average than the present price in the United Kingdom. He expected an exceptionally good sugar crop this year in the Community.

LADY ELLES (United Kingdom, C) asked if the Commission was in favour of consumer subsidies for butter and could it estimate the extent to which the British consumer was benefiting from such subsidies.

MR LARDINOIS said the Commission was in favour of consumer subsidies. At present in the United Kingdom the subsidy was on a large scale—about £100m a year. About 20 per cent of this was paid directly by Feoga and the agricultural fund of the EEC paid about 15 per cent directly of the import price of butter, whether it came from the EEC or from third countries like New Zealand.

MR RALPH HOWELL (United Kingdom, North Norfolk, C) asked for how many days supplies of butter in the EEC intervention would last.

MR LARDINOIS said he thought about a fortnight.

LORD ST OSWALD (United Kingdom, C) asked how much the Commission expected to disperse under the directive on mountain and hill farming in 1975 and in a full year and how much it was expected to be for the United Kingdom.

MR LARDINOIS said the total amount dispersed this year would be about 80m units of account (about £33m) and the United Kingdom would receive about 30 per cent of that. When the scheme applied to all member states in 1976 the United Kingdom share would be about 25 to 27 per cent.

MR HOWELL also asked how many days supply of beef were at present held in intervention in the Community and what tonnage was deemed to constitute a beef mountain.

MR LARDINOIS said supplies of beef were at present about one kilogram per capita of the population, less than two pounds (weight) per capita in English terms. If the Commission decided to organize a beef day to be devoted to the enjoyment of beef he thought the Community would cope with it in one day.

Questioned further by MR HOWELL, he said beef in freezing units would last about 11 to 12 days. Consumption of beef had suffered from the recession in the Community.

Not overloaded with staff

MR BORSCHETTE, Commissioner responsible for administration, said institutions in the EEC had four officials per 100,000 inhabitants of the Community whereas in the United Kingdom Civil Service there were about 300 officials per 100,000 inhabitants of the United Kingdom.

MR HUGH DYKES (UK, Harrow, East, C) who had asked for the figures, said: Putting it another way, there is something like one European civil servant in the Commission alone per 33,000 inhabitants of the Community compared with one British civil servant for every 79 inhabitants of the United Kingdom.

In view of those figures, could the Commissioner explain why there were so many people in the United Kingdom who felt that the EEC was overweighted with bureaucrats seeking to remove their basic freedoms?

MR BORSCHETTE said it should be remembered that about one-third of Commission staff consisted of linguists. Out of 7,000, about 3,000 were linguistic staff. It was not the Commission which had asked for six official languages.

The system which established the CAP, for instance, had 600 officials.

That is not (he said) overloaded with staff. They are not the faceless bureaucrats of Brussels we have heard so much about.

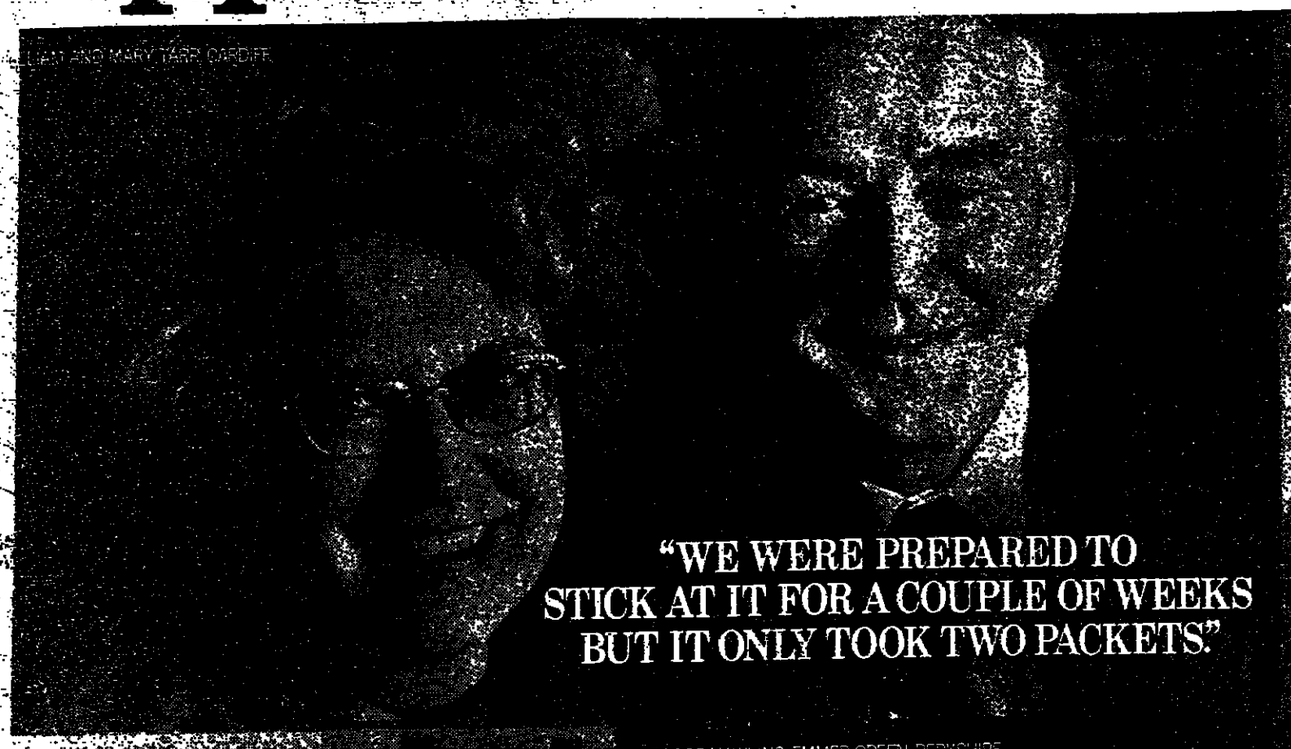
MR JOHN OSBORN (UK, Sheffield, Hallam, C) asked what was the cost per head of population in the EEC of the Community officials and how that compared with the cost per head of the industrial and non-industrial civil servants in Britain.

MR BORSCHETTE said that annual cost per head of population could be estimated as about 50p per head of population in the Community, and about £24 in the United Kingdom.

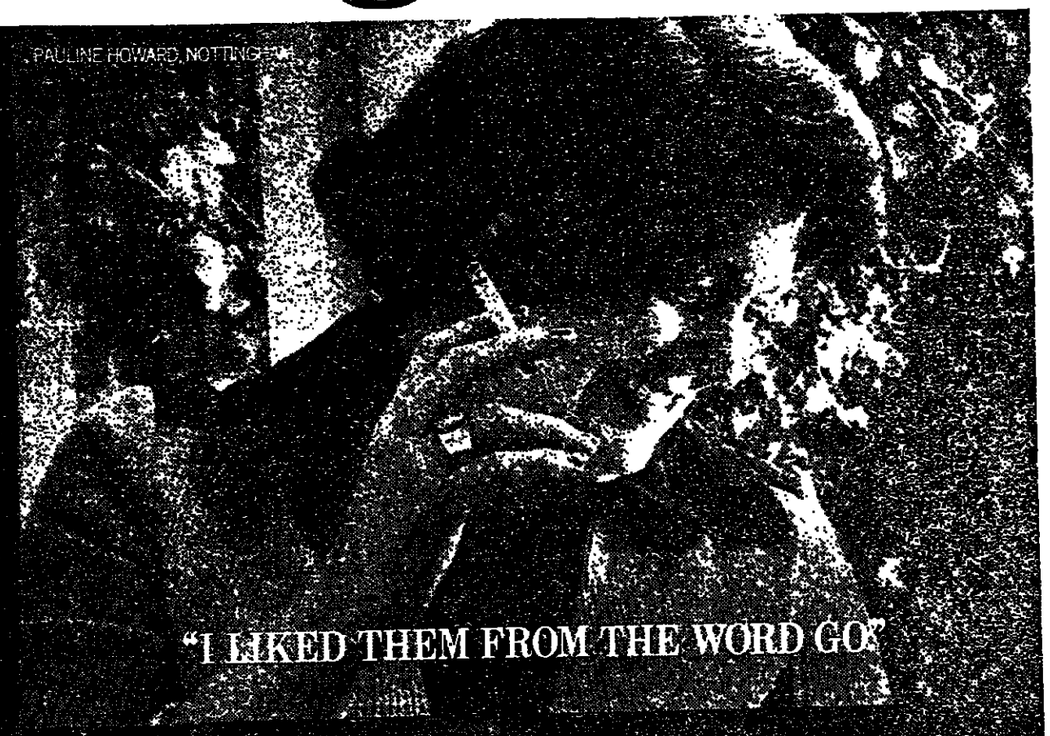
MR OSBORN said that meant they could roughly say that the cost in Britain was 50 times that in the EEC. Therefore the cost of the EEC was not a great burden on the British people.

MR BORSCHETTE—I agree. It is not an excessive burden on the British people.

Some people can't believe it takes two weeks to appreciate Silk Cut cigarettes.

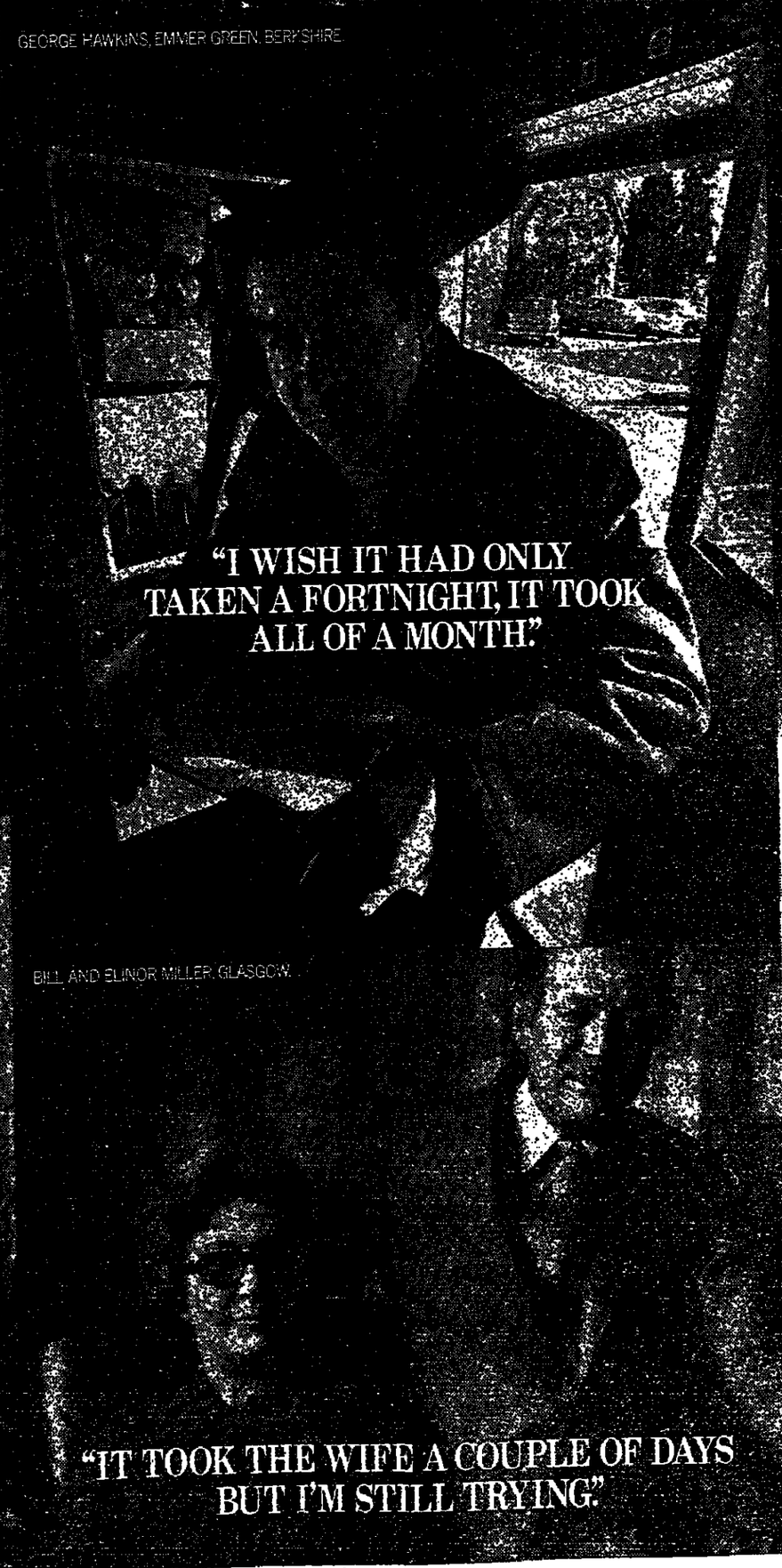


"WE WERE PREPARED TO STICK AT IT FOR A COUPLE OF WEEKS BUT IT ONLY TOOK TWO PACKETS."

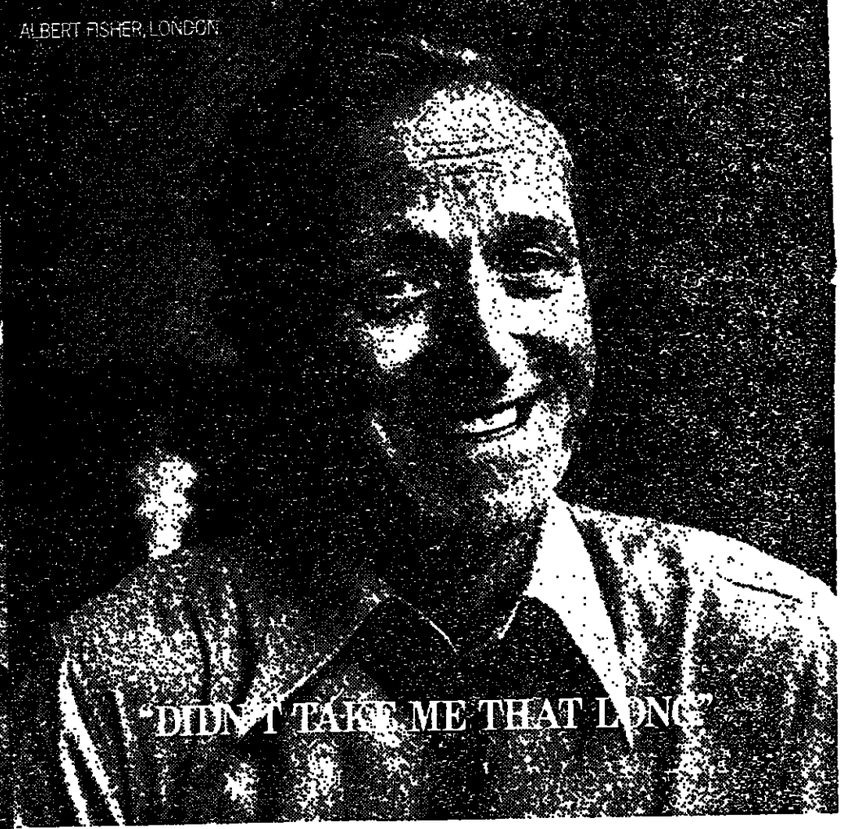


"I LIKED THEM FROM THE WORD GO."

"ONE CIGARETTE WAS ENOUGH."



"I WISH IT HAD ONLY TAKEN A FORTNIGHT, IT TOOK ALL OF A MONTH."



"DIDN'T TAKE ME THAT LONG."

"AT LEAST THREE WEEKS."

"IT TOOK THE WIFE A COUPLE OF DAYS BUT I'M STILL TRYING."

We've always advised new Silk Cut smokers to try our cigarette for at least a fortnight.

A couple of weeks, we felt, was about how long it took to appreciate Silk Cut's mild taste.

Particularly after some stronger cigarettes.

Recently, though, we met a number of smokers who thought this advice misleading.

In their opinion two weeks was wrong.

Not only did they disagree with us, they also disagreed with each other.

Many, like Mrs. Howard of Nottingham, reckoned it took a lot less than two weeks to get used to our cigarette.

While others, like Mr. Hawkins of Emmer Green, considered two weeks not nearly enough.

All our smokers, you'll be pleased to hear, were in harmony on one point however.

That it's worth acquiring a taste for Silk Cut.

Whether it takes days, weeks, or, perish the thought, months.

Silk Cut. The mild cigarette.

The Silk Cut range: Silk Cut Regular, King Size, Number 1, Number 3 and Extra Mild.

LOW TAR As defined by H.M. Government

EVERY PACKET CARRIES A GOVERNMENT HEALTH WARNING

Bernard Levin

A book I wouldn't sniff at

Aldus Books have announced the forthcoming publication of a book, by Mr John Trueman, called *The Romantic Story of Scent*. In their announcement they say that since it is almost impossible to describe a fragrance in words they:

have given the reader the scents themselves. Eighteen labels on the jacket flaps—each of which can be peeled off and stuck on the appropriate pages of the book itself—correspond to the eighteen scents described. A tiny scratch on the label releases the fragrance, not just once, but through rereading after rereading. Each label is coated with an invisible film consisting of millions of tiny capsules, each of which contains fragrance. This newly-perfected process of *micro-encapsulation* enables the reader actually to smell the scents while reading about them. . . .

Now that is all very well (and incidentally reminds me that there used to be—still is, for all I know—an American magazine that added realism to its advertisements by attaching to them samples of the goods advertised, so that each issue was several inches thick, containing as it did snippets of fabric, miniature lipsticks, envelopes full of cornflakes, sachets of liquor and the like, though I cannot remember what they did when they had an *advertisement for Rolls-Royces*, industrial ovens or pedigree bulldogs), but I have an uneasy feeling that these enterprising publishers have not thought the thing through quite far enough.

The Romantic Story of Scent, following the publishers' instructions carefully. He arrives home, and flings open the door with a cry of "I got the Fiddle and Dee contract, darling—this will mean promotion, with any luck!" His wife, delighted, rushes to embrace him, and is assailed by the combined scents of lily-of-the-valley, stephanotis, lavender, attar of roses, verbena, parma violet, mimosa, sandalwood, wild fern, rosemary, orange-blossom, pine, magnolia, jasmine, carnation, musk, lilac and frangipani. He would not only face the prospect of his wife instantly packing her bags and going home to mother; he would be lucky if, after the divorce, she refrained from selling a series of articles to one of the less expensive Sunday newspapers under the title "I married a mouster".

And, of course, it will not stop there. Those very newspapers, rubbing their hands at yet another headline reading "Axe-fiend slays nine", will take to sticking a micro-encapsulated label on every copy, a scratch at which will release the powerful smell of human blood, though what they will do if the headline is "Axe-fiend slays nine in brewery as gas-leak threatens rubber-galosh factory" I cannot imagine, or rather I can. As for other books thought suitable for the treatment, it is all very well saying that it would be limited to cookery-books, encyclopaedias of wild flowers, catalogues of fertilizer-manufacturers and the like, but sooner or later some clown will commission a history of those hot-dog stands that infest London, the stench from which has frequently brought me to my knees when I have been a quarter of a mile away and upwind into the bargain, and we shall be afraid to get into a bus in case one of the other passengers is reading it.

Stirring stuff

To start with, what are they going to do about Miss Barbara Cartland's next romantic novel but three, if it should contain, as it well might, such a passage as this?

Fiona's heart was beating wildly as Julian gently drew her into his arms. She could smell the rough tweed of his jacket and the reassuring scent of his cigar, which he had thoughtfully taken out of his mouth before kissing her. Behind them, the breeze stirred the bank of violets; in front of them, it stirred the bed of peonies; to their left, it stirred (oh, what a busy breeze it was!) the field of clover; to their right, the pigs grunted in the sty. There was a crash; she realized she had dropped her basket and smashed a bottle of *eau de cologne*, another of Chateau Latour 1947 and the phial with old Mrs Blenkinsop's specimen that was due to be taken to hospital for analysis. Julian's trousers burst into flames, and a passing Chinaman lit a joss-stick. Far away, Sir Jasper spread some more anchovy paste on his digestive biscuit, and twirled his waxed moustache. His wife was sick into the kedgeree, and the undertaker's men entered to remove the butler, who had been dead for some days.

The resultant conflict of odours would be more likely to get the publishers prosecuted for causing a public nuisance than to turn the work into a best-seller, and I know whereof I speak, for the first newspaper job I ever had involved my going once a week to the printers, which was situated next door to a factory making soap, cosmetics and scent, the whole area being steeped as a result in a pong that was almost unbearable, despite the fact that each constituent part of it was guaranteed to make the user smell sweet as any rose, or possibly sweeter.

And that does not exhaust the possibilities, either. Take the book on scent itself, with its 18 varieties of smell. Suppose that a married man should have to stay away for the night on business, and suppose further that in the train coming back he should while away the journey by reading

Marginal taste

Next, of course, the other senses will be catered for. Warbooks will be supplied with miniature tape-recorders on each page, and the noise of bombs and guns will deafen everybody for miles around; the *Guide Michelin*, recording the specialities at *Père Bise*, will encourage its readers to lick a micro-dot in the margin and taste the *poularde braisée a la crème d'estragon*; improper novels, when they come to the bit where the hero tears the clothes off the heroine, will print the crucial page on real knicker-silk.

I believe, incidentally, that some theatrical and film producers, in a misguided attempt to add verisimilitude to the work on offer, have tried pumping the appropriate smells into the auditorium, as called for by the story, only to find their plan going badly awry, as they had failed to devise any means of removing each smell from the place before the next one was due, so that as the heroine was unwrapping an exquisite gardenia which had just arrived with a note from the hero, the audience was still being regaled with the kippers that had been consumed in the previous scene. Let Aldus Books be warned by this horrid example, and abandon their plan. It is not always true, and they may discover as much to their cost, that if you take care of the scents the pounds will take care of themselves. In short, I smell trouble.

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China's children, trained from the cradle to defend the motherland

Hangchow, May 14

Ten boys and girls aged between eight and ten, their faces made up with rouge and lipsticks, trot out with their rifles, bayonets fixed, to take aim at targets a hundred metres distant.

Through field glasses these may be seen to have ugly faces and to bear the characters "resist the Soviet Union": "Oppose revisionism". Within seconds these young sharpshooters have demolished the enemy. Where else but in China could one see such a display?

Where else but in China can one see such baffling contrasts between dedication and ease, between unswerving revolutionary zeal and a casually worn conformism?

The children came from the factory school and were well below the age for membership of the militia unit of the Nanking Railway Vehicle Works which was putting on this display for the benefit of the visiting British press delegation. Though most of the members were in, or scarcely out of their teens, their shooting with automatic rifles and light machine guns was well judged and the display ended suitably with the thorough demolition at two hundred metres of a row of inflatable, though not actually paper, tigers.

The scene itself was as peaceful as one could wish. The butts backed by wooded knolls, fields of wheat or new ploughing under a blue sky some miles from the city. Despite the junior rifle team one should not conclude that a China zealous about defence against an invader is thirsting for war. Discounting the children we had seen, from the figures quoted probably 70 per cent of workers of both sexes in this factory must now have had military training. Multiply that throughout this country and it makes a formidable defensive force.

To show that the Nanking Railway Vehicle Works had been following Chairman Mao's cryptic and odd injunction daring from the days of acute Sino-Soviet tension in 1969: "Dig tunnels deep, store grain everywhere and never seek hegemony" we were led through a well-protected entrance down circular steps for about 30 feet to a fully finished tunnel with concrete floors, walls and roof. It was 2,800 metres long and complete with lavatories, first aid sections, concrete doors against nuclear attack, air filtering plant against chemical warfare, power generation, effective lighting and in curious contrast, provision for a fresh vegetable market!

For those who had seen Peking's tunnels this seemed like the Victoria Line against the old Metropolitan. Perhaps few other factories come up to this Nanking example; perhaps this is a Tachai to be learnt from in the matter of tunnelling. But at what expense in time and material! Out of 4,800 workers in the factory, 3,700 are members of the militia unit, women very much to the fore.

As usual in China it seems useless to press the difference between voluntary and compulsory membership in a labour force as politically indoctrinated as this. To show oneself impervious to such indoctrination is, as experience has amply shown, the first step on a downward path that leads to ostracism from the comfort offered by revolutionary unity.

But for contrast to these rifle-carrying workers one may inspect communes in this rich and well-watered lower Yangtse Valley. Near Soochow and Hangchow family income was much higher than in Tachai, Chairman Mao's ideal non-materialist dedicated revolutionary agricultural brigade in Shansi Province.

In China, nature's gifts are rare and her cruelties many. In the Yangtse basin with flood controls operating conditions are happier. Private plots or sideline occupations can also add usefully to family income. There was no talk of Tachai. Had they sent visitors there? Twenty-odd said one; some, said another, but neither had anything to add to such bare replies. Pilgrims returning from Tachai to these lush fields might be forgiven for thanking h that they inhabit happier c

Our journey to one br was by canal since in thi watered area waterways more common than roads. from rice and wheat the c ching (Evergreen) com near Soochow goes in fo fish-farming and small inc —machine-made but finished table vices look good as one could buy where.

This commune runs brigades divided into 161 duction teams adding u more than 19,000 people of 12,000 mou of land (six to an acre) 1,200 are giv private lots.

Learning from Tachai sh of course, put an end to a material incentive in time, the peasants "revolut consciousness" has been r to a high enough level. A there are few signs of that battle between the "two li may be more strongly wag the columns of the press o emphatic voices over the less loudspeakers than among the women sitting stools snipping away as prune the jasmine bushes.

Not that these Yangtse ley communes are any zealous in presenting their in anything but the sin revolutionary wrapping p The vice-chairman of the gade revolutionary comm near Hangchow was convi that their production of grade green tea—somethir a luxury product—had much helped last year by anti-Lin Piao anti-Confu campaign. Pressed to ex how reviling Confucius duced more tea he answ after a slight pause that fucius was backward loo but by being forward loo their brigade had been ab beat last year's figure.

One wondered what t columns upon columns of gon really added up to. Pic ones way through the myth gies and the realities of C man Mao's 25-year-old Cl weighing the balance of formism and conviction, i even more baffling task than it was in the early day

Richard Ha

Children in Hanking: Enthusiastic young sharpshooters training with wooden guns.

Ronald Butt

Papering over the cracks in the Labour Party facade

It is, I suppose, possible to imagine (*mutatis mutandis*) Mr Disraeli, Mr Gladstone, Mr Asquith, Mr Lloyd George, Sir Winston Churchill, Mr Attlee or Mr Macmillan being immured by the reflex force of an atavistic national tradition, on a Caribbean Island, and occupied with the table-talk of a largely defunct international organization once sentimentally linked with Britain, at a time when his government at home was rent with schism and the nation threatened by political and economic crisis.

But is it possible to imagine that any of them, while so engaged, would suppose that the growing sense of dismay at home could be stilled by the inspired news that when he did come back, confidence would be restored when it was seen that he had clipped the political wings of one of his senior colleagues?

Is it further imaginable that any of the aforesaid Prime Ministers would follow this up by getting another senior Cabinet colleague to state publicly that the Prime Minister himself would make the appointments to and oversee the policy of a great new public board which would normally be in charge of the colleague whose wings were due for clipping?

Finally, is it conceivable that, under any former Prime Minister, such a bizarre exercise in confidence restoring would be concluded by well-informed stories, carefully not denied by No 10, Downing Street, that the same errant colleague will be sacked from his present job—but not yet?

The answer to these questions is surely no. Yet these are precisely the things that Mr Wilson has thought fitting to restore confidence at home and abroad in the past couple of weeks, and they are a natural extension of the political style which he has used to manage the Labour Party for a dozen years, mostly in office.

For Mr Wilson, presentation is the stuff of politics and even at times when his credibility seems most threadbare he performs with such speed and effrontery that two consequences follow. One is that it is too humanly demeaning (as one has so often seen in television interviews) to strip away the protective verbiage and attempt to get at the truth. For to do this is simply to encounter another piece of verbal legerdemain, and then another—until either one would have to desist or be driven to say the unsayable.

And that is, perhaps, particularly hard in this case for several reasons. The first is that most journalists who have been concerned with politics over the years know Mr Wilson as a kindly man and, in addition, they have long had the habit of being amused by him. Secondly, they know that, on the fundamental conflicts of life in our democracy, his heart is in the right place. They recognize him as a politician who has largely striven, most of his political life, to achieve reasonable solutions and maintain the bedrock of a free society based on consent.

His method of doing so has largely been to keep the Labour Party together in order that reason should be in control of unreason. To achieve this difficult feat, he has, at times of difficulty, talked the language of its irrational heart as a cloak for trying to impose rational policies. For example, the aristocrats, the City, the intellectual speculators who sell Britain short may all be blamed in the hope that the party may accept policies that seek to get to grips with the real problems.

But so often the result has been to conceal rather than to resolve differences and to put off a constructive resolution of them. Despite all his efforts, the centre of gravity of the party has shifted decidely to the left and the Labour leadership has been driven far off the moderate course which Mr Wilson sought to chart in 1964.

In the present affair of Mr Benn, Mr Wilson's characteristic presentational agility has even concealed a basic flaw in the logic of the thing. If, in truth, the Prime Minister intends to sack Mr Benn from the Department of Industry when the referendum is over, then there is really no need for the assurance given via Mr Lever that the Prime Minister himself will oversee both the provisions and the operations of the Industry Act and will himself make the appointments to the National Enterprise Board.

If Mr Benn is really going from Industry after June 5, Mr Wilson will presumably put someone in his place who can be trusted to operate the Act and the National Enterprise Board in such a way as to avoid a confrontation with private industry and restore the confidence which Mr Benn is considered to damage.

Mr Wilson's object could, of course be to make Mr Benn so uncomfortable that he will go of his own accord before he is pushed. But if that is the calculation it is almost certainly misplaced. Mr Benn is a natural non-resigner, who is singularly conscious of the importance of being in a place of power and who knows that his particular brand of demagogic syndicalist-socialism is effective largely because he exercises it from the respectability of inside the Cabinet. He does not luxuriate in opposition but likes office in order to do things. He is also not going to be shifted by snubs, being a great deal more thick-skinned than Mr Wilson is.

Mr Wilson has now carried his own version of unflappability to such a pitch of self-parody that if we aren't all careful we shall all go up in his own pipesmoke. The truth is there is a real crisis which isn't just got up by the Tory press and some hard decisions have to be taken sooner or later, when every individual member of the Labour Party is going to have to decide where he stands in terms of supporting the necessary but unpalatable.

Secondly, Mr Benn cc never have exercised the po he has if he were not articu ing sentiments and ideolog attitudes which have got increasing grip on the Lal Party. Mr Wilson has sev times toyed with the idea shuffling or dismissing and some Cabinet colleag think it should have been d months ago.

Nobody can know what be the consequence if Mr W son sacks Mr Benn at the ti when Mr Healey is being for into deflation. It is possible t the Prime Minister will s mount his severest test yet a keep his party together desp the fury of the left.

But the Labour Party h reached its present situati largely because of Mr Wilso style of leadership and belief that deep rifts of opini and interest can be paper over by good intentio punctuated with occasio gestures of authority.

Mr Wilson has been at t business of squaring circles the Labour Party ever since took it over. We shall soo know whether his is still a se viceable quality in a time real crisis.

BURN YOUR JOCK STRAP

Paul Harrison on men's lib

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Peter Newell: A free school now
C.T. Husbands: Who votes for the National Front?
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The Times Diary

A fresh outbreak of the dooms

Really, you are impossible, all of you. I leave the country for less than three weeks and return to find you gripped by yet another epidemic of the Galloping Dooms.

Doomwatching was fashionable for much of last year, but it subsided around Christmas, when the European question began to dominate discussion. Now that the referendum result seems a foregone conclusion, there is a fresh spate of alarm about the looming End Of Civilization As We Know It.

I have to be careful what I say about this, since much of the choicest doom has been watched in these very pages and I do not want to be accused of schism. But things must be pretty bad to provoke the *Daily Mirror* into leading its front page yesterday *with an inspirational message* to "the gnomes and knockers" from "the Arab who is believed to be the richest man in the world".

Just consider this page on Monday. It contained an article by Roy Jenkins warning us *against national decline, one by* Lord Chalfont on the danger of anarchy and by Lord Hailsham on the weaknesses of the British constitution. And there was an article drawing parallels with the inflation of the Weimar republic—though I searched in vain for my favourite anecdote (surely untrue) about how a thief, seeing a basket of money on the pavement, stole the basket but ignored the money.

The writers of all these pessimistic pieces are serious people and I suppose they really do believe that the end of the world is at hand. If, because I disagree, I am put on trial for editorial heresy, I can claim in mitigation that after nine days exposure to Harold Wilson in Jamaica I am infected with creeping complacency.

So I shall say it. I believe that, after the referendum, things are likely to get better before they get much worse. Viewed from Haiti (basic wage 60p a day) Britain seems in fine shape.

The Ministry of Defence has been infiltrated by Luddites. A motion placed before the annual conference of the Society of Civil Servants in Margate this week by its Wales (South West) branch reads: "That the interests of the country and the civil service would be best served by the abandonment of the policy towards the adoption of the monolithic computers and reversion to small, dedicated computers."

Prank

Efforts to blow the cover of Deep Throat failed yesterday. A cable from Washington announced the arrival in London of the anonymous White House employee who fed the *Washington Post* most of its Watergate information. My reporter raced to break the story of the year to a London hotel, where Deep Throat promised to make an appearance.

A roomful of reporters were confronted with a burly figure in a black hood, a belching pipe protruding from the mouth hole. Files marked "top secret", a reel of tape, and a plain brown paper bag said to be the one that bore the offending tapes, were produced and passed round for scrutiny. A distinct lack of conviction pervaded the room.

British reporters being almost as tenacious as their *Post* counterparts, the figure was eventually persuaded to remove the mask revealing, not the Cambridge Rapist as the representative of one of the less expensive newspapers had hoped, but Alan Abel, a professional prankster from Connecticut. Abel was last seen in London some seven years ago heading a campaign to stamp out nudity among animals.

This time he has spent some 600 dollars of his own money to conduct a survey of the size of the British big toe, which he believes to be growing at the rate of one hundredth of an inch per year. The reporters took the joke kindly, resisting the temptation to test his toe theory by wielding theirs on a bulky part of his own anatomy.

Obfuscation from the report of the chairman of Waterford Glass Ltd: "In my statement last year I mentioned that a more flexible approach to prices had been adopted and as a result our profit margins improved."

Noises

Last time I wrote about sound poets, a year ago, I was rather dismissive. Yet they thrive still, and convene in London for their eighth international festival this week. Two pioneers in the art, Bob Cobbing and Paula Claire, gave a preliminary reading at the Arts Council shop yesterday, and encouraged audience participation in a poem which, said Cobbing, explained the philosophy behind sound poetry. One side of the room had to chorus "DOWNROW", drawing the word out long and letting the voice rise and fall, while the others responded with "DROWNWORD".

Another poem was made up of only three syllables, sha, ma and na which the audience were encouraged to say or sing at random, first singly and then conjointly. "The poem is based on two words really", said Cobbing, "shaman and manna, so that will give you some idea of what it's about".

Then Miss Claire and Cobbing read from four stones. A flint which had broken in two elicited fierce noises redolent of Neolithic warfare, and a nicely rounded red and white pebble brought out a nervous range of disjointed hisses and whispers.

Miss Claire said the stone might not look like that to others, but she had become hypersensitive to markings. "It is a very basic human response to make noises when we see marks", she said. "That is why we have alphabets. I am learning a lot from my two-year-old child, and I am trying by working with stones to help people to relate to their environment again".

More verse

A less exotic kind of poetry was celebrated yesterday when Mary Wilson presented the prizes at the Spastics Society's fifth annual literary contest. Mrs Wilson has been associated with the competition from its outset. This year she was gratified to find a record entry of over 300 from disabled entrants aged between eight and 60.

As poetry winners she chose Jacqueline Longstaff, aged 12, and Stuart Fowler, 33, both from Birmingham. Both wrote in the formal style of scansion and rhyme which Mrs Wilson herself favours, being no lover of the free verse style which she considers too easy.

Losers were consoled by her admission that she had recently judged a beauty contest, and had fallen foul of the Prime Minister for her choice of winners. "He told me I only liked the ones with the old-fashioned Victorian faces", she declared.

Sobering

Wilbur Mills is back in Washington, participating again in the Ways and Means committee of the House of Representatives and "trying to get myself back into a position where I can start making constructive suggestions".

As chairman of Ways and Means Mills, who is 65, was often seen as the most powerful individual in Congress. He fell from grace late last year after a series of incidents with a striptease artist that ended with the revelation that he was an alcoholic. Now, after months in hospital, he says he is reformed.

In a television interview, he said his only hope for the future now is complete abstinence. He is not quite sure what he will do with the rest of his life, but he wants to devote good deal of time to keepi drinkers sober. He will remai in Congress to the end of h current term, which lasts unt January 1977, but "while am leaning heavily now again seeking reelection to Congres next time, I could always chang my mind".

Mills claimed that his wel publicized antics in Washingto and Boston with Fannie Fox the stripper, occurred at time when he was completely blacke out. He added: "I am a bette man now, as long as I can sta sober."

Blooming

Harold Wilson lent the garden of No 10 Downing Street to the United Nations Association for their 30th anniversary garden party yesterday. He did invite them in 1970, but he lost an election before they could come so Edward Heath did the honours instead.

The gardens seem in better fettle now than they were then, though there are still no vegetables. There is a flamboyant bed of long-petalled pink tulips, and another border planted with a fine show of primulas and azaleas. The wisteria on the balcony is just coming into bloom though Wilson made his speech from a position between two boxes of yellow wallflowers well past their best.

Wilson was in genial mood, trading jokes with Mike Yarwood and Eric Morecambe. Yarwood told him that he was working on a new impersonation of Tony Benn, and had done Michael Foot last week.

In his speech, Wilson spoke long about the success of the Commonwealth conference, and about Britain's determination (even now) to help find a solution to the Rhodesian problem. And he looked back to the days when he was working with the League of Nations Association between the wars.

PHS

THE TIMES
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BY FORCE OF ARMS

hat United States forces should ain have been involved in ilitary action in Indochina is of urse a matter for regret. But is time it would be difficult to ame the United States Admini cration for what occurred. An merican container vessel had en forcibly seized on the high as and both it and its crew ere being forcibly detained. his was clearly an act of piracy *indeed, being carried out by* e naval forces of another ountry, an act of war—which no overnment could ignore.

The Administration rightly ught redress by diplomatic ethods. It was hampered in this ot only by the lack of any fficial diplomatic relations etween itself and the govern ent which established itself in ower in Phnom Penh less than month ago, but also by the xtremely confused situation *revailing in Cambodia and* ffecting relations between that ountry and the outside world as whole. The Americans pproached the Cambodian mbassy in Peking, which seems reasonable enough choice in *iew of the fact that Prince* ihanouk, the titular head of the ambodian state, is himself esident in that city. If any ambodian Embassy abroad pro ides a genuine channel of ommunication between the out ide world and the new ambodian authorities, it should urely be the one in Peking.

But the approaches in Peking rought no immediate response, and Prince Sihanouk demonstrated his own irrelevance to the situation yesterday by issuing a statement which made no mention of the seizure of the Mayaguez but merely berated the Western media for continuing to call Sihanoukville by the name which the now defunct Lon Nol regime bestowed on it (Kompong Som). In the meantime, the Americans clearly had to put themselves in a position to reply with force to an act of force, should diplomacy prove ineffective. They also had to consider in what circumstances the minimum force could be used involving the least possible loss of life and the least possible risk to world peace. They reached the conclusion that this object could best be served *if the action were confined to the* sea, or at worst to the small island of Koh Tang off which the Mayaguez is now moored. If action had to be carried on to the Cambodian mainland, the repercussions would clearly be much worse. *This seems a reasonable* conclusion to have reached, and it follows that, if there really were signs that the Cambodians were attempting to move some of the Mayaguez's crew to the mainland—as the Pentagon stated *yesterday—then the American* military action to prevent this was justified.

It is doubly unfortunate that the action had to be taken so soon, and therefore taken by aircraft before the Seventh Fleet had had time to arrive on the scene. This was unfortunate in the first place because the aircraft on their own were not able to bring about the release of either the crew or the ship, but only to destroy some and damage others of the Cambodian ships which might have been used to transfer the crew to the mainland. Consequently the Mayaguez and her crew are now exposed to the possibility of reprisals. It was unfortunate secondly because, in the absence of the Seventh Fleet and of any official statement to the contrary, it must be assumed that the aircraft involved took off from American bases in Thailand.

If this proves to be correct, it will not only precipitate a major crisis in relations between Thailand and the United States—*something which is perhaps no* longer of great concern to the Administration now that it has abandoned Indochina and therefore no longer needs Thailand as a strategic base. What is worse is that it will aggravate the already very delicate relations between Thailand and the communist regimes in Phnom Penh, Saigon and Hanoi. The present Thai Government is probably the most genuinely democratic in South-East Asia, and Thailand is thus the country in the area with most to gain from a genuinely neutral foreign policy. It will be tragic if the last skirmishes between retreating American power and exultant national-communism in Indochina have the incidental effect of making it impossible for Thailand to remain neutral.

NOT MUCH HELP FROM THE TUC

In one sense the decision of the TUC's economic committee to reject the proposals put to it for strengthening the social contract is no more than realistic. The trade union movement is not a centralized structure that can be directed from the top: the TUC's capacity to put pressure on individual unions to moderate their claims has often been *shown to be slight. It has tried* efore to make advance investiations into the merits of claims the main proposal in the TUC ocument that the committee was onsidering) without much suc ess. But in another sense, the ecision not to try, and not even o keep the idea alive for further tudy, shows how far the feeling as gone, within the movement s well as without, that there imply is no point in its trying eriously to restrain the competi ive advance of wage inflation.

From the start, the value of he social contract lay more in he atmosphere than in the small rint. Vague as it was, it was an arnest of the good will at least f a substantial part of the move ent towards the general idea of oderation. Its guidelines pro ide so many loopholes that they serve almost as well as a handbook for scaling up a claim as an *influence to keep it within* bounds. Its effect, such as it has been, depends on the maintenance of what is not quite a polite fiction, that it is respected, that it is serviceable.

If the legend is to be kept in repair, then it must be taken seriously. The economic committee's decision yesterday goes far towards consigning it to the category of those items of faith that have been exploded. It would be better to make even a forlorn attempt to revitalize it than to give the impression that it is not worth trying. There are several points where the present guidelines call out for change. A system where claims could be openly assessed by the rest of the movement would isolate unions making excessive demands more effectively than the diffident private remonstrances of Mr Len Murray. It might have some influence on some of those demands that seem out of line at first but beat a path for others to follow. At all events, it would be a try.

The document also advised against any major increase in the TUC's minimum wage target of £30 for 40 hours, which, along with the call for higher pensions, was adopted by last year's congress with a great sense of benevolence. There is, in fact, some evidence that the earnings of lower paid workers have increased slightly more than those of other workers, but now there are growing signs of the consequential drive to restore differentials. A year's inflation at current rates will leave £30 worth only about £24; the value of the pension increases is being eaten up in the same way. Commitments of this kind, in the absence of general restraint, merely cancel themselves out.

The TUC's inability to effect the necessary restraint over grossly inflationary claims throws the responsibility straight back at the Government. According to the Chancellor's declared policy *the consequence of that will be* some combination of tax increases, expenditure cuts and higher unemployment. The decisions of the TUC economic committee yesterday merely add to the urgency which should prompt the Government to act.

THE TEA PLANTATIONS OF CEYLON

On the grinding poverty of the Tamil tea workers there is no dispute. Granada Television insist that it is as bad as their film made out. The six members of parliament who made (at the Government's request) a more careful investigation report that it is not as bad as that, but that it is bad enough. The film at least resulted in a report that sets out a useful list of proposals for alleviating the lot of the tea workers, and it is to be hoped that the tea estates will implement them.

But the poverty which shocks British visitors is rooted in conditions in Ceylon. The Ceylon government, which deprived the Tamils of citizenship and is repatriating them to India, has *failed to sustain* a level of economic health which would permit better conditions. The estates are not to blame for an inflation which erodes real wages, and the Ceylon government sets the minimum wage and *does not exceed it in the* 40 per cent of the tea estates which it owns. It would not favour foreign firms who went too far ahead—least of all Brooke Bond, which has only three tiny estates which it wants the Government to take over anyway.

Tea has not benefited as much as other foodstuffs from the rise in commodity prices. The English cuppa has helped to keep the cost of living index from rising even faster. But as only 16 per cent of Ceylon's tea comes here, *it would be unfair to suggest that* we drink (relatively) cheap tea at the cost of poverty in Ceylon. Nevertheless the moral is *there: better conditions in* poorer countries will tend to produce higher priced foodstuffs *(particularly tropical foodstuffs)* for the British housewife. Profits have little to do with it, as a glance at the study made by the MPs of Ceylon taxation shows.

It is a hazard of British firms operating abroad that they must conduct their business in accordance with local laws, regulations and social norms, yet are liable to criticism by British investigators who can think only in British welfare terms. The investigation into the unduly low wages paid by some British firms in South Africa was justified. It produced higher wages and assisted the conversion of the South African *government to the wisdom* of higher wages for African workers, by whomsoever employed. At the time, feeling nettled, the firms warned that other British (and foreign) firms in other countries paid even less.

Television has now demonstrated this, and may again elsewhere. But it is fair to note that British firms developed industries, now considered locally as national assets, in very different conditions, and in fact in easier conditions. They often set higher standards than prevailed locally at the time—the Tamils who went to Ceylon originally went for a higher standard of living. They have often been slow to see that in post-colonial conditions, and under new regimes and very much higher local taxes, they still have a duty to set the highest possible standards consonant with remaining in business.

Teacher training colleges

From Mr Roger A. Adcock

Sir, At last there is a growing public awareness of the fact that a major upheaval is taking place in the organization of teacher training and that as a *result a substantial number* of colleges face closure. Protests have already been made about Alnwick, Hereford, Saffron Walden and Darlington, and now the College of Saint Matthias, the only voluntary college in Avon, which has served with *distinction since 1852, is to be* absorbed into Bristol Polytechnic and will therefore also close.

The voluntary colleges are in a particularly difficult position since once closed they have no prospect whatsoever of reopening. They have been pioneers in teacher education not just in the nineteenth century, but in the postwar years, and have brought to it their special insights deriving from their status as national, voluntary and independent institutions. It is, therefore, encouraging to note the support for Darlington coming from Labour MPs and from Lord Butler, who is also *reported in The Times Higher Education Supplement* (May 2, 1975) as describing the closure of the colleges as "absolute madness", which indeed it is.

The crux of the problem is the Department of Education and Science's obsession with adjusting the supply of teachers to meet a *notional demand. Yet no juggling* of the system is ever likely to get near achieving a correct balance, nor is this necessary now that there is the prospect of all future teachers taking the BEd degree. The BEd degree is not, and need not be, confined to those who go on to teach. It is an excellent first degree by any criteria and is marketable in other occupations.

An over-production of BEd graduates need not therefore lead to personal, as opposed to teacher, unemployment, and even Mr Peston, Mr Prentice's special political adviser, has said "it may well be useful to change *our interpretation* of teacher unemployment . . .". If the colleges were thus allowed to diversify through the BEd degree, the resources of the colleges would be effectively utilized without the need for costly reorganization, and no college need close.

The policy and administration of reorganization has been very tightly controlled by the Civil Service, a fact now substantiated by the OECD report on education planning in Britain, and there has been no major debate on this issue in the last two Parliaments. It is to be hoped that Members of both Houses and from all parties will press for a debate and an enquiry before the resources of the colleges are squandered and irreparable damage is done to *teacher education.*

But there is no time to lose. As soon as the new Further Education Regulations are introduced in July the axe will fall on yet more colleges. A halt must be called to the closure of colleges until a thorough reassessment of the situation has been made.

Yours faithfully,
ROGER ADCOCK, Principal,
The College of St Matthias,
Fishponds, Bristol.
May 9.

Social contract

From Mr Leonard Skevington

Sir, It is good that Mr William Kendall, secretary of the biggest Civil Service union, has stated bluntly that the recent astonishing pay rise for civil servants, said to average 32 per cent, is well outside the *social contract.*

How then can the Government, having coolly busted the social contract in respect of its own employees, have the nerve to ask the trade unions to observe the guidelines?

Yours faithfully,
LEONARD SKEVINGTON,
100 Cornwall Gardens, SW7,
May 6.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Entry into the professions

From Mr J. P. C. Sumption

Sir, Recent changes in the organization of recruitment into the profes*sions* have alarming implications which deserve to be more widely appreciated.

During the last five years, almost every professional body has sharply raised the level of formal education required of candidates before they can even begin to train as members of their profession. In 1970 the actuaries abolished their "foundation course" and refused to accept O level school leavers for training: in 1971 accountants began to accept A levels only, and in 1972 solicitors followed suit.

The self-taught man's ambition to raise his status by hard work in acquiring professional qualifications is surely an admirable one. Yet a man who left school with five O levels and later wished to make up for lost time would find that he was unqualified not merely to be an accountant, but even to learn how to become one. As from May 31, potential barristers will need a degree, and with the abolition of the Part I examination in 1976, it will have to be a law degree. The latter piece of exclusiveness not only obstructs the career of those who would be perfectly capable of mastering the requisite legal knowledge without going to university; it also distorts the function of universities by making them centres of vocational training of the narrowest kind, a role which is not properly theirs.

The persons responsible for these changes may care to answer a few questions.

(1) Is it the opinion of the Law Society that a person without A levels in, say, history, economics and French, is incapable of an adequate understanding of law?

(2) Does the Institute of Chartered Accountants feel that the generations of school-leavers who trained as *accountants with O levels alone* before 1971 are professionally incompetent, notwithstanding the fact that many of them (I could name five of my acquaintance) are now eminent members of distinguished City firms?

(3) Does the Royal Institute of British Architects believe that standards of professional competence were lower before they introduced the "two A levels" rule, even though some of Vanbrugh's buildings are still standing after an existence nearly two centuries longer than that of the institute itself?

The answers to these questions have social implications of no small importance. Starting a small business or qualifying in a profession have always been among the most significant bridges across class barriers. The professional examination was a great equalizer which ignored all but the candidate's aptitude for the pro*fession in question. One of these* bridges is now being destroyed by the professions in a manner which will imprison even the brightest young man inside the consequences of a decision made at the age of fifteen.

Nobody would suggest that the professions should reduce their standards of professional competence. *Merely that they should confine* themselves to the only function that they are either qualified or entitled to fulfil; namely to ensure that candidates reach the required standard in the professional examination and undergo whatever apprenticeship in the trade is expected of them. Nothing else.

JONATHAN SUMPTION,
5 Circus Street,
Greenwich, SE10.
May 8.

Pugwash movement

From Professor Sir Hermann Bondi, FRS, and others

Sir, From their inception in 1957 the Pugwash Conferences on science and world affairs have been concerned with finding realistic means of averting the dangers to mankind inherent in the existence of modern armaments. These conferences provide a forum for scientists and scholars from East and West, not necessarily unconnected from their governments, to exchange views in an informal way without the responsibilities inherent in formal diplomatic exchanges. The discussion, though originally concerned with the dangers arising in the *nuclear field, have widened out to* cover other issues on which scientists can speak with particular authority. There is little doubt that these informal contacts, exchanges of views and agreed statements of fact on scientific issues have made it easier for governments to advance *in the fields of arms control* as exemplified by the Partial Test Ban Treaty, the non-Proliferation Treaty, and the Biological Weapons Convention in 1972.

From the very beginning, British scientists have played a leading role in Pugwash. Men such as John Cockcroft, Howard Florey, Cecil Powell and Bertrand Russell have held key offices in the Pugwash movement. We regard it as self-evident that it is desirable that the voice of eminent British scientists, whose authority derives from their scientific achievements, should continue to be influential in Pugwash activities.

The wholly unofficial nature of Pugwash gives it its particular role; the very independence of its views gives it its strength. Its very independence, however, *means that* Pugwash is financially dependent on private donations, and in this letter we are appealing to the public to give freely to support this cause.

Donations should be sent to Pugwash Ltd., 9 Great Russell Mansions, 60 Great Russell Street, London WC1B 3BE.

Yours faithfully,
HERMANN BONDI
BRIAN FLOWERS
ALEC MERRISON
NEVILL MOTT
PHILIP NOEL-BAKER
DUNCAN WILSON
as from 60 Great Russell Street, WC1.

Food prices within the EEC

From Mr Douglas Jay, Labour MP for Wandsworth, Battersea North

Sir, Mr Spicer (May 6) tries to question Mr Norman Buchan's *demonstration (April 30) that the* Common Agricultural Policy is making food dearer inside the Common Market than outside, and will normally do so in future.

Whatever the levy or price figures at a given moment, it is simply contrary to common sense to pretend that taxing food, restricting and banning imports and building up "intervention" hoards, can have any effect other than making food normally dearer. This is what it is intended to do; and that is the whole assumption and purpose of the Common Agricultural Policy. If the relevant foods are not cheaper in the outside world, and expected to be, why impose taxes, levies and hoarding devices? Why not remove them altogether? Never before in the history of agricultural protectionism, not even in the debates on the Corn Laws, has anyone stooped to argue that you make things cheaper by taxing them and *creating artificial scarcity.*

Not surprisingly, current facts and figures confirm the conclusions of common sense. World food prices have been falling for many months, steeply in some cases, from the exceptional 1973-74 peaks. As a result, prices of beef, veal, mutton, lamb, cheese, butter and now most grains are already lower outside the Common Market than inside. This is proved by the fact that all these goods, including wheat, maize and barley, are now bearing an import levy or duty if imported into the EEC (only "transitionally" *masked here). For the CAP only* imposes levies if food costs less outside than the internal floor price.

Present levies or duties are as high as £790 a ton (35 pence a lb) for butter; £626 a ton (28 pence a lb) for cheese; 20 per cent on beef and veal; and 20 per cent on mut*ton and lamb. Naturally, even* though in the United Kingdom the full rise to these levels is still to come over the next three years, the system is bound to raise food prices well above world levels. According to a reply from the Minister of Agriculture in Hansard for May 1, butter from France now costs £739 a ton, from Holland £745 and from New Zealand before tax £460; and cheddar type cheese from Holland £882 a ton, and from New *Zealand £397.*

But for the levy, even at present levels, New Zealand could both sell us butter and cheese more cheaply, and earn more herself—to the *advantage of us both. (The full EEC* levy on butter is now at least 150 per cent of the levy-free New Zealand price.)

And over the next three years, by *the present Treaty of Accession, the* levies and prices imposed on the United Kingdom have to go up step by step. The United Kingdom Intervention Board Annual Report for 1974, published this April, records a rise in the intervention price for butter from £403 a ton early that year to £536 by October. This has to rise to over £1,000 by 1978, representing a retail price of about 70 pence a lb. Similar rises in the United Kingdom intervention price for wheat, skimmed milk, sugar and beef are recorded in the board's report. Many other of our foods besides these, of course, bear Common Market levies or duties.

But the really crucial moral for Britain's future is this. Nobody can foresee the future of world food prices, since world production—notably of grain, with increasing *yields and acreage—is growing over* all but exceptional years, as well as world population. It must therefore be better over the medium and long term, and over a range of foodstuffs, for a great food-importing nation to be able to buy freely from the most efficient producers any given commodity at any given time, rather than to be prevented by artificial barriers from doing so. If we neglect this principle, we gratui*tously cripple our competitive* power, and imperil our whole economic future, living standards and influence in the world.

Yours faithfully,
DOUGLAS JAY,
House of Commons.
May 9.

From Professor T. Josling

Sir, Mr Pickles (May 7) gives us a timely reminder that objectivity should not be sacrificed in the emotion of the referendum debate: his own repetition of what might be called the "Winnifrith fallacy" must therefore be attributed to a *misunderstanding of the operation of* a market rather than any attempt to mislead.

The fallacy is to imply that because countries differ in climate *and other natural advantages, some* will be willing to sell agricultural produce at a price well below that of their less favoured competitors. To enjoy low production costs is, of course, to enable a country to maintain a strong market position, but it would be perverse to expect that *country to "give away" its cost-*advantage by lowering its selling price below that determined by the balance in the market as a whole.

There is scope for disagreement *on the future balance of the world's* food markets. However, the only circumstances under which the climatic advantage of countries such as Australia is likely to determine the world price level is a market balance which requires no significant production from the "high cost" areas of Africa, Asia and Europe. I am sure that neither Mr Pickles nor Sir John Winnifrith really hold that view.

Yours sincerely,
TIM JOSLING,
Professor of Agricultural Economics & Management,
University of Reading,
4 Earley Gate,
Whiteknights Road,
Reading.
May 7.

A Commonwealth view

From Mr Max Costelloe

Sir, Notwithstanding the remarks of our Prime Minister, Mr Whitlam, who wants to see Britain remain in the Common Market, the view of the majority of Australians favours *the withdrawal of Britain from* Europe. We want to see a fresh effort by the English-speaking peoples. The "old" Commonwealth members and the United *States have been the world's stabil*izing force for over two hundred years. We are the same people, speak the same language, have the same ideals.

If it is our shaky economic system that threatens to break up the family team then it's time we changed the economic system and led the world by creating a better system. We believe Britain will not desert the Commonwealth and we are looking to the ordinary people to say so at the forthcoming referendum.

Yours truly,
MAX COSTELLOE,
14 Sylvan Way,
Glenalta,
Adelaide, Australia 5052,
May 9.

Near the end of the line

From Mr James Pilditch

Sir, Britain is a few weeks from catastrophe. Soon IMF loans come up for renewal. The IMF will surely want evidence of some effort to control inflation and, probably, of wage restraint.

This, we are told, will be unacceptable to the unions. We may suppose that if a wage freeze is imposed there will be strikes. But if no restraint is imposed the pound will sink so that food and raw materials from abroad will become unaffordable, inflation will accelerate. In that event shops will begin to empty and in an atmosphere of civil unrest the Government will fall. An extremist may take over.

Some variation of that course is more likely than not. It can be averted only if, within the next few weeks the Government—and this must mean Mr Wilson personally—can rally the mass of moderate people in Britain and, with our backing, really attack the problems at source.

No-one knows better than he how to do this, but the situation contains its own inevitabilities which are daunting.

1. The time has come when the Prime Minister must drive a wedge between the mass of ordinary people and his own left wing. He must isolate and expose extremist motives for what they are. He must simply stand up to them and seek our support to rout them.

2. He must arrest new government spending. The industry Bill, the land Bill, the nationalization of cars, shipbuilding, aircraft, supporting any cooperative, employing thousands upon thousands of new civil servants all cost money. However desirable these may be, Britain cannot afford them at present.

3. With some sign that the Government means to control spending it may ask others to control theirs. Whatever it is called, whatever the unions say or do, controls are inevitable.

4. Mr Wilson must get industry going. There is no shortage of obvious and immediate ways to do this.

This is asking a lot, perhaps too *much of any man. It means delay*ing dreams of a socialist workers' state. And that means standing up to Mr Benn and other ministers in the Cabinet, most of the NEC, some or all at Transport House and of course, the big union bosses.

The Prime Minister, who is *doubtless infinitely aware of the* tasks and risks, can only be expected to tackle them if he knows most people will support a renaissance of courage and common sense. So we must demonstrate to him both that we are sick of being bossed by immoderates and that we have *the will and drive to tackle our* problems if he creates a sensible, if unradical, climate.

If Mr Wilson cannot face these facts soon, someone else must later. But by then immense and probably irreversible damage will have been done not only to Britain but to the western world.

Sir, we have a matter of weeks.

Yours faithfully,
JAMES PILDITCH,
62B Cadogan Square, SW1.
May 12.

From Mr Kenneth McGregor

Sir, Ungovernable? No. Ungov*erned? Yes.*

Yours faithfully,
KENNETH McGREGOR,
Kings Rythe,
Emsworth, Hampshire.
May 13.

Sinking of the Titanic

From Mr Leslie Harrison

Sir, Writing shortly after the Titanic disaster an American survivor, Colonel Archibald Gracie, stated: "There is one fact of which I am positive, and that is that every man, woman, officer and member of the *crew did their full duty without a* sign of fear or confusion. . . . There was not a member of the crew who shirked, or left his post. The coolness, courage, and sense of duty that I here witnessed made me thankful to God and proud of my Anglo-Saxon race that gave this perfect and superb exhibition of self-control at this hour of severest trial".

Your leader writer wrote (April 30): "Saigon sinks like the Titanic, with passengers and crew fighting for places in the lifeboats while others seize the opportunity to plunder the ship's stores". What contemporary evidence can he quote to support this appalling statement? If there is none, then in fairness both to those who survived and those who perished in the disaster a with*drawal and apology is due.*

Yours faithfully,
LESLIE HARRISON,
White Horses,
Lillyfield,
Gayton,
Wirral,
Merseyside.

Display of private art collections

From Lord Montagu of Beaulieu

Sir, Many more qualified than I will no doubt repudiate many of the points raised by Mr Peter Fuller in his recent article (May 10). I only wish to comment on his extraordinary assertion that the imposition of wealth tax on art would immediately produce a flow of works of art from the "private" into the "public" parts of Britain's historic houses open to the public.

This suggestion merely displays Mr Fuller's ignorance and his obvious lack of experience in visiting Britain's historic houses, over four hundred of which are open to the public and have on view for the public enjoyment not only their best pictures but as many as can be *crammed on to the walls. The idea* that the private apartments are bulging with Holbeins and Rembrandts and the public are being fobbed off with some sporting prints of Aunt Florence's is patently absurd and untrue.

Had our historic houses followed *such a policy, they would hardly* have attracted twelve million visitors last year, many of them from overseas. Where sadly so many of our country's works of art are hoarded and not shown to the public is in the cellars of our national museums.

Yours faithfully,
MONTAGU OF BEAULIEU,
President Historic Houses Association,
64 St James's Street, SW1.
May 12.

From Mr Hugh Leggatt

Sir, As Mr Peter Fuller saw fit to refer to me in his contribution on the wealth tax on works of art (*The Times*, May 10) may I add to the *comments on his article* which you have already published. In questioning whether works of art in private possession can be considered part of the national heritage, Mr Fuller overlooks the immeasurable debt which all our public museums and galleries owe to the generosity of private benefactors. *It would* indeed be shortsighted folly to bring to an end for shabby political reasons this longstanding tradition of goodwill.

Whilst Mr Fuller grudgingly accepts that the present facilities in our public institutions are totally inadequate both for displaying and caring for the vast number of works of art with which they might be faced if a wealth tax were imposed, he naively suggests that the proceeds from the tax might be "earmarked" for this purpose. Since, however, *hypothecation of tax* revenue contravenes fundamental Treasury principles, the public institutions would be forced to rely on their existing financial resources.

The *Standing Commission on* Museums and Galleries was reported in your columns (May 12) as stating that Britain's national museums, galleries and libraries will *have to manage for the next three* years on only half the money they require for new acquisitions to maintain their activities. They will therefore be unable to cope with existing commitments let alone with the flood of works of art on to the market which would result from a wealth tax.

Yours faithfully,
HUGH LEGGATT,
Leggatt Brothers,
30 St James's Street, SW1.
May 14.

The Chogyal of Sikkim

From Mr J. E. Clarke

Sir, Having read with great interest *the letters of Sir Alec Bishop and* Prince Wongchuk Namgyal in your columns, the following incident may be significant and at the same time show the progress of communications among radio amateurs.

On Friday, April 11, at 15.18 hrs GMT I had just finished working VK2DA (in Australia) when another station mentioned that there was an AC3 station (Sikkim) in 14151 kcs.

On moving to that frequency I heard AC3PT speaking in English to another station, whose call sign I never heard, but asking him to tell the Human Rights Commission that all their communications had been cut. I imagine this was an abbre*viation for the International League* for the Rights of Man. By then VK2DA was also on frequency and we could make short remarks to each other at strength 9+. When AC3PT stopped speaking we both called him but he did not come back on the air at all. This was at *15.54 hrs.*

In the callbook AC3PT is shown as "P. T. Namgyal" and presumably, therefore, is a relative of Prince Wongchuk. One wonders *now as to whether this was the* last transmission he was able to make and whether the message ever reached its destination.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN CLARKE, G8KA,
Tanyard,
Frittenden, Kent.

Jackdaws' nests

From Mr David Butler

Sir, Prebendary Stanley Cooke asks (May 10) what he can do about jackdaws in his Aga chimney. We became so fed up with blocked flues because of jackdaws' nests that on the last steeplejack act we stuffed chicken wire into the top of the chimney. The jackdaws spent a *frantic day trying to get the wire* out, then left in disgust for a neighbour's chimney. They haven't been back since.

While up the ladder I had a good view of the farm. There were two deer in the wheat, rabbits on the barley, pigeons on the kale and the usual selection of mice, squirrels and rooks in the walled garden. When I got down from the ladder there was a good lady from the village collecting for the Wildlife Fund.

Yours sincerely,
DAVID BUTLER,
Woolley Green Farm,
Braishfield,
Romsey,
Hampshire.
May 11.

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE

May 14: The Queen held a Council at 12.40 o'clock this afternoon.

There were present: the Lord *Elwyn-Jones* (Lord Chancellor), the Right Hon Edward Short, MP (Lord President), the Right Hon David Ennals, MP (Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs) and the Right Hon Brian O'Malley, MP (Minister of State, Department of Health and Social Security).

Mr Neville Leigh was in attendance as Clerk of the Council.

The Right Hon Edward Short, MP, had an audience of Her Majesty before the Council.

The Right Hon Harold Wilson, MP (Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury), had an audience of The Queen this evening.

CLARENCE HOUSE

May 14: Queen Elizabeth The *Queen Mother, Chancellor of the* University of London, this afternoon presided at a Ceremony for the *Presentation of Degrees* at the Royal Albert Hall.

Her Majesty subsequently attended the Presentation Day Service in Westminster Abbey.

Mrs Patrick Campbell-Preston, Sir Martin Gilliat and Mr Colin Campbell-Preston were in attendance.

KENSINGTON PALACE

May 14: Princess Alice, Duchess of Gloucester, as Patron, attended a preview of an Exhibition of Craft Work by Members of the London Union of Youth Clubs, at the Royal Festival Hall.

The Hon Jane Walsh was in attendance.

The Duke of Gloucester, Grand Prior of the Order of St John, this afternoon received Lieutenant-General Sir William Pike and Sir Maurice Dorman.

YORK HOUSE
ST JAMES'S PALACE

May 14: The Duke and Duchess of Kent today visited the works of the British Steel Corporation on South Teesside.

Their Royal Highnesses, who travelled in an aircraft of The *Queen's Flight, were attended by* Captain Peter Le Marchand and Mrs Peter Wilmot-Sitwell.

THATCHED HOUSE LODGE
RICHMOND PARK

May 14: Princess Alexandra was present this evening at a Chopin Recital given by Madame Smendzianka at the Banqueting House, Whitehall, in aid of the National *Art-Collections* Fund.

Her Royal Highness, with the Hon Angus Ogilvy, was later present *at a Reception held by* His Excellency the Ambassador at the Embassy of the Polish People's Republic.

The Lady Mary Fitzalan-Howard was in attendance.

Forthcoming marriages

The Hon D. Poole
and Miss P. Reeve

The engagement is announced and the marriage will shortly take place between David, son of the Lord Poole, of 12 Egerton Terrace, London, SW3, and Mrs Poole, of 9 Albert Place, London, W8, and Philippa, daughter of Mr and Mrs Mark Reeve, of Lower Brook *House, Kings Somborne*, Hampshire.

Mr N. M. Brown
and Miss W. L. Jackson

The engagement is announced between Nicholas Malcolm, only son of Mr and Mrs A. F. Brown, of Hillcrest, Spofforth Hill, Wetherby, Yorkshire, and Wendy Louise, daughter of Mr and Mrs P. Jackson, of Alma Cottage, High Street, Boston Spa, Yorkshire.

Mr A. G. Galbraith
and Miss S. J. Elwes

The engagement is announced between Arthur Guy, younger son of the late Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. S. Galbraith (11th Hussars, PAO) and Mrs Galbraith, of Foxwood, Parkgate, Dumfriesshire, and Sarah Jane, only daughter of Major R. P. H. Elwes, MBE, MC, and Mrs Elwes, of Ennistown, Kilmessan, *county Meath*.

Mr J. Raoul-Duval
and Miss J. M. Alexander

The engagement is announced between Jean Raoul-Duval, son of the late M Alaen Raoul-Duval and the late Mme Raoul-Duval, of La *Freloniere, La Ferté St Cyr*, 41220, France, and Jane Maribel, elder daughter of Major-General H. T. Alexander, CB, CBE, DSO, of 12 Palace Place Mansions, W8, and Mrs Maribel Alexander, of The Old Rectory, Glanvilles Wootton, Sherborne, Dorset.

Mr J. H. J. Allen
and Miss R. J. Cory

The engagement is announced between Jasper, younger son of Wing Commander H. R. Allen, DFC, and Mrs H. R. Allen, of Woodcote Lodge, Windlesham, Surrey, and Miss Rosemary Cory, daughter of Mr and Mrs Raymond Cory, of the Old Vicarage, Llanblethian, Glamorgan.

Mr D. R. R. Dunnett
and Miss P. B. Bullen

The engagement is announced between Denzil Roderick Rawcliffe, elder son of Mr D. I. Dunnett, HM Ambassador *in Dakar*, Senegal, and the late Mrs Dunnett, and Penelope Bernice, only daughter of *Mr and Mrs F. T. C. Bullen*, of 54 Five Mile Drive, Oxford.

Mr C. J. Leather
and Miss M. C. Ross

The engagement is announced between Christopher John, son of Mrs P. V. Leather, of Priors *Marston, near Rugby, and* the late Mr W. J. Leather, and Mary Carlile, daughter of Mr and Mrs J. C. P. Ross, of Bishop's Lydeard House, Somerset.

Mr P. M. Thornton
and Miss S. P. de la Mare

The engagement is announced between Philip, elder son of Dr and Mrs B. M. Thornton, of Lymington, Hampshire, and Susan, daughter of Lieutenant-Commander and Mrs E. W. de la Mare, of Colombo, Ceylon.

Mr J. C. Walton
and Miss A.-M. Willis

The engagement is announced between John Cannell, son of the late Paul Walton and Mrs Donald Bunyan and stepson of Donald Bunyan, of West Lodge, Blofield, Norfolk, and Ann-Margaret, daughter of *Mr and Mrs Robert* Willis, of Bunbury, Lower Shiplake, Oxfordshire.

Marriage

Mr M. D. Tomlins
and the Hon A. M. Evans-Freke

The marriage took place yesterday at St Mary's, Cadogan Street, Chelsea, of *Mr Martin* David Tomlins, son of Mr and Mrs Anthony Tomlins, of 29 Gerard Road, Barnes, and the Hon Angela Mary Evans-Freke, younger daughter of Lord and Lady Carbery, of Dormans Cross, Lingfield, Surrey. Dom Jerome Tomlins, OSB, officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was *attended by Dominic and Richenda* Evans-Freke and Miss Anne Tomlins. Mr Richard E. L. Warner was best man.

A reception was held at 5 Belgrave Square.

Today's engagements

Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother *opens Ahoyne Academy*, Aberdeenshire, 3.

Princess Margaret, as Patron, attends Union of Girls' Schools for Social Service reception, for benefit of the Peckham Settlement, National Maritime Museum, Greenwich, 7.45.

The Duke of Gloucester visits Exeter, 10.45.

Princess Alexandra, as President, attends 201st Annual General *Court of the Royal Humane* Society, Haberdashers' Hall, 2.30; as Patron, attends seventieth anniversary ball of Motor and Cycle Trades Benevolent Fund, Goodwood House, 8.20.

Birthdays today

Sir William Batty, 62; Lord Darling, 56; Mr E. R. (*Ted*) Dexter, 40; Mr J. F. Gore, 90; Sir James Harman, 81; Lord McDonald, 59; Sir *William MacTaggart*, 72; Sir Frederick Mason, 62.

Chapter House closure

The Chapter House, Westminster Abbey, will be closed to the public on May 26, 27 and 28

Theatre party

HM Government

Miss Joan Lestor, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, was host yesterday at the *Adelphi Theatre, and later at the* Savoy Hotel, at a theatre party in honour of the Minister of *Foreign Affairs of the Republic* of Liberia, Mr C. Cecil Dennis, Jnr, and Mrs Dennis.

A pioneer of tank warfare remembered

By Philip Howard

One of the forgotten founding fathers of mechanized warfare was remembered and vindicated yesterday when his son, Major Peter Martel, handed over his seminal papers to the *Imperial War* Museum.

Lieutenant-General Sir Giffard Martel ranks with Sir Basil Liddell Hart and General J. F. C. Fuller *in the triumvirate who developed* the tank as a weapon, with all its awesome consequences. His son said yesterday: "*My* father probably did more than anybody else to bring the British Army into the twentieth century." Dr Noble Frankland, director of the *museum, said*: "*We owe a great* debt of gratitude to the Victorian discipline that produced men like General Martel, who made the inventions without which we should not be here today."

The papers and drawings record the visions of the inventive genius who saw the possibilities of tanks, *armoured carriers, and bridge*-building machinery a generation before they came into active service to win the Second World War. General Martel was a pioneer in developing the first bridging tanks made anywhere. On his own initiative he led the world in developing very light armoured vehicles to carry one or two men.

Above the ingenious drawings of *the prototype in 1933 he wrote*: "What is this? A good joke? A bad joke? A serious engine of war? A mechanical coffin?"

The mechanical coffin was de*signed to carry a man prone or* supine with his machine gun behind armour to the front line, on the *compelling argument* that "an infantryman only gets killed when he gets up, so why get up?"

Mr Richard Ogorkiewicz, of Imperial College, the eminent tank expert, said: "His most important contribution was to see the connexion between naval and tank *warfare; he was the first man to* suggest using tanks in fleets." Before General Martel the tank was *regarded as a siege machine, on* the analogy of Assyrian and other ancient battering rams.

Some of his other claims were less well founded. His belief that he won for the Russians the battle of Kursk, the largest tank battle ever fought, was exaggerated, to *say the least. He also claimed to* have discovered the virtues of the Christie high-speed tank during his visit to the Soviet Army manoeuvres at Minsk in 1935. In fact the high-speed tank had been in existence for seven years before that, and was well known to all tank specialists.

In addition to his importance as a military mechanical engineer, General Martel was also a less successful diplomat, politician and cold warrior. Some of the liveliest passages in the papers are his *correspondence with* Field Marshal Montgomery. General Martel believed in heavy tanks to break the line, followed up by lighter tanks to exploit the breakthrough. Field *Marshal Montgomery believed in* one type of standard cruiser tank. The Field Marshal won.

There is a fascinating account of his visits to Berlin before the war, *and of the German Army's* attempts to indoctrinate its men with that British secret weapon that compensated for British inefficiency; a sense of humour.

According to General Martel, an attempt to teach the Wehrmacht British jokes by numbers fell flat. Afterwards standard British cartoons were pinned up in barrack rooms every week, their effect reduced by laborious German captions. (Visitor to man in bomb-blasted house: "What made those holes?" Man: "Mice". German caption: "The holes, of course, were not caused by mice.")

Latest wills

Mr Christopher Fox Beaven, of Rode, Somerset, farmer, £43,168 net. He left the sale proceeds of his household effects, farming stock and outdoor effects to the *Battle of Britain Fund*, £1,000 each to the RSPCA and Dr Barnardo's and after personal bequests, the residue to the *Chancellor* of the Exchequer for the reduction of the National Debt.

Mr Hugh Trevor Field, of Bridlington, architect, left £111,266 net (duty paid, £19,545). After a bequest of £4,000 to Bridlington art gallery to buy works of art, and legacies totalling about £3,000 and a life interest in the residue, he left the balance equally naming six charities.

Other estates include (net before duty paid; duty on some estates *not disclosed*):

Ballard, Mr Edward George, of Abingdon, managing director *(duty paid, £14,094)* .. £119,408
Gill, Mr Fred Albert, of Wolverhampton (duty paid, £59,849) £171,247

Service dinners

HAC

The active officers' dinner of the Honourable Artillery Company took place last night at Armoury House. The Colonel Commandant General, Sir Rodney Moore, was in the chair and the principal guests were Lieutenant-General Sir Allan Taylor, Major-Generals A. J. Archer, R. Lyon, P. J. N. Ward, P. C. Shapland and W. D. M. Raeburn.

London Scottish

The London Scottish Regiment Officers' Dinner was held at the Caledonian Club last night. Colonel D. V. Penman was in the chair.

Royal Signals

The Royal Signals Officers' Dinner Club held their annual dinner last night at the Hyde Park Hotel. The Master of Signals, Major-General *P. E. M. Bradley*, presided.

Correction

The Rev P. Lyne, Minister of St John's Chapel, Ashbourne, diocese of Derby, who has been appointed also priest-in-charge of Kniveton, same diocese, was wrongly named as the Rev P. Lunn on Tuesday.

Author's birthday: Mikhail Sholokhov, the Nobel and Lenin Prize winning Russian author who will celebrate his seventieth birthday on May 24, relaxing with his wife Maria, by the Don river at Vyeshenskaya. His works have been reprinted more *than 800 times and translated* into 45 languages. Controversy *surrounds the authorship of And Quiet Flows The Don*, regarded as his most famous novel.

Luncheons

HM Government

Mr James Callaghan, Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, *and Mrs Callaghan* were hosts yesterday at Lancaster House at a luncheon in honour of Mr C. Cecil Dennis, Jnr, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Liberia, and Mrs Dennis.

HM Government

Mrs Judith Hart, Minister for Overseas Development, was host at a luncheon held in honour of Mr P. A. Bramble, Chief Minister and *Minister of Finance, Montserrat*, at Admiralty House, Whitehall, yesterday.

Sir Thomas Brimelow

Sir Thomas Brimelow, Permanent Under-Secretary of State at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office and Head of the Diplomatic Service, gave a luncheon party at the Ritz Hotel yesterday in honour of Mr A. M. Rendel, of *The Times*.

The Lady Mayoress

The Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress entertained the following guests at luncheon at the *Mansion House yesterday*:

Lord and Lady Feather, Mr Jeremy Thorpe, MP, and Mrs Thorpe, Field Marshal Sir Gerald and Lady Templer, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Eric and Lady Penn, Sir Bernard and Lady Miles, Mr Alderman and Mrs Christopher Rawson, Mr and Mrs Bernard Scott, and Brigadier and Mrs Robert Popham.

GLC

The *Leader of the Greater* London Council, Sir Reg Goodwin, was host yesterday at a luncheon held at the County Hall in honour of a Soviet parliamentary delegation led by M V. P. Ruben, Chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities. The Soviet Ambassador was among those present.

Floral Luncheon

The annual Floral Luncheon, in aid of the Forces Help Society, was held yesterday at the Savoy Hotel. Mr Huw Wheldon and Miss Esther Rantzen were the speakers, *and the chairman*, Mrs Harry Middleton, and the president, Sir Edward Hulton, received the guests. Among others present were:

The Hon John and Mrs Addington, Lady Bellinger, Lieutenant-Colonel R. E. Black, Lady Brantisfield, Mrs David Bone, Miss Julia Clements, Lady Hailes, Lady Claud Hamilton, Lady Illife, Lady Karminski, Mrs David Lewman, Lady Norton, Viscountess Rothermere, Lady Charles Russell, and Mrs Huw Wheldon.

RECMF

The RECMF held a luncheon at Olympia on Tuesday to mark the opening of the Twenty-fourth London Electronic Components Exhibition. The guest speaker was Sir Edward Fennessy, deputy chairman, the Post Office. Mr C. Robert Jennings was in the chair.

American Women's Club

Lady Elwyn-Jones was the guest of honour at a luncheon held at the American Women's Club yesterday. Mrs C. L. Parish presided.

Dinners

Lord Davies of Leek

Lord Davies of Leek, Chairman of Argos Metals Limited, was the host at a dinner held last night at the *Savoy Hotel to mark the second* anniversary of London platinum quotation. The principal speaker was Mr D. R. Dumenil, managing director, Johnson Matthey. Other guests included:

Mr Woo Hon Fai, chairman, Hongkong Gold Market; Mr E. Monapkoy, president, Almaze Moscow; Mr I. T. Grieg, chairman, Impala Platinum Johannesburg; Mr J. Tanaka, presidents, K. K. Tanaka, Tokyo; and Dr H. Jarecki, president, Mocatta Metals, New York.

Carpenters' Company

The Master, Mr Derek Stuckey, and Wardens of the Carpenters' Company entertained the livery and their ladies at dinner in Carpenters' Hall yesterday evening. Among the guests were Mr Ivan *Tomlin, President of the Institute* of Building, and Mr D. Woodbine Parish, Chairman of the City and Guilds of London Institute, who replied to the toast of the guests proposed by the master.

Needs of gifted children to be discussed

By a Staff Reporter

Medical and educational representatives from 42 nations have registered so far for the first World Conference on Gifted Children, to be held in London in September.

Programmes for the four-day conference, *which is being* organised by the British National Association for Gifted Children (NAGC), are being published today. Speakers will include Dr Paul Torrance, head of the educational psychology department of the University of Georgia; Dr George Parkyn, of New Zealand, and Dr Dan Bitan, Director of the Ministry of Education and Culture in Israel.

Dr Harold Lyon, the first Federal Director of the Gifted and the *Talented in the United* States, will speak about the special educational programmes for the talented *which he has* introduced in state elementary schools.

Among the nations who have registered are Czechoslovakia, Poland, Kuwait, Thailand and Mexico and many Commonwealth countries including India, Nigeria, *Malawi and Ghana*. But Mr Henry Collis, director of the NAGC, is disappointed at the poor response *from local education authorities* in Britain. Only three authorities have applied so far.

25 years ago

From The Times of Monday, *May 15, 1950*

From Our Correspondent

Edinburgh, May 14.—One hundred and sixty-two whales, varying in length from 6ft to nearly 20ft, were stranded at high water in a sandy bay four miles south of *Dunbar, East Lothian*, yesterday. Fifteen struggled back into deep water, but several of the smaller whales, which were carried to the water by police and civilians, immediately turned about and rejoined the stranded shoal.

The whales lay high up on the sand in a tightly packed formation, about 200 yds long and 40 ft wide, with the adults rearing and the calves uttering shrill cries. Most of them were still alive last evening, lashing their *tails and blowing loudly under a* hot sun. Gradually their struggles ceased, and today none showed signs of life.

University news

Oxford

Elections:

CHRIST CHURCH: Lectureship in English, D. Fairer, DPhil, Trinity C and Queen's C; Fell exhibitions, P. J. Rotherham and D. J. Head, commoners of the college; Shelton memorial exhibition, R. H. C. Wells, Cranleigh S. Glass-Williams scholarship, R. J. Hodgson, Russell S.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE: Laming junior Fellowships, from October 1, J. Jackson, Brasenose C, BA (Birm), and B. J. McCabe, MA (Glasgow).

TRINITY COLLEGE: Tutorial fellowship in Spanish, from October 1, in conjunction with lectureships at St John's C and Worcester C, C. Griffin, senior scholar, Keble C.

HERTFORD COLLEGE: Carreras senior studentship, from October 1, A. G. Diamond, formerly Worcester C, medical research student, Nuffield Department of Orthopaedic Surgery.

Latest appointments

Latest appointments include:

Air Vice-Marshal Sir John Cordingley to be a vice-president of the Royal Air Force Benevolent *Fund on retiring from its council*.

Mr Kingsley Williams, a Winchester solicitor, to be chairman of the Wessex Regional Health Authority in succession to Colonel Sir Joseph Weld, who retires.

OBITUARY

MR MICHAEL TIERNEY

A vigorous nationalist thinker

Michael Tierney, who died on May 10 aged 80, was from 1947 to 1964 President of University College, Dublin, and was one of the most controversial figures in Irish life.

He was born in 1894 in County Galway on his family's farm. He won scholarships at every stage *in his education* and graduated with a First in Classics at University College, Dublin, after which he went on to do post-graduate work in Paris, Athens and Berlin. He was appointed Professor of Greek at his old university at the age of 29 and was a popular teacher with a *gift for firing his students* with enthusiasm for his subject.

His contributions to classical scholarship, though not vast, were characterized by minute work on sources, a strong feeling for historical development and a broad intellectual and imaginative sweep.

For a time he was active in party politics and was a member of the Irish parliament from *1925 to 1932; as such he* deployed his considerable debating ability as a pugnacious supporter of the then government and a vigorous critic of the *opposition leader, Mr de* Valera. On non-party questions his attitude was liberal and he joined with William Butler Yeats in criticizing the Censor*ship of Publications Act*, of whose rigorous administration every notable Irish writer (and many others) were to be victims in the succeeding forty years.

Throughout his life, Tierney *was a vigorous controversialist* and a frequent contributor to learned periodicals, especially the Irish quarterly *Studies*. His literary style was a model of *clarity and was surprisingly* urbane in view of the strength and depth of his convictions.

In the 1930s he was one of a group of advocates of the idea of the corporate state as formulated by Pope Pius XI in *Quadragessimo Anno*, but he none the less remained critical of its application by such supporters of the idea as Mussolini. He wrote a good deal about *the theory and practice of* university education, where he was profoundly influenced by Cardinal Newman, the founder of UCD.

However, his most significant contribution was probably on the history and *idea of Irish* nationality. As far as he was concerned, the authentic national tradition was that of the Irish Catholics. This view *was narrow in that it* categorized the traditions and institutions of Protestant Anglo-Ireland as essentially alien. It was a "two nations" view of the country and led Tierney to regard the Protestant Trinity College as a non-Irish institution, so that it was not surprising that he placed little value on its separate tradition and pressed for its complete integration in the larger University College.

In his 17 years as President of UCD he brought to the office *an immense feeling for the his*tory of the college which he identified closely with the struggle of Irish Catholics for higher education, and the assertion of their national traditions. During his term, student numbers were doubled to 7,000 which made UCD much the largest university institution in the country.

Tierney had the vision to realize at an early stage that this growth would necessitate the building of a new university and he was ruthlessly persistent and eventually successful in persuading the government to finance this project. He was an energetic administrator, was genuinely concerned for the welfare of academic staff and had a capacity to realize the needs of scientific faculties despite his *own different background*.

Yet the administration of the college during his term was not universally regarded with favour. Although he was too *large a man to be vindictive, he* was inclined to be intolerant of dissent and somewhat hasty and tactless at times. Unusually narrow limits were placed to *freedom of expression within the* college. Also Tierney himself became a remote figure and allowed himself too little personal contact with the student body.

In this way, he contributed to the unattractive impersonality which accompanied the expansion of the college. Also, U.C.D remained an inbred institution in particular little was done to project its image outside Ireland *while an attitude of un*necessary rivalry was allowed to inhibit much-needed collaboration with Trinity College. Yet for all this, Tierney's term of office was predominantly one of advance and achievement.

He married in 1923, Eibhlin daughter of Eoin MacNeill, Professor of Irish at U.C.D. and a leading figure in the Irish revolution. He was created a Knight *of St Gregory by Pius XII on the* occasion of the centenary of U.C.D. in 1955. He was also an (Hon) D.Litt. of the National University of Ireland and Queens University, Belfast.

DR MARGUERITE PEREY

Dr Marguerite Perey, *who dis*covered the element francium in 1939, has died at the age of 65. Her death occurred at the end of 15 years of treatment *for diseases due to radiation*.

Born in 1909, Dr Perey had originally hoped to study medicine. Her father's early death forced her to abandon this *ambition and in 1929 she joined* Marie Curie's staff in the humble post of junior laboratory assistant.

At the time she intended simply to work out her three months' notice and leave, so *austere and forbidding seemed* the conditions of working.

Instead she remained for 20 years in which time she created a career as a celebrated nuclear *scientist and became the first* woman ever to be elected to the Académie des Sciences, au honour consistently denied to Madame Curie herself.

In her research she was a successor to the great traditions of Pierre and Marie Curie. And only 10 years after joining the laboratory she had discovered actinium K, which she later named francium.

But these feats were only achieved through dedication and hard work from someone *who had joined a laboratory* replete with highly qualified staff as a minor chemical technician. In her climb up the academic ladder she had the *unique distinction of gaining* her licence and doctorat des sciences in the same year.

Thereafter she was graced with many major scholastic honours, and posts. She was first head of research and *subsequently administrator* and a director at the nuclear research centre at Strasbourg. She held a chair there from 1949.

Her decorations included the Legion of Honour to which she added other distinctions, the *Grand Prix Scientifique* de la Ville de Paris (1960), Laureate de l'Académie des Sciences, (1950 and 1960) and the Lavoisier Silver Medal of the Chemistry Society of France (1964).

But her crowning honour was *election to the French Institute* as the first woman member of the Académie des Sciences in its 200-year history.

The last years of her life were spent undergoing treatment for the radiation diseases which prevented her *from being* well enough to attend her election to the Académie.

PROFESSOR J. ZDZIECHOWSKI

PS writes:

Professor Jerzy Zdziechowski *has died in Krakow at the age of* 95. He was born in Rozdole on 27th August 1880 and was a member of the Russian Duma in the years preceding the First World War. From 1922-27 he was a member of the Polish Sejm and was generally recognized as the ablest Polish Finance minister in the Inter-war period.

His adoption in 1925-26 of the *concept of economic parity* which allowed the currency to find its own level marked him out as the forerunner of late Western monetary policy of *floating currencies*. After Pilsudski's coup in 1926 he became one of the most prominent members in opposition to the military regime and as editor of *this leading Warsaw* newspaper was an active critic of the Government.

During the Second World War in France he was decorated with *the Croix de Guerre* for his part in Resistance activities. He also received the Grand Cross and Star of the Legion of Honour. In the 1950s and early 1960s he lived in Paris and founded and edited the quarterly *Cahiers Pologne-Allemagne* which became an important political document and the only forum on the rapprochement of Polish-German relations. This was based on the recognition of the Oder-Neisse line and raised considerable controversy, but as subsequent events proved, culminated in Willy Brandt's visit to Warsaw.

He leaves a daughter, Princess Mary Sapieha, who lives in London.

Lady Peacock, widow of Sir Walter Peacock, KCVO, has died at the age of 82. She was Irene Cynthia, daughter of Lt-Col Thomas Augustus Le Mesurier. Her husband died in 1956.

Lieutenant-Colonel Giffard Loftus Tyringham, late Scots Guards, a Deputy Lieutenant for Cornwall and High Sheriff of the county in 1951, died on May 13. He was 80.

SIR WILLIAM CARRINGTON

R. L. L. writes:

Sir William Carrington, who died at his home in Penzance on 6th May, 1975, at the age of 71, had a distinguished career in the accountancy profession. He was educated at Manchester Grammar School, and qualified as a chartered accountant in 1926.

Two years later he joined the firm of Whinney, Smith and Whinney in London where his outstanding ability and sterling character were soon recognized, and he was admitted to partnership in 1932. He was senior partner of its successor firm Whinney Murray & Co., from 1967 until his retirement in 1970.

Bill Carrington worked assiduously for the profession of which he was proud to be a member. He was elected to the Council of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales in 1942 and became President in 1955. In the meantime, he had undertaken a series of exacting public assignments in addition to his professional practice and Institute work.

In 1947 he became a member of the Central Valuation Board under the Coal Nationalization Act 1946. There followed appointment to the Tucker Committees on taxation of trading profits (June 1949) and the taxation treatment of provisions for retirement (June 1950), and membership of the Royal Commission on taxation of profits and income (January 1951).

During this period he suffered much from defective eyesight, until relieved by operations and, particularly during his year in office as president of the Institute, much pain and discomfort from a spinal dislocation. These disabilities were borne with characteristic courage and fortitude, with devoted help from his wife Dorothy, ever the staunchest supporter during the forty-two years of their happy married life.

Science report

Astronomy: Origin of comets

Is the Sun's family of comets a permanent feature of the Solar System? Or are comets just ephemeral visitors, snatched from interstellar space for a temporary visit by the attraction of the Sun's gravitational field? A new theory suggests that the latter is very likely the case.

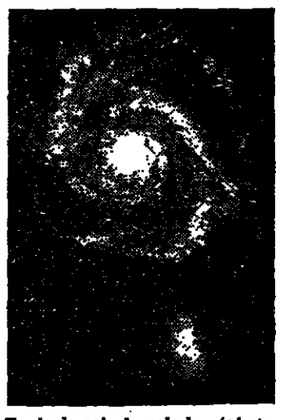
Professor W. H. McCrea, of Sussex University, presented his new theory of the origin of comets in this year's Halley Lecture at Oxford University. He argues that many features of the Solar System—indeed, its very existence in the form we know it—result from changes in the conditions it encounters in its journey through space, orbiting around the centre of our Galaxy.

Our Galaxy is a fairly average spiral, *a type* which gets its name from the presence of two (or occasionally more) bright spiral arms *of stars twisting outwards from* the galactic centre. It seems that those arms are essentially permanent features *in such galaxies, but* that the individual stars which make them up are continually being born, evolving through the usual stellar lifetime and eventually dying.

The situation is rather like that of a big city. Over hundreds of years, *the city has* always been a region of dense population, although many generations of people have been born, lived and died there. In the case of stars and galaxies, however, we are talking not about hundreds of years but hundreds of millions of years.

When a cloud of gas orbiting around the galactic centre reaches a spiral arm, it first encounters a region of compressed gas and dust along the edge of the bright arm. *That* marks the presence of a shock wave, which is in many ways the real permanent feature of the *spiral* pattern. A dense cloud colliding with the shocked zone might be compressed so far that it forms a star, or stars, with attendant planets. Those new *bright stars* mark out the bright spiral arms behind the shock fronts.

But what of a *much* less dense



Typical spiral nebula (photograph, Hale Observatories).

cloud of gas reaching the shock zone? Inevitably the cloud will emerge from the shock in a more compressed state, and it may be *that several such encounters, as* the cloud journeys repeatedly round the Galaxy, are required before it becomes dense enough to form stars. At some intermediate densities, however, some clouds become dense enough to form solid bodies which are much less *dense and much less massive than* stars and planets. According to Professor McCrea's calculations, those intermediate objects are the nuclei of embryo comets.

Since interstellar clouds contain particles that are widely believed to be in the form of silicates *coated with water ice, the* cometary nuclei formed in that way should have the same composition. And that is exactly in line with one of the most widely canvassed theories of the structure of comets, the so-called "dirty snowball" model.

All that ties in very well with the presence of comets in the Solar System today. The Sun and its attendant planets have just passed through one of the regions of shocked, denser material which lines a spiral arm, and are now heading into the Orion arm itself. It may be, indeed, that the Solar System actually passed through the dust we see in the Orion Nebula, Professor McCrea says. *Naturally, if comets are being* formed in such regions of compression the Sun's gravitational *field will have attracted some into* the Solar System.

The Galaxy is so big that the Solar System meets a region of shocked and compressed material lining a spiral arm only every 100 million years or so, and the passage through that region then takes about one million years. Any comets captured in transit would soon be lost again as the Solar *System continues. its travels* through space. The Solar System is so old that it may have made *such encounters 40 or 50 times*; but for only 1 per cent of that long lifetime has it had a family of comets.

So it may be that we are very lucky to see comets at all. But those ideas about interactions of the Solar System with the changing environment of space have further implications, yet to be worked out in detail. Conditions *in "normal" space, in the regions* of compression and in the bright spiral arms may be so different from one another as to have profound effects on the Sun, and thus on conditions on Earth.

As Professor McCrea said in his recent lecture, it may well be that *the very existence of life as we* know it depends not just on the size of a planet and its distance from the parent star, but also on the distance of the star from the galactic centre, and the frequency with which it encounters spiral arms. "Life", Professor McCrea says, "*can be very complicated.*"

By Nature-Times News Service.
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Flintlock gun thought to have belonged to Napoleon fetches £25,200

By Geraldine Norman
Sale Room Correspondent

A superb flintlock gun, mounted in gold and silver and almost certainly made for Napoleon, was sold for £25,200 (estimate £15,000) at Christie's yesterday. It was by Le Page who, with Boutet, was Napoleon's principal gunsmith: but it was unusual for him to pro*duce so richly ornamented a gun*. The barrels are encrusted with two gold urns and a Napoleonic *banner, the sticks finely carved* with rams' heads and other decorations.

The price is the second highest paid for a gun in the London auction rooms. The buyer was Robert Held, a collector from Florence. The gun was sent for sale by the Nostell Settled Estate and had been in the St Oswald family since the 1820s. It was purchased by their ancestor, Charles Winn, in Paris and held by family tradition to have belonged to *Napoleon*. That is confirmed by its serial number, 946, which belongs to a group of guns made *for Napoleon or members of his* entourage. It is dated 1807.

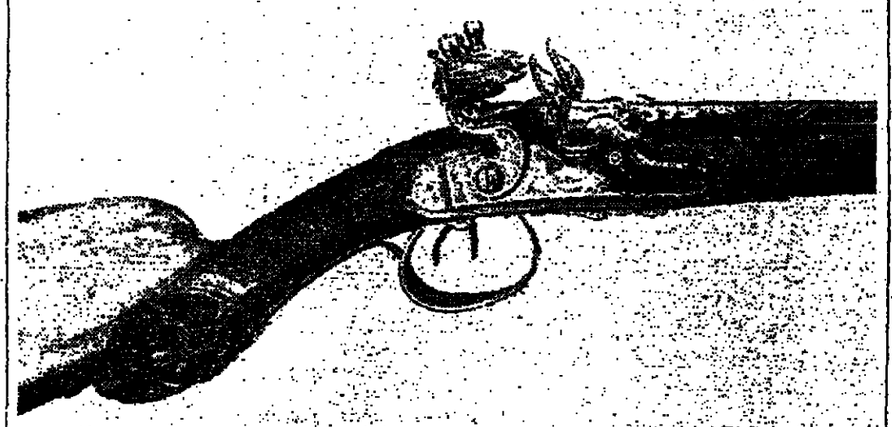
It was the only item of special distinction in the sale though there was a Spanish miquelet-lock gun of about 1780 at £2,520 (estimate £2,000) and a plain pair of French percussion target pistols of the mid-nineteenth century, in fine condition, at £2,205 (estimate £2,000). A French dragoon helmet of the pattern introduced in 1845, with horsehair plait and *red plume, made £315* (estimate £250).

At Sotheby's, a sale of Old Master paintings saw buoyant prices and a modest number of unsold lots. A *sixteenth-century* Flemish "Flight into Egypt in an Extensive Landscape" made *£7,000 (estimate £4,000 to £6,000)*; it was the work of Lucas Gassel and looked to be a charming *composition behind a thick layer* of dirt. A dirty picture with the possibility of wonders below often attracts strong bidding in the sale room. The same happened with a "Southern Landscape" by Christian Dietrich, which was sold for £2,400 (estimate £600 to £800).

Sotheby's are also holding a series of sales in Florence this week. The sale of Old Master paintings was only moderately successful, but the star lots, two portrait heads by Tiepolo, were sold after the sale for 20m lire (£14,000). A "Massacre of the Innocents" by Pieter Breughel the Younger brought 24m lire or £16,800. The sales of Old Master drawings and modern Italian pictures attracted intense interest and *high prices. There were two paint*ings by Mario Puccini at 7m lire and 6m lire (£4,981 and £4,141).

In Phillips' sale of oriental ceramics, five of the 132 lots were unsold. The top price was £7,000 (estimate £4,000 to £6,000) for a eighteenth-century blue-and-white pilgrim flask, with the Ch'ien Lung seal and mark. The sale totalled £26,004.

£200,434 for stamps: The second part of a collection of early Victorian British stamps made £122,862 at *Robson Lowe's in Pall Mall* yesterday. The first part was sold last November for £77,572, giving a total of £200,434. An envelope with a block of six penny blacks of 1840, cancelled by the Chester Maltese cross postmark in orange vermilion, made £7,500 (estimate £2,000).



The flintlock gun, believed to have belonged to Napoleon, sold at Christie's yesterday.

INVESTMENT CENTRES OF THE WORLD Number 2

Amsterdam

estivities crown 700 years' international trading

'ieter Zwart

year Amsterdam is 700 : old. The city is cele- ng the anniversary with (some have already n prey to souvenir ers) increased street inations, and a pro- ime of events which this birthday a special

nce two fishermen and g settled on the river tel, Amsterdam has been nportant trading centre. arted with fishing, cargo and local commerce. ecome one of the, if the, largest commercial res in the world in its en age.

nce 1300 when Amster- was granted its city ts, its ships sailed the carrying grain from the ic, then developing its e with the East Indies in es and silks. Jan van eeck sailed in 1652 to id a colony at the Cape ood Hope; Abel Tasman overed Tasmania in 1642; the Dutch West Indies pany sailed to found New sterdam, later to become v York.

oday, with better com- nications with the Ruhr terland, Amsterdam is an portant transit port for k cargo such as ore, coal, eals, timber and oil. Busi- ness is still carried on in the stately merchant houses bordering the canals—some are the offices of the thriving business community in Amsterdam.

For The Netherlands, the city is the main wholesale centre with most large commercial companies, agents, and advertising agencies being situated there. They deal in coffee, cocoa and tobacco, timber and metal, dairy products and cars.

Amsterdam is also the principal retail trade centre in The Netherlands—with its large department stores, bouiques, P. C. Hoofstraat and the Kalverstraat now a pedestrian precinct. The ready-to-wear trade has established itself in a modern building, the Confectiecentrum, on the outskirts of the town.

One of the latest companies to settle in Amsterdam, is Datsun, the Japanese car manufacturer, who has switched from Rotterdam to distribute its cars. The shipbuilding and ship-repairing industry is a traditional part of the city's industries—nowadays the Netherlands Dock and Shipping Company builds large tankers of some 225,000 tons, and yards such as Amsterdamse Droogdok Maatschappij specialize in ship-repairing.

There are production facilities for the Fokker F27 Friendship and the all-jet F28 Fellowship at Schiphol. Among the 7,000 or so small and large industries Amsterdam has are Werkspoor and Stork, which deal in engines and Hollandse-Draad—en Kabelfabriek, which manufacture cables.

Ford has a main truck assembly plant in the port area, while Shell has one of its important laboratories in Amsterdam-North, and International Business Machines has its largest European office equipment factory near Schiphol. In chemical products Ketjen, part of the AKZO group, and Philips-Duphar are among the more important. An example of the electronic and electrotechnical equipment manufacturers is Groenpol. Most of the beer brewed for export (Holland is one of the largest beer exporters) is that of Heineken and Amstel breweries based in Amsterdam.

To the question why Amsterdam has been chosen there are many answers. Mr E. Stijkel, president of the Amsterdam Chamber of Commerce and Industries, and a former state secretary for transport, believes that it is important because of its geographical situation. "It is the centre of gravity of the three most important industrial areas in Europe—London and the Midlands, the Ruhr, and Belgium and northern France."

He elaborates: "Of old, Amsterdam is the most important economic centre in The Netherlands. We have excellent communications—Schiphol, roads and railways. Good communications with the sea and the inland waterway with the Rhine, make Amsterdam an ideal bridgehead for people outside Europe to develop relations with the enlarged European market."

Mr P. Y. Hondius, secretary of the Amsterdam Promotion Council, founded by such organizations as the Chamber of Commerce, the VVV, the port, airport and municipality, points to the political stability Holland enjoys.

"Amsterdam is growing as a financial centre", he says. "So many firms come over because the political situation is less dangerous. Tax laws are very attractive for holding companies. Many foreign holding companies in The Netherlands settle here. If you settle your office here, you have the same rights as Dutch companies".

Amsterdam is indisputably the financial and banking centre of The Netherlands. Every main Dutch bank has its headquarters in the city. The Stock Exchange is one of the oldest in the world. They have admitted women to the floor this year. As far back as 1602 the Dutch East India Company issued its "shares" to the public by inscriptions or *action* which were the forerunners of modern shares.

Now about 2,150 funds are quoted in the municipal-looking building on Beursplein. There stockbrokers (their association is 100 years old next year) deal in stocks and shares from all over the world—about half are from abroad, of which the United States forms the biggest section. Among the Dutch firms with the largest turnovers in 1974 are Royal Dutch Shell, Philips, Unilever and AKZO. In the exchange hall, surrounded by telephones, the 185 member firms operate in imaginary compartments, or *hoeken*.

Although Amsterdam thrives on its tourism, Amsterdam's 700th celebrations include its citizens. The socialist dominated council is looking towards the future in making the city more attractive for the 770,000 occupants. Each district will be granted a most-needed project such as a swimming pool or children's playground. For the tourists and businessmen there will be an expanded Holland Fesitval opened this summer in Amsterdam.

Throughout the year they can discover the attractions of Amsterdam—rich in museums, canals and shops—through the "magic box" which enables them to choose their own routes and events. The events include surprise concerts in the streets and squares by the Amsterdam Philharmonic Orchestra, "Sail Amsterdam 700"—a medley of yachts and ships in the port—a song competition "I sing of Amsterdam", and a new version of Vondel's *Gijshrecht van Aemstel* about the fall of Amsterdam.

At the RAI congress building a miniature Amsterdam, *Mokum* (Amsterdam's nickname) will be built. For a week (June 24 to 29) bursgership certificates with five specially minted "*Mokum* 700 florins" will admit visitors to an indoor town complete with a town hall, where couples can get married; clock-gabled inns and shops; open-fronted workshops for chair-caners, glass-blowers and clog-makers; and pancake bakeries and fritter stalls.

In this congress centre—the largest in The Netherlands, capable of holding about 1,400 conferencegoers in its main hall alone—organizations such as the European Markering Congress, the International League of Antiquarian Booksellers and the European Architectural Heritage Year will meet this year.

Amsterdam is well equipped with luxury hotels—some think too many and that there should be more economy *pensions*. With the boom in tourism in the early 1970s several new hotels were built. Among the most recent are the 320-room Sonesta, the 400-room Marriott, and the 110-room Amster Centre.

The traditional hotels, such as the Amstel, where royalty stays, and the Krasnapolsky, opposite the Royal Palace in the Dam, continue to hold their own. Mr Krasnapolsky founded his hotel more than 100 years ago, and it is still famed for its fairy-tale winter garden and its service. It is now renovating rooms to modern décor and includes a room for a handicapped person to enjoy his stay in Amsterdam.

With the opening of the North Hall last month, Schiphol is now capable of handling some 18 million passengers a year. This more than doubles its passenger handling capacity—about 7,500,000 passed through its South Hall in 1973 and 1974, and the forecast for this year is 8,200,000. The extension includes the terminal building increased by some 120 per cent and a new pier which can take eight wide-body aircraft.

Last year work began on an Amsterdam-Schiphol rail-link which will cut the journey time from more than half an hour by bus to the centre of the city to some 10 minutes. This is expected to be completed in 1978 and the rail connexion to The Hague will be finished about two years later.

There is provision for a fifth runway and another terminal on the western side if the government should decide to expand Schiphol as an international airport, rather than build a second airport at Markerwaard, north-east of Amsterdam.

The airport is a significant distribution centre for airfreight to the European Economic Community — in 1973 some 215,000 tons of freight were handled at Schiphol, which is Europe's fourth airfreight terminal, after London, Frankfurt and Paris.

From Amsterdam's Centraal station inter-city trains connect it with other cities in The Netherlands and with other European capitals, such as Paris. The Metro which will link the Centraal station to the growing suburb of Bijlermeer has been the centre of much controversy.

Because of the soil, the cut-and-cover method of tunnelling has had to be used, and this has resulted in the destruction of houses, provoking demonstrations such as the one at Nieuwmaarkt last month.

Business favours an extension of the Metro system—with a circular line, or one running between Schiphol, Centraal station to Amsterdam-Noord. About half the ring road has been completed, and there are two six-lane E motorways intersecting at Schiphol which provide good road connexions to the industrial areas in Belgium and West Germany.

The Amsterdam-Rhine canal provides a good water link from the port to this industrial hinterland. As the harbour is tideless, modern cargo-handling methods, such as roll-on, roll-off and side-door loading, are much in use.

If the outer port at Ijmuiden is built—a matter for the Government's decision at the moment—Amsterdam will be able to accommodare vessels more than twice the size of those in its inner harbour, linked to Ijmuiden by the 10-mile long North Sea Canal.

Amsterdam is concerned—some say fussy—about keeping its atmosphere pollution-free. Some see it as Dutch cleanliness taken to its extreme; others say that Amsterdam was a front-runner with its stringent by-laws which other cities all over the world have adapted. Some think cars should be kept out of the city centre, and a pressure group claiming some 2,500 adherents has started operating an electrically powered *witkar* or white-car system which enables its members to travel in Amsterdam using this car-pool from point to point.

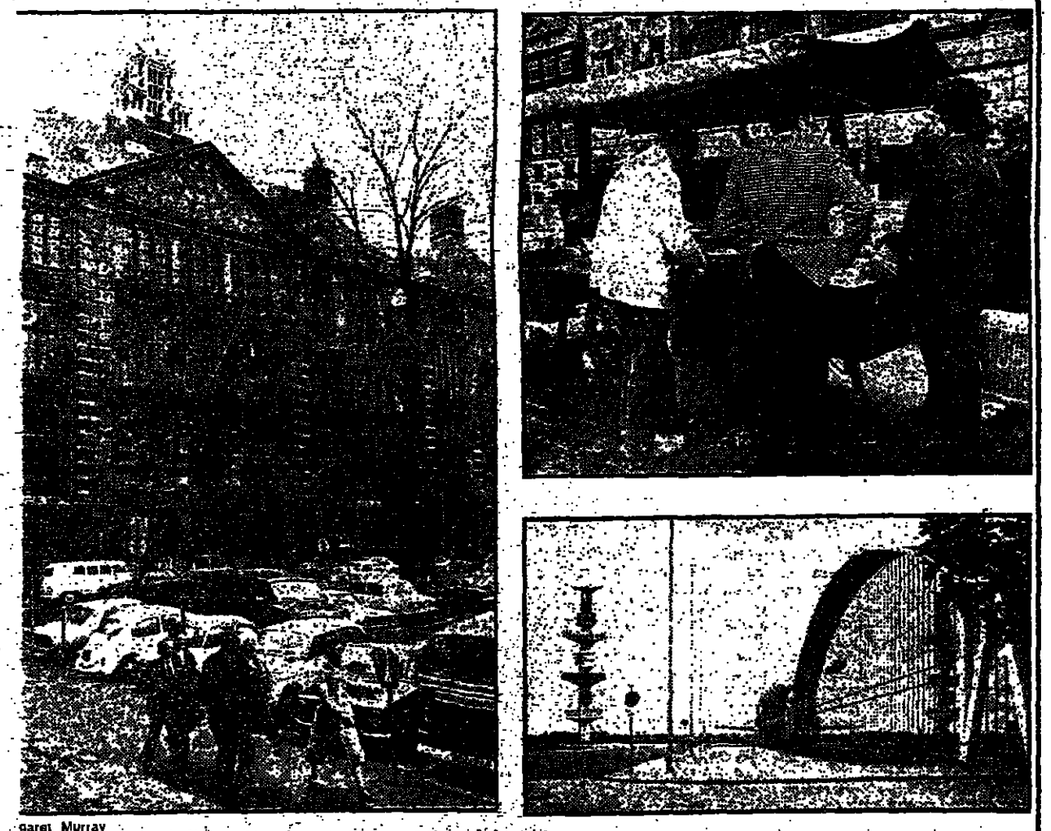
Amsterdam is rightly proud of its architectural heritage, especially the gabled houses from its golden age. Some 7,000 buildings have been listed as monuments which may only be restored if strict by-laws are kept.

It is fitting in European Architectural Heritage Year that the restoration of pilot projects will be accelerated. These are the Jordaan, the Entrepotdok and Artis Zoo, the Pinto House, and the Round Lutheran Church.

There are many reasons why Amsterdam is a good investment centre. The city has a long tradition as the banking and insurance centre of The Netherlands; its present international position in commerce and trade is based on centuries-old experience. The city, which serves as the centre for printing and publishing industries, has good connexions with the rest of Europe, whether it be telephone or telex, road or rail, air or sea.

There is room for industrial development with deep-water sites south of the North Sea Canal. Public bonded warehouses are available at the airport and the seaport which makes it an ideal distribution centre.

This is the second in a series of Special Reports on investment and development centres of the world, which will include the Philippines, Aberdeen, United Arab Emirates, Wall Street, Beirut, Caracas, Teheran, Minas Gerais, Singapore, Lagos, Hongkong and Johannesburg. The series will be republished as a booklet available from the Marketing Department, *The Times*.



garet Murray

ıe Stock Exchange, one of the main buildings on Damrak. Top right: stomers at a herring stall. Right: the RAI congress building, where a miniature nsterdam, *Mokum*, will be built as part of the city's anniversary celebrations.

.iving with hortage f jobs

Sue Masterman

ıemployment in The therlands has passed the ıer cent mark. Despite the y in which Dutch social urity has reduced the ıancial risk of unemploy- ent—known wryly as the ıadded cell effect"—it is ll the most frightening pect of the present Euro- an and world economic sir- tion for the average Dutch- an.

Rising prices do not ighten the Dutch to the me extent, since most ages are tied to the cost of ing index. But the prob- m of unemployment is suf- ient to keep the political heels turning, since any lf-respecting politician alizes that his political opularity is measured in in- rse proportion to the un- nployment figures.

Unemployment is highest, building and construction reason enough for the esent Socialist-Christian emocrat Coalition Govern- ent to pump millions of uilders of Treasury funds to projects in this sector. ince there is a housing ortage, which dates from ıe war, and there are ambi- ous road and public building rojects which have been mporarily shelved, it is ossible for the Government influence the unemploy- ent figure slightly by pay- ng for new jobs or to pre- erve the jobs which exist.

Structural unemployment, however, is something which The Netherlands is reluctantly, but unavoidably learning to live with. There is a legal minimum wage in The Netherlands for all categories of full-time employees. School-leavers now benefit from the new ruling which fixes their wages and not only, as previously, those of the 23-year-olds and above. Those school-leavers, that is, who manage to find a job.

There was a time when younger employees were a cheap source of labour. Now that their wages are also fixed to a legal minimum, many employers have rebelled and expect one employee to do the job which two did previously.

Jobs which become vacant are simply not being filled. The situation of the legal minimum wage for those between 16 and 23 has also meant that many labour-intensive firms, such as those in the textile industry, or those working with assembly lines, have decided finally that investment in The Netherlands is no longer worth while.

They have chosen to invest in new plant which will be run by unskilled or semi-skilled labour in countries where the investment climate is more favourable. New investments in The Netherlands are confined to those branches of industry where the demand is directly domestic, or where the use of skilled labour makes it imperative to keep the source close at hand.

Although Holland has no capital gains tax, a fact which helps to attract investment, many firms are sceptical about the experiments in worker participation. The participation of employees in the running of a firm is now established in law.

Firms with more than 100 employees must have a works council constituted according to the legal requirements. This council must be consulted before decisions of any importance affecting the structure of the firm, the working conditions or the employment prospects are made. There is a gaping escape clause in the law which gives firms the chance to consult the council after having taken and carried out a decision—if they consider that it is in the interests of the firm.

Financial participation is also a fact in some firms They have introduced profit sharing. The Government would like to introduce the compulsory distribution of excess profits to the employees of a firm, either in the form of shares or in direct capital. There is fierce resistance to this plan in industry, just as there is resistance to the introduction of a legal maximum wage, or to the continued government insistence that all wages and fees, including those paid to the board, should be made public.

Dutch industrial relations, however, continue to be a shining example. Strikes are still almost unknown and, so long as the index system remains operative, the Government has managed to persuade the unions year after year to swallow wage agreements which amount to no real rise in income or a slight drop in spending power.

In return, industry has succumbed to pressure to keep prices down, a pressure reinforced by price control measures of varying grades of strictness which neither right nor left-wing governments have hesitated to use.

The whole careful structure of consultation in Dutch industry is designed to avoid confrontation, and up to now it has been reasonably successful. The trade union movement was, until a few years ago, equally divided across the political scale. Now both politics and the unions have tended to polarize and attitudes have hardened.

The largest trade union organization, the NVV, now outnumbers the other two trade union organizations, which are allied to the Roman Catholic and the Protestant political parties. With a socialist-dominated government in power, unions tend to act as a pressure group. Should a subsequent coalition government veer to the right, then confrontation is inevitable.

Up to now The Netherlands has managed to maintain its industrially attractive climate by preserving the image of neutrality. Its bureaucratic methods are often irritating to foreign investors who want to get things done in a hurry, but the carefulness of the system has its advantages.

Holland's own supplies of natural gas have also attracted industries which know their fuel supply will be guaranteed even in a period of energy crisis. The gas is available to industry at competitive rates, and the sales of gas to the rest of Europe help to keep the economy buoyant.

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Banks face stringent official controls and increased foreign competition

by James Hitchman

Although it cannot claim to be the political capital of The Netherlands, Amsterdam is its undisputed financial centre and Europe's leading international banking centre until London took over during the Napoleonic wars. Amsterdam is where most of the principal Dutch banks have their head offices, including The Netherlands Bank, the Dutch central bank.

The retail banking sector is dominated by Holland's two largest banks—Algemene Bank Nederland (ABN) and the Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank (Amro). However, the domestic banks have met increasing competition in the corporate and wholesale areas from the fairly recent influx of foreign banks. Most of these have settled in the glamorous canal area of the city, notably along the Herengracht.

Prominent among the foreign banks are the big North American ones, American Express, Bank of America, Bank of Montreal, First National City Bank. The British are represented by Barclays, Lloyds Bank Europe, and, from this month, Standard and Chartered Bank. A less total involvement is characterized by the 20 per cent stake that Morgan Guaranty has in Bank Mees and Hope, and the 25 per cent stake that National Westminster has in the old merchant bank F van Lanschot.

This heightened activity by international banks in Amsterdam takes place despite the fact that Holland is the most over-banked country in Europe. Furthermore, official control of Dutch banking activities is stringent and may soon become even more so; for example, the capital to assets ratios, which apply to foreign banks as well as domestic ones, are more restrictive than they are in most other international financial centres. However, this disadvantage is more than offset by the Dutch economic situation.

The Dutch have a lot going for them in this respect. Their currency and balance of payments are strong as a result of the Dutch gas fields. They have been able to export gas at the higher prices operating since the oil crisis 18 months ago. The Arab oil boycott, especially directed against The Netherlands but abolished in early July, has done the country little harm. The banking situation, perhaps because of the tight control exerted by the central bank, is healthy; there have been no "Herstatt" or "secondary banks" difficulties in The Netherlands.

Since the beginning of the year the Government has followed a mildly reflationary policy in order to give the economy a boost. With increased competition in Amsterdam from the influx of foreign banks, as well as a growing need to serve their domestic customers overseas, Dutch banks have begun to take cautious steps into the international field.

However, rather than jump in at the deep end and open branches abroad, the Dutch banks have dipped their toes into the international banking sea by means of membership of consortium banks. Only the Algemene Bank Nederland, which operates 150 offices in 35 countries, can call itself a truly international bank. Well represented in Asia, the Middle East and Latin America, it has pursued an independent line in its expansion, preferring to operate under its own name and have complete control. The only exception to this rule is its membership of Abecor along with Dresdner Bank, Banque de Bruxelles and Barclays among others.

The other Dutch banks cooperate with many international banks. Having not inherited ABN's far-flung empire, its main rival, Amro, joined a number of well-established banks including Midland, Société Générale and the Deutsche Bank to form the successful European Banks International (Ebic).

The largest bank in The Netherlands, the Rabobank, has recently entered into partnership with the Bank of America to form the Rabomerica International Bank. In addition, this traditionally rural bank has linked up with other European cooperative banks in the London-based consortium, London and Continental Bankers. Nederlandsche Middenstandsbank (NMB) has opted for the Inter-Alpha Group which brings together a number of fairly small European banks; the British member is Williams and Glyn's.

In the more specialized banking world one of Holland's leading merchant banks, Pierson, Heldring & Pierson (PHP), which has recently announced talks with Amro concerning closer cooperation, is also well served by its existing international links with the Rothschild Five Arrows group. PHP is active in the Eurobond market, not only in Amsterdam but in New York and London as well. Its name often appears alongside that of Rothschild's in underwriting syndicates and sometimes co-sponsors foreign introductions, such as Bowater's last year, to the Amsterdam Stock Exchange.

In addition to banks, other types of foreign financial institutions are represented in Amsterdam. Prominent are Slater Walker Securities, Jessel Securities and a number of Japanese companies, such as Nomura and Daiwa. These bodies are in Amsterdam so as to service the host of international companies which have selected Holland as a European base from which to carry out business and from which to take part in syndicated loans.

It is the presence of so many international companies as well as the "home grown" ones, such as Royal Dutch Shell, Unilever, Philips and Akzo that has made Amsterdam a leading Eurocurrency centre. No doubt reflecting Holland's economic strength, one of the few instruments that have proved successful on the depressed international capital markets in recent months have been Euro-guilder notes.

This is well illustrated by the fact that in 1974 935m guilders were placed in Euroguilders, mainly in the second half, against 580m guilders in 1973. The Dutch central bank, although it exercises strict control over all issues of these not not against such bus particularly as last year contributed to the around in the capital ac of the balance of paym

The improvement in world's financial m since the beginning of year has not by-passed sterdam. This is bor by ABN's recent anno ment of a rights issue. have done the same bu have gone one step fu They have privately pla 150m guilders subordi loan at par with a la number of institution vestors in Holland. Th tral bank regards sti nated loans as part o capital base of a bank a time of inflation and loans this developme necessary in the ligh stringent solvency re ments.

Workers grow wary of British firms

by Sue Masterman

With one eye on the forthcoming referendum it looks as though several British firms which have established a foothold on the Continent in The Netherlands also have been having second thoughts. While British investment in The Netherlands continues, there has been a slowly growing trend to withdraw among some firms which are reasonably mobile. Having cut their teeth in The Netherlands, they have decided either to withdraw or to seek a new base farther afield.

The manner in which a few firms have backed out of the Dutch scene has been, to say the least, inelegant. Without building up a new catalogue of names and case histories, it needs to be said that during the past five months a few British firms have damaged the reputation of all British investors sufficiently to make the Dutch generally wary of the British as potential employers.

There have been several well documented cases of firms, varying in size from seven to 70 employees, which have ditched their responsibilities overnight. They packed their bags, dodged the tax and social security commitments, and made an inelegant dash for the border with the Dutch bailiffs hot on their heels. In one case a couple of burly British navvies turned up with a removal van in the middle of the night, loaded up several tons of machinery and were over the border before the Dutch employees knew about it.

The next morning they found an empty workshop, and a message on the telex thanking them for their seven years' hard work, and dismissing them. In another case the employees were blackmailed into packing up and dispatching all the firm's papers, including the plans and the order portfolios, and sending them to England. If they did not conform, their month's wages would be forfeited.

In yet another case the buyer of a large and prominent piece of property in Amsterdam, which had passed through the hands of a British property developer, found himself faced with instant bankruptcy since the property company concerned had dodged its tax commitment and the Dutch Inland Revenue threatened to confiscate and sell the property. Fortunately for the buyer a compromise was reached, but the property company from which he had bought the complex of buildings had disappeared when he tried to trace it in Britain.

The lesson from this cautionary tale is that those who do decide to go into The Netherlands on a business venture should be well aware of what they are doing. The Dutch guilder is one of the hardest currencies in the world, and as long as The Netherlands has its own natural gas supplies, and thus can provide its own fuel requirements in the crisis, the country will retain its relative stability.

As Dr Jelle Zijlstra, chairman of The Netherlands Bank, pointed out in his annual report this year, The Netherlands is one of the few countries which has managed to avoid allowing its economic slump to glide into a real recession—and one of the reasons for this is the flourishing free trade in which the country excels. Dr Zijlstra, a candidate for the chairmanship of the International Monetary Fund (IMF), who preferred to let the appointment pass him by and let the job go to another Dutchman, Professor Witteveen, also said that the funds which were seeking a home in Switzerland could just as easily at some time in the future be directed towards The Netherlands, thus making the Dutch currency artificially extra hard.

Dr Zijlstra hopes that a monetary system can be devised in the foreseeable future that will attract the countries, such as Britain, which are not aligned to the other major currency blocks, to rejoin at least part of the system. Floating currencies are one of the factors which make investment in one of the hard currency areas a continually risky business, especially when wages and prices are tied to strict rules and regulations, as in Holland.

Those who have tended to do well in The Netherlands are people who have knowledge to sell. The Dutch, in particular, are aware of the value of picking other people's brains. Management consultants, engineering bureaux, organization and methods bureaux and others which have experience of systems with which the Dutch, conservative as they are, are not so well acquainted, have found to their surprise that the Dutch would rather pay the price of letting someone else first learn by their mistakes, than undertake the risk of making the mistakes themselves. This is a policy which, seeing the state of the Dutch economy compared with the British or even the American, has paid off.

Those who are strictly concerned with manufacturing and sales have been fighting an uphill battle during the past 10 years. With the continuing devaluation of the pound compared to the continental currencies, it has been difficult for those firms to draw up any kind of long-term investment policy. Wages have risen sharply in The Netherlands—some 13 per cent a year on the employer's wage bill. On the other hand devaluation has lowered the cost of products exported from Britain to such an extent that it must be carefully calculated within each separate branch of industry before one can establish whether it is more profitable in the short and in the long term to manufacture in Britain and export, or to maintain what appears to be an expensive subsidiary in The Netherlands.

A recent Japanese survey proclaimed that the Netherlands was the least interesting member of the EEC when it came to investments. The government offered fewer initiatives, they said, and the general industrial climate was degenerating. The only areas where Government was willing to subsidize were in inaccessible parts of the north and the south of the country.

The Japanese are a little unfair, taking into account the size of Holland, nothing is far away from anything else, and the south of the country just happens to be situated midway between Rotterdam and the Ruhr. It is also the place where a booming company like the state-owned DSM has chosen to broaden its chemical industrial activities. In the north the port of Delfzijl is well situated and has both a labour reserve and good communications with the rest of northern Europe.

There are reasons to criticize Dutch society, seen from the investor's point of view. Wage costs are very high because social security in the Netherlands is probably the best in Western Europe. Absenteeism is growing, and often the "illness" is the result of the strain of keeping up the pace in a highly industrialized society. Control on absenteeism is also strict, however. Industrial relations, are basically healthy, as is the country's balance of payments. It is a country seeking investors who in turn are seeking a stable investment. Speculators are welcome, but they burn their fingers at their own risk.

Why the property market has fallen flat

by Christine A. Moir
editor, Property and Investment Review

There are 360,000 square metres of empty office space in Amsterdam. Indexed shop rentals at present exceed open market value. The amount of vacant industrial space throughout the country tops 20 million square metres.

These are frightening statistics for property investment. The industry is in the grip of a severe recession. Amsterdam, the city on which most attention is concentrated, is suffering the worst of the chill winds.

Although world economic factors are playing their part in this recession, more than anything else it is a legacy of four years of boom which ended at the beginning of 1974. Inspired by the euphoria of the United Kingdom market, British developers scoured Europe for investments and development opportunities.

In the process they drove investment yields down to levels which local investors refused to countenance. They overbuilt—to an extent at which only constant commercial expansion could absorb the space created. Though it must be admitted that local builders followed their steps and exacerbated the condition.

British retailers, too, were making their drive into Europe at the same time, frequently with an element of property speculation tied in. Prepared to pay almost any price for representation on the best pitches, they drove rentals ever upwards. Then it was all over. The property market at home collapsed. Money was no longer available. The oversupply situation began to emerge.

Today the market is flat. British investors are no longer in the market and Dutch investors are only just beginning to look cautiously at a market out of which they were driven four years ago. Investment yields for offices have returned to some sort of sanity at about 8¼ per cent for the best, but there are few of these available.

A four-year building boom has left a glut of property to let.

Several recent estimates put at only 40 or so the number of office buildings which fall into the "prime" category and which are not already locked up in an existing portfolio. And Dutch investors are shying well clear of anything but fully pre-let, simply funded, completed buildings.

Worse still, the letting market is extremely sluggish. Amstelveen is the planned new office area of Amsterdam and the one where most building occurred over the past four years. Last year only one significant letting was achieved in the area. Good, small blocks are still letting readily in the central area, but this is the result of scarcity and there is little chance of capitalizing on this as there are few, if any, investment buildings on the market, and almost no development opportunities as a result of severe planning restrictions.

Lettings have also fallen off in the shops sector; the reason is not hard to find. Rent levels, affected in 1970 by the incoming British, have been automatically increased by the indexation system, which has put them up by an average 10 per cent a year and last year by more like 15 per cent.

Now that the economy has taken a turn for the worse tenants are reluctant to pay the price. If an indexed shop reverts to the open market —which happens automatically at periodic intervals— the open market rental is well below the indexed rent.

The anomalous situation has had an immediate effect on investment yields, now back at 7½ per cent for the best sites on the Kalverstraat and more like 8½ to 9 per cent for general prime. In 1972 British investors were falling over themselves to get shops on the Kalverstraat at 5 per cent. Today some of those shops are empty and taking their time to let.

The industrial problem is not so acute. The figure of 20 million square metres of vacant space in Holland masks the fact that much of it is old property of poor quality, not up to today's standards of industrial or warehousing accommodation. Good warehousing developments are still at a premium, which is reflected in yields on the downward side of 11 per cent.

The problem here is one of tradition. Owner occupation is customary in industrial accommodation and there is a resistance to renting, especially at figures which fully reflect present building costs. Strong competition comes from government grants to industrialists to build on land owned by local authorities.

Although there is little growth in industrial rents at present, those who have developments coming on stream have few abnormal fears for the future. Well sited schemes, either near the airport or on the main motorway routes, provided there is substantial housing close by, could still be made to add up even today.

For let it be said firmly that Amsterdam's property troubles are more in the nature of a hiccup than a chronic illness. It is not even wrong to say that, given the rest of the property world to compare with, the Dutch property market is fairly healthy. The oversupply, particularly severe in Amstelveen, will be reversed by simple market factors, time, and the continuing scarcity of office accommodation in the old city of Amste Developers built at Ai veen as a matter of Hol choice; tenants will there similarly. It will take time.

Industrially, Hollan sound. It may even be t poised to take advanta any international econ recovery than its favoured neighbour, Germany. Already the choice of the multina industrialists, Holland well gain the monopo organizations making first venture into Euro Excellent transport works, stable and effe labour relations, Europe's premier port not to be scoffed at. although Rotterdam will the first choice, Amste will reap the benefit al

Shopping, too, is su recover. The days of v rising rentals and te gazumping one anothe their eagerness to get r sentation at any price over. But there is still for steady growth once ket value and indexed get back into balance. part of that growth continue to come British retailers, whose l pean expansion plans m slower these days but still steady.

There is no doubt the British influence in ping has had bene effects on the attitude Dutch retailers, who are learning a more aggre method of sales and management. One can e to see a steady growth i creation and expansio Dutch multiple chains. could have far-rea effects on the provisi modern shopping centr the smaller towns.

In the meantime the little to do but sit ou period of slump. Most perty companies have now sorted out the wo their financial diffic and there should be properties forced on t market by liquidity lems.

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Diamonds still trumps in craftsman's world

by Pieter Zwart

The faultless diamond processing of the "Amsterdam cut", still noted internationally for its excellence, has attracted eminent customers throughout the ages. Queen Victoria sent the famous Koh-i-Noor diamond to Amsterdam to be polished into a brilliant of 106 carats. In the eighteenth century Catherine II of Russia sent her Orlow diamond, which had been found in India, to be polished in Amsterdam. The largest diamond known, the Cullinan, discovered in South Africa in 1905, went to Amsterdam to be cut, polished and shaped from its rough state when it weighed more than 1lb 5oz.

Nowadays thousands of tourists go to see the diamond cutters at work. They are guided round the factories of firms such as the Amstone Diamond Centre, Batavier en Demant, Coster Diamonds, Diamar, Holshuysen-Stoeltie, and J. G. Kars. The bigger firms are Asscher, Drukker, and van Moppes.

Visitors can see a diamond being cut, or shaped into exotic facets such as the popular brilliant, the more expensive pear, marquisate or heart, the fashionable emerald cut, or the old-fashioned rose cut.

The final stage is polishing, for lustre, on a cast iron wheel—a process which takes six to eight hours. A diamond, being an exceptionally hard material, needs diamond dust mixed with olive oil to cut, polish and shape it. Skilled craftsmanship is required, so skilled that the smallest brilliant in the world took three months to polish at the van Moppes factory. The gem was lost from the equipment eight times and was found each time with the aid of microscopes. From the process a jewel emerged weighing 0.24 milligrams with 58 facets.

Men have always prized the diamond highly for its beauty, but about 80 per cent are used for industrial purposes. In this growing sector, Amsterdam has also become important. Because of its location, it is a good distribution centre for diamond powder and grit. Every year the industry imports and exports large quantities of diamonds, selecting and sorting them in modern laboratories according to quality and intended application.

Diamonds are considered a good investment, because they keep their value. They do not deteriorate or change colour during the years. And they take up little space: a matchbox filled with three-carat brilliants represents a value of more than £400,000.

Mr Herman van Moppes, however, feels that diamonds are meant to be a gift. "Diamonds are not much good to buy and put in vaults and after five years see what they are worth", he says. "They have to be worn." It is better to keep them in circulation, he argues, otherwise they may never come back on to the market.

What of the future? The tradition of craftsmanship of the diamond worker remains supreme, for the time being. Mechanization and computerization of the process is being tried, but has been found to be a more expensive processs. Instead of getting about 50 per cent back from a rough diamond, the computer delivers only 38 to 40 per cent. With the polishing of the diamond, the quality becomes too perfect, every diamond looks alike and the "personality" of the stone is lost.

Since the sixteenth century Amsterdam has had its ups and downs as a ce for the diamond industr has had to compete Antwerp, for instance, now with diamond cu centres in Israel. But city is renowned for its lity and tradition, and workers have been throughout the world found new industries South Africa, Israel, B and America. This year World Federation of mond Bourses meets Amsterdam.

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Total liable capital	484,351,000	407,312,000
Deposits, etc.	12,887,403,000	11,520,563,000
Loans and Advances	7,472,242,000	5,923,761,000
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Speedy and skilled unloading attracts new cargoes

Pieter Zwart

Though the port of Amsterdam lies in the shadow of the world's largest harbour, Rotterdam, it is very much a port in its own right. It is true that many Rotterdam companies have "daughter" companies in Amsterdam, but in terms of 1973 figures of total seaborne traffic Amsterdam was thirteenth in importance out of 36 European harbours.

Amsterdam claims that it can offer better service than some other ports. The number of working days lost through labour disputes is one of the lowest in Europe, and consequently contractors are in a position to deliver goods on time.

About an eighth of Amsterdam's working population works in the port. And, as is explained by Mr D. E. Claassen, secretary to the Scheepvaart Vereniging Noord, the docker is on his way to becoming a versatile skilled worker. The trend, he says, is towards the docker becoming a multi-purpose man able to drive a lorry or a crane, so that as he becomes older he can change.

"We are concerned about people in the long-term", he says. "It is not easy to live in the shadow of the biggest port in the world".

But Amsterdam has attracted new cargoes, such as oranges, which are perishable and require a skilled service in unloading. To illustrate its capacity and speed of working: depending on the cargo and type of vessel, up to 50,000 tons every 24 hours can be discharged and up to 2,500 tons an hour can be loaded into seagoing vessels.

Amsterdam, like other ports, felt the recession last year; there was a slight decline in port traffic. The energy crisis brought a small decline in the amount of oil handled. Mobil Oil refinery, for instance, exported less but there are hopes that with enlargement of facilities at the Cosmos storage plant, the Smit & Hollander Asphalt factory, and a proposed new refinery, oil shipments should increase this year.

There was a sharp increase in the amount of coal shipped because of the energy crisis; this is a lucrative commodity which results in higher profits for those dealing in the cargo. Ore, which is the largest cargo handled by the port, registered a fall —partly because regular shipments to the United Kingdom were less.

As the building industry declined, imports of sawn timber, an important cargo for Amsterdam, also fell. There was a 9 per cent decrease on the basis of 10 months' traffic in the amount of grain handled. But the last two months' figures, for November and December, may compensate, since grain traffic is usually up in this period, and there were substantial exports of grain by the European Community to developing countries last year.

Passenger traffic, which is becoming more important to Amsterdam, showed increases in the cruise ship sector, with 52 vessels calling at the port, and many basing cruises on it. Some 41,600 passengers are estimated to have visited the port, on the basis of each cruise vessel having an average of 800 passengers.

Whether Amsterdam should have a new outer port at Ijmuiden is still being questioned. The Dutch Government is expected to make a decision this year. Amsterdam has always been an advocate of a two-port policy, arguing that traffic which cannot be accommodated in Rotterdam as a result of congestion in the future will go to Belgian or West German ports, resulting in a loss of national income.

Amsterdam is also handicapped by being limited to ships with less than 45ft draught, which rules out large oil tankers or bulk carriers. It is ironic that oil tankers of some 230,000 tons can be built in the shipyards in Amsterdam — never to return since, fully loaded, they draw more than 45ft. Rigs for North Sea oil, limited by the size of the locks, are being built in Amsterdam.

"If we do not strive for an outer port", Mr Claassen says, "there will be too little work, or the tariffs in the inner port will have to be raised."

A definitive study undertaken by Inbucon, commissioned by the municipality of Amsterdam, Scheepvaart Vereningen Noord and the Amsterdam Chamber of Commerce, came to the conclusion in 1970 that Amsterdam should match developments in ship size and in rapid turn-round requirements. "The most economic and practicable development for this purpose is an outer port at Ijmuiden."

It went on to say that "given that current plans for the Amsterdam-Rhine canal are implemented in time, then the supporting inland transport links place the port in a highly competitive situation".

A commission, the Commissie Zeehavenoverleg, has made an analysis of the costs of the outer port. It has come to the conclusion that there is a positive balance between the advantages and costs.

The new outer port, which is expected to take two and a half years to construct after a government decision, could do much to alleviate unemployment in the building trade. Environmental difficulties may have to be studied a little further. But if the decision is taken to construct the outer port at Ijmuiden it would be, as Mr Claassen points out, another asset for Amsterdam as an investment centre, and the city would profit from the improved service.

One of the most spectacular developments within the past 10 years has been that of passenger traffic in the port. There are three passenger terminals—the municipally operated Passenger Terminal Amsterdam or PTA—about half a mile from the Central railway station as well as two terminals owned and operated by Verenigd Cargadoorskantoor —VCK—namely the Coen Terminal and the recently opened Scandia terminal.

They are expected to handle more than 300,000 passengers in 1975, who will be boarding ferry services to Britain, Scandinavia or Spain, as well as cruise passengers for the Rhine and elsewhere. The new Scandia terminal was financed jointly by the VCK and the municipality to deal with TOR line ships, including the large TOR Britannia. The passenger terminals are used not only by Dutch tourists, but by West Germans, Belgians and the French as well, who find Amsterdam a good starting point for their holidays.

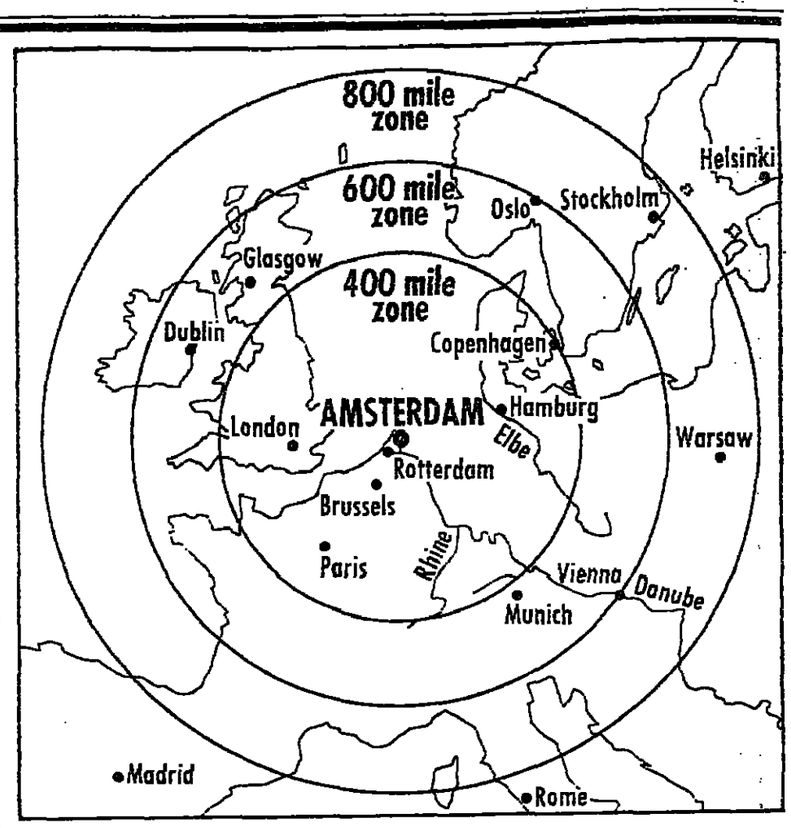
This year for the first time, cruises up the Rhine will start from Amsterdam. The low bridges on the Amsterdam - Rhine canal, which previously prevented cruise vessels from using it, have now been replaced by higher bridges as part of the continuing improvement programme on this link to the hinterland.

In addition to passenger terminals, Amsterdam has a container terminal. The port is well-equipped for storage of commodities intended for trans-shipment—there are redistribution centres for ores, phosphates, coal, grain, soya beans, oils, wines, liquid chemicals, timber and lumber. There are about 733 acres immediately available for industrial establishments and distribution centres, mostly on deep-water berths.

Gas, water and electricity mains have been laid, used water drainage is available, and besides ample drinking water and unfiltered cooling water, semi-filtered industrial water can be obtained in large quantities at low prices. The port also has facilities for shipbuilding and repair; at the end of 1972, eight vessels of more than 110,000 and 230,000 tons were built.

With the modernization of the Amsterdam-Rhine canal, increased traffic from the industrial hinterland of Europe is expected. The port lies closer to more important European industrial centres than any other North Sea port. The canal is well lit and can be used day and night.

When scheduled improvements are completed in 1976, the canal will be able to handle convoys of up to four barges without hindrance at the locks. The North Sea canal, less than 10 nautical miles from the sea, connects the port with Ijmuiden—an important link especially if the outer port is to be built.



Distances from Amsterdam

	canal/river	rail	road	air
Antwerp	226km	185km	150km	40min
Basle	819km	785km	760km	70min
Brussels	276km	237km	196km	35min
Copenhagen	—	835km	775km	75min
Duisburg	217km	197km	195km	60min
Frankfurt	533km	489km	435km	60min
London	—	—	—	55min
Luxembourg	—	415km	380km	75min

	canal/river	rail	road	air
Manchester	—	—	—	85min
Nuremberg	646km	620km	650km	145min
Oslo	—	—	985km	150min
Paris	684km	548km	500km	60min
Rotterdam	115km	86km	77km	—
Stockholm	—	—	1,415km	175min
Vienna	—	1,236km	1,140km	105min
Zurich	—	873km	845km	75min

1km=0.621 miles
Source: Haven Amsterdam *published by Vereniging De Amsterdamsche Haven, 1973.*

Leap in public utilities investment while hard guilder works for the Dutch abroad

Sue Masterman

The Central Bureau of Statistics in The Hague, an invaluable source of information open to all who need to back up their knowledge of the market situation with hard facts and figures, has conducted a survey which gives, on the basis of a broad sample, an accurate picture of the investment situation in industry in The Netherlands in 1974 and a reliable prognosis of what can happen in 1975.

The survey is based on data collected on the value of fixed assets received and become in the manufacturing industry, the extraction of minerals, the building industry and public utilities. All firms concerned in the sample employ 10 or more persons, and the results are given in actual prices, which means that the effect of price increases has not been eliminated.

The total picture illustrates an increase of investments in 1974 of 8 per cent above the 1973 level, a rise from 7,200m guilders to 9,900m guilders. A rise of 12 per cent is predicted in 1975, bringing the total to 11,100m guilders.

A breakdown of the investment pattern, however, shows that the entire investment growth in 1974 was confined to the public utilities sector. With electrical undertakings strongly in the lead, total investments rose by 34 per cent to 2,900m guilders.

This spectacular development is not expected to be repeated in 1975, when the rate of rise of investments in this sector is predicted as 5 per cent.

The manufacturing industry and the extraction of minerals managed to keep their investment level steady in 1974, compared with the previous year, at 6,400m guilders. A rise of 17 per cent is predicted for the current year, bringing the investment level up to 7,500m guilders, topping the previous 1971 high point of 7,300m guilders.

Splitting up the manufacturing industries into their most important categories, investment in the metal industry, which dropped sharply between 1971 and 1972, rose by 8 per cent in 1974 and this year is predicted to reach the 1971 level of 2,100m guilders.

Pattern reversed in food sector

The chemical industry showed much the same pattern in the past, but the fall in investments of 6 per cent continued in 1974. A sharp rise of 57 per cent is predicted this year, bringing the investments in this sector up to 1,900m guilders and above the pre-recession top level in 1970 and 1971.

In food, drink and tobacco the pattern has been reversed. A rise in investments in these industries in 1974 by 10 per cent to almost 1,200m guilders has been succeeded by a predicted drop of 12 per cent this year, taking the level down to 1,000m guilders.

The investments in the extraction of minerals, a sector which includes the petroleum industry, reflect, as might be expected, the pattern of investments as affected by the Arab oil boycott and the fuel crisis. Consumption of petroleum products in The Netherlands has now overtaken the level it had reached before the crisis hit the country in the autumn of 1971.

In 1974, investments in this sector were still falling, from 1,100m to 1,000m guilders. But for 1975 the investment policy has switched to a more positive note, with a predicted rise of more than 50 per cent to some 1,500m guilders.

The building industry conveys a generally pessimistic picture of activities in that sector. Investments totalled 605m guilders in 1973 and dropped by 6 per cent to 565m guilders in 1974. In 1975 a further 15 per cent decrease was predicted to 482m guilders.

The building industry accounts for the lion's share of unemployment in The Netherlands. For this reason the Minister of Housing announced in April that the Government was willing to invest an extra 1,000m guilders in this sector. How and where this investment will be made is not yet clear, nor is the period over which the investment will be made precisely stipulated, but it should give an injection to what is at present one of the weakest sectors of Dutch industry.

It is difficult to look at investment in the larger Dutch industries in isolation from the rest of Europe, or even internationally. So many of the larger Dutch firms are multinational or internationally oriented that their investment policy is frequently determined by the investment climate in the other countries.

Many firms, including giants such as Philips and Thyssen-Bornemisza, have said plainly that the climate in Holland no longer suits the bulk of their work. For varying reasons both firms have decided to move abroad in future.

DSM (Dutch State Mines), however, is still planning the bulk of its investments in The Netherlands. Two thirds of the 5,500m guilders it plans to invest in the next five years will be spent in Holland. The main expansion will be in plastics production.

It is typical of the present situation that for the first time Dutch investments in America have overtaken American investments in The Netherlands. The hardness of the guilder is clearly working in favour of the Dutch abroad.

Flexible policies help Philips to ride economic storm

"Watchfulness, flexibility and resourcefulness will have to be our watchwords", said Mr Henk van Riemsdijk, President of Philips Gloeilampenfabrieken, at the annual general shareholders' meeting this year. Philips, like most firms with a large share in the consumer goods sector, has felt the effects of the economic recession. But it is obvious from the firm's investment policy over the years that it has built in its own degree of flexibility so that it can ride out economic storms without fundamental damage to the firm's structure.

Philips remains an international rather than a multinational firm. Although the centre of the administrative octopus is located in The Netherlands, the activities in each country are fairly independent. For this reason, it is all the more interesting to note the systematic way in which the firm has been shifting part of its investments away from The Netherlands and into countries where expansion of production is justified by the expansion of the market, or where the labour situation is more favourable.

Philips is gradually running down the units in The Netherlands which must rely on unskilled labour. This is either too expensive or, despite the high level of unemployment, unavailable. Relatively few married women go out to work in Holland, a factor which affects the labour reserve in the sectors in which Philips operates. On the other hand, the company is concentrating its development and experimental projects in The Netherlands, partly because the highly skilled people it needs are available in Europe.

"The radical changes taking place in manufacturing techniques can have far-reaching consequences on the content of jobs and on the nature of working conditions in production departments", the Philips president said. "Technical innovations often lead automatically to organizational innovations, with particular emphasis on more intensive cooperation between people of different disciplines". Most of the major Dutch-based firms have had a difficult 1974 to report to their shareholders, and the first quarter's figures for this year do not show much sign of improvement. Both the political and industrial pundits predict little improvement in the general economic situation before mid-1976.

Fiscal centre to move

One firm which has decided that The Netherlands is no longer the best location for the centre of its multinational activities is Thyssen-Bornemisza, which announced squarely in April that it was to move its fiscal centre to Curaçao and its administrative centre to Monaco. The reason was neither Dutch taxation nor the shortage of labour, but the Government intention to introduce an excess profits sharing scheme for employees.

This controversial move, which almost caused the collapse of the Government this month, will now almost certainly be legislated before the summer. But, in spite of the general rumbling of discontent in industry in Holland, which is not much different from the discontent in the rest of Europe, there are many international and multinational industries which consider The Netherlands a good foothold for all or part of their activities. Firms such as Shell, BP, Unilever, Akzo, FVW-Fokker, Estel, DSM and Philips keep at least one foot firmly planted on Dutch soil. If all the recent arguments against the investment climate in The Netherlands were 100 per cent true, then these industrial giants would be long gone.

S.M.

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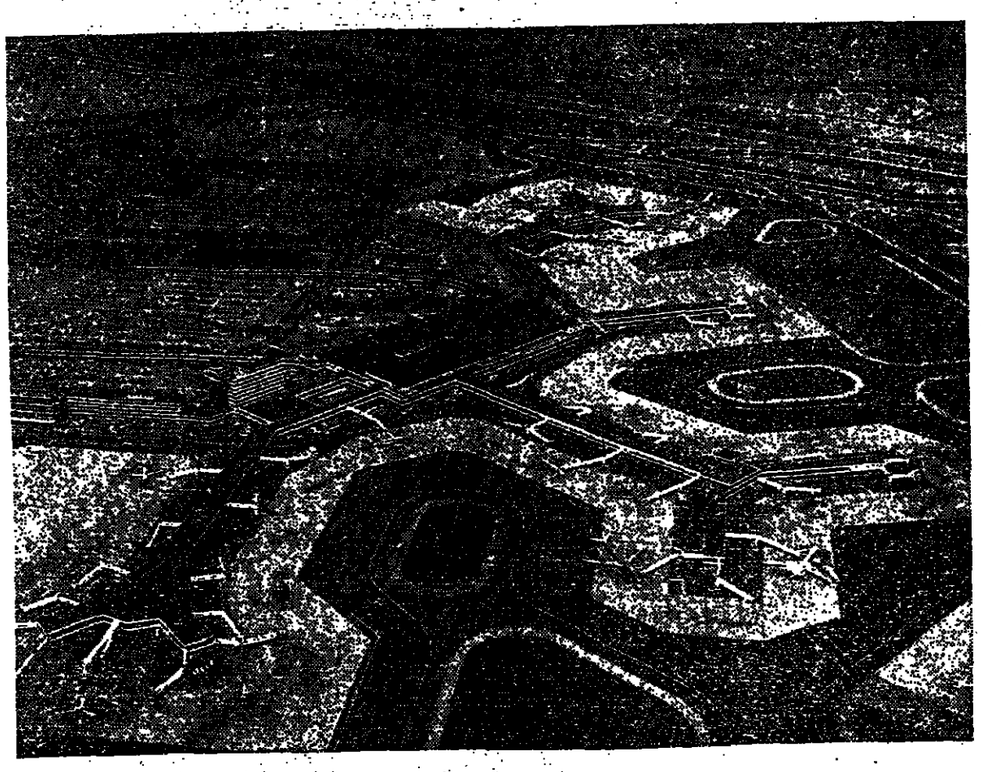

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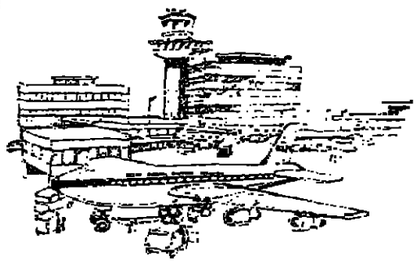

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OIL

1974/75 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
55½	22½	Ampol Pet	42	-1	3.1	7.4	11.8
91	53	Attock	55	..	6.3e	11.4	25.0
151	30	Berry Wiggins	75	-3	2.9	3.8	32.6
180	66	Brit Borneo	132	..	7.1	4.7	26.6
394	201	BP	445½	+½	25.2	5.6	3.2
486	23	Burmah Oil	28	-2	..	..	..
29	11½	C F Petroles	£29¼	..	74.6	2.8	7.4
108	32	Oil Exploration	79	-1	2.4	3.0	25.4
23½	9	Premier Cons	17½	..	..	..	..
26¼	8	Ranger Oil	£14¼	-¼	..	..	..
29¼	14½	Royal Dutch	£28¼	-¼	160	4.9	3.1
311	119	Shell	301	-1	17.9	5.9	3.8
190	59	Tricentrol	80	-4	3.2	4.0	13.1
240	66	Ultramar	174	..	..	..	3.8

PROPERTY

1974/75 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
72	24	Allied Ldn	47	..	3.5	7.4	7.8
130	56	Allnatt Ldn	124	-1	4.4	3.6	25.4
84	20	Amal Inv	32	-2	0.7	1.4	8.5
111	38	Apex Props	97	..	2.5	2.8	47.5
24	7	Aquis Secs	16½	..	0.8	4.9	65.5
62	15	Argyle Secs	36	+½	..	..	..
97	32	Artagen Props	54	-3½	2.2	2.6	31.5
72	25	Beaumont Prop	63	-1	4.0	6.4	19.2
67	30	Bellway Hldgs	65	-2	3.4	5.3	9.9
218	50	Berkeley Hmbro	170	-4	4.4	2.6	24.9
132	50	Bilton Percy	128	..	5.8e	4.5	19.6
130	48	Do Accum	129	..	8.3	0.2	..
318	56	Bradford Prop	105	-1	7.3	6.9	6.8

RUBBER

1974/75 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
38½	25	Anglo-Indonesia	35	..	3.8	11.0	..
75	38	Bradwall FMS	57	..	2.8	4.8	..
178	57	Castlefield	84	..	2.9	3.4	..
25½	16	Chersonese	20½	..	1.6	5.6	..
65	26	Cons Plant	63	..	4.4	7.0	..
24	9	Dunlop Lakande	9	..	1.4	15.0	..
56	27	E. Asiatic	54	..	2.5	4.6	..
73	36	Gadek	68	+6	2.8	4.1	..
57½	28	Golden Hope	56½	..	2.9	5.1	..
7¾	4¼	Grand Central	7½	..	0.8	10.0	..
415	128	Guthrie Corp	275	-1	19.6b	7.1	..
57½	24	Highlds & Low	47	-1	1.4	3.0	..
100	45	Hongkong	45	..	6.0	13.4	..
150	93	Killinghall	93	..	8.1b	8.8	..
32½	15½	Kulim Grp	31	+2½	1.9	6.0	..
56½	26	Ldn Asiatic	36½	+½	3.2	5.7	..
38½	20	Ldn Sumatra	28	..	1.5	5.5	..
55	33	Majedie	55	..	1.6	2.8	..
14½	5½	Malayalam	7¼	..	..	..	..
91	41	Muar River	56	..	2.0	3.6	..
32½	26	Pataling	52½	+½	3.1	5.9	..
80	29½	Plant Hldgs	37	-1½	2.4	6.4	..
14	7	Sungei Krian	£12	..	46.5	3.9	..

TEA

1974/75 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
88	50	Assam Frontier	53	..	10.0	17.0	..
54	28	Assam Inv	35	-1	4.7	13.5	..
46	27	Camellia Inv	40	..	2.2	5.6	..
52	20	Clairmace	42	-1	5.2	12.4	..
110	76	Crosby Hse	90	-3	12.0	13.3	..
32	12	Deundi	21	+1	..	..	..
136	130	Doolahar	130	f	5.0	3.8	..
117	65	Jokai	117	..	10.0	8.5	..
150	48	McLeod Russel	82	+9½	8.2	10.0	..
98	80	Moran	95	..	8.1	8.3	..
31	23	Outah Highlds	22	..	2.2	9.6	..
44	21	Peacock Saunt	22	..	3.6b	16.3	..
28	18	Sthn India	25	..	..	..	..
25	14	Surmah Valley	15	..	..	..	..
100	58	Warren Tea	78	..	8.4	10.8	..
62	20	Western Dooars	40	-2	6.0	14.9	..
80	56	Williamsn Hldgs	70	..	6.3	9.0	..

MISCELLANEOUS

1974/75 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
11¼	8⅛	Algoma Cen Rly	£10⅞	-⅛	26.0	2.5	16.8
20	5	Antofagasta	£14	..	..	..	..
46	12	Calcutta Elec	23	..	..	..	..
50	34	E Surrey W 7%	£41½	..	700	16.9	..
35½	29½	Essex Wtr 5%	£31	..	500	16.1	..
202	46	Felixstowe Dock	69	..	9.7	14.1	8.3
395	100	Imp Cont Gas	375	-5	10.2	2.7	29.5
438	110	I ET Hldgs	133	h ..	3.1	2.4	..
30½	25	Mid Kent Wtr	£31	..	500	16.1	..
132	36	Milford Docks	68	..	..	..	13.8
93	58	Nigerian Elec	89	+1	11.8	13.3	..
385	230	Perak Rvr Hydro	343	-2	24.6	7.2	13.4
35½	26	Sunderlnd Wtr	£30½	..	500	16.4	..

SHIPPING

1974/75 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
232	82	Brit & Comm	178	+3	10.5	5.9	8.7
96	60	Fisher J.	70	-2	3.6	5.1	3.7
204	103	Furness Withy	192	+2	9.4	4.9	7.2
160	43	Hill C. Bristol	80	..	..	..	..
310	75	Hunting Gibson	130	..	13.6	10.5	1.5
42½	14	Jacobs J. I.	18	..	2.3	12.6	8.3
155	57	Manch Liners	152	..	7.5	4.9	4.2
121	50	Ocean Trans	104	+1	9.5e	9.1	10.1
134	57	P & O 'Dfd'	109	..	7.5	6.8	3.5
115	58	Runciman W	95	..	7.7	8.1	8.0

a Ex dividend. a Ex all. b Forecast dividend. c Corrected price. e Interim payment passed. f Price at suspension. g Dividend and yield exclude a special payment. h Bid for company. k Pre-merger figures. n Forecast earnings. p Ex capital distribution. r Ex rights. s Ex scrip or share split. t Tax free. y Price adj for late dealings. .. No significant data.

THE TIMES SHARE INDICES

The Times Share Indices for 14.05.75 (base date June 2, 1964 original base date June 2, 1959):—

	Index No. Latest	Div. Yield %	Earnings Yield %	Index No. Previous
The Times Industrial Share Index	136.07	6.94	13.97	136.20
Largest Cos.	134.49	6.77	13.82	134.64
Smaller Cos.	141.16	7.48	15.07	141.33
Capital Goods	136.50	7.18	15.33	136.77
Consumer Goods	153.95	6.86	12.89	153.30
Store Shares	127.38	7.74	8.03	128.35
Largest financial shares	181.78	5.33	—	184.34
Largest financial and industrial shares	143.42	6.50	—	144.19
Commodity shares	231.01	4.65	14.06	234.46
Gold Mining shares	666.46	4.89	7.40	631.95
Industrial debenture stocks	75.34	8.31*	—	75.39
Industrial preference stocks	45.51	16.27*	—	45.55
3½% War Loan	23⅝	14.92*	—	23¾

A record of The Times Industrial Share Indices is given below:—

	High		Low	
All-time	138.47	(15.08.72)	60.18	(12.12.74)
1975	142.63	(22.04.75)	61.42	(06.01.75)
1974	136.16	(28.02.74)	60.18	(12.12.74)
1973	189.33	(12.01.73)	130.99	(14.12.73)
1972	138.47	(15.08.72)	174.46	(10.01.72)
1971	174.71	(31.12.71)	122.93	(02.08.71)
1970	145.78	(14.01.70)	110.75	(28.05.70)

* Flat interest yield.
a Ex-dividend.

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British Leyland shows record £43m net loss in the first half

by Desmond Quigley

British Leyland yesterday disclosed net losses of £42.9m for the first half of its financial year, against a loss of £12.7m for the same September/March period last year.

The loss includes a £29.3m provision after the closure of the Spanish subsidiary. Lord Stokes, the chairman, said yesterday that the figure represented the maximum estimated costs of this withdrawal and could be lower if a buyer was found for the plant.

This is British Leyland's second big provision recently. Last year it provided £15.7m after withdrawal from Australian manufacturing.

The interim figures show a trading loss of £1.8m against a loss of £8.3m for the same period last year on a turnover up 13.8 per cent at £843m from £741m, despite a fall in the number of vehicles sold from 496,000 to 420,000.

Net interest charges rocketed to £16m from £8.3m in the first half last year. The company paid more interest in the first half than it did for the whole of last year when interest charges were £17.1m.

This reflects the big increase in the company's borrowings, which stood at more than £327m at the end of the six-month period.

Interest charges in the second half will certainly spiral even farther because Leyland has already started utilizing the first £50m guaranteed by the Government.

Pre-tax losses were £19.8m against £16.6m for the first half last year. There is no dividend, against gross interim dividend last year of 0.746p.

Sales reflect the worldwide fall in demand. "Competitive prices both in the United Kingdom and in export markets have prevented us from fully recovering the cost increases incurred", the directors say.

The company is worried about its ability to make further price increases since, it is acknowledged, "consumer resistance" will inevitably set in.

Mr Alex Park, acting managing director, said trading losses had been reduced by achieving higher margins with a better "model mix" and by cutbacks. The workforce has been cut by 6,000 since the end of September and by 17,000 since the beginning of the year.

Financial Editor, page 29

CBI chief's warning of exasperation in industry

By Malcolm Brown

Mr Campbell Adamson, director-general of the Confederation of British Industry, warned the Government yesterday that industry was nearing exasperation point. He said that if the Government continued to disregard the views of the business community industry might withdraw its cooperation.

He reiterated, in slightly more moderate terms, the ultimatum given last week by Lord Watkinson, president-elect of the confederation.

Speaking at a CBI luncheon in Cambridge, Mr Adamson said industry must continue to oppose with all its strength industrial policies which either led directly to eventual state takeover of all industry or so upset the balance of power between management and employees that the job of managing became impossible.

"In striking contrast to governments in other advanced industrial countries the British Government seems to indulge in repeated attacks and destructive criticism of industry's performance, apparently unmindful of the fact that economic success depends on the efforts of both managements and workforce", Mr Adamson said.

"At a time when this country desperately needs a united effort to get over its problems, the Government must be warned that if it continues to disregard the views and arguments of industry and persist in policies which can only weaken our ability to compete, then no consensus will come about."

The result would be that industry would not continue to cooperate in policies which were distasteful to the great majority of the population and could only bring further harm to the country.

Earlier, Mr Adamson had said that the country had reached a situation so serious and potentially dangerous that the greatest degree of responsibility was required.

In what is thought to be a reference to several study papers on Government-industry relations now in preparation at the CBI, Mr Adamson said industry would soon be in a position to spell out what it thought were constructive policies.

There was a need for clarity on the policy for defeating high inflation, he said.

"If such a policy means we have to face up to problems on pay, problems which require courage to defeat and a general will to resist those who stand out against them, then we must find that will."

Government aid of £3.5m to Triang in exchange for one-third stake

By Peter Hill

Financial support of up to £3.5m in Triang Pedigree will be provided by the Government in exchange for a one-third equity stake. Two months ago the toy and pram company gave a warning that it would have to close unless state aid was provided.

The company is being acquired by Airfix Industries, which will have two thirds of the equity. Government assistance will be channelled in by the Department of Industry under the provisions of section Seven of the Industry Act.

Triang, which some years ago figured in the break-up of the Lines Brothers toy group, employs 400 workers at its Merthyr Tydfil plant. The Government's decision to inject support has been influenced by the closure of steelmaking at the Ebbw Vale plant.

The BSC's plant closure programme and the redundancies which will follow have been exacerbated in South Wales because of the corporation's intention to make further big cutbacks in its labour force.

Under the terms agreed with Airfix, which is a leading manufacturer of toys and leisure goods, the Department of Industry will provide £1m in redeemable preference shares, £1.5m in secured loans and equity and, if needed, an additional grant of up to £1m towards providing Triang Pedigree with adequate working capital.

This is to cover possible losses which are likely to be incurred during the next two years as the company is being reconstructed.

Mr Ralph Ehrmann, chairman of Airfix said last night that he was delighted to be able to cooperate with the Government. The company now had the support for development and reequipment to make it viable in the future.

He declared: "I feel convinced that with this help, our assistance and the cooperation of all who work at Triang, we will be able to ensure the continued employment of the present workforce.

Mr Ehrmann: Delighted over government cooperation.

6m Pearson shares sold by Cowdray family

Cowdray family interests yesterday sold six million shares, worth just over £6½m in S. Pearson & Son, the family-controlled but quoted industrial, banking and publishing group.

Viscount Cowdray, the Pearson chairman, said last night that the sale reduced the family interest in the company from just under 60 per cent to just over 50 per cent. The sale, he confirmed, had been made for tax reasons.

The shares were placed with institutions by Cazenove at a price of 105 1-16p a share.

Financial news, page 31

£30m tanker order cancelled by US owner

By Our Industrial Correspondent

Mr Benjamin Coates, the American shipowner, has cancelled a £30m tanker order with Sweden's Kockum shipbuilding group. This is the latest in the flood of cancellations now being made by shipowners in the face of the disastrous state of the tanker market.

This is the second cancellation made by the American owner for an order placed with the Malmo yard and reduces its order book for a series of 360,000 tons dwt tankers to 11.

The tanker, which was to have been operated by Cloverton Shipping, a company registered in Liberia, was scheduled for delivery in the middle of 1977. Both of the cancellations made by Mr Coates stem from his inability to obtain charters for the tankers. But, because the cancellation was made unilaterally, Kockum said last night that it would claim full financial compensation.

It is estimated that up to one-third of the 150 million tons deadweight of tankers on order with world shipyards are likely to be cancelled between now and 1977, while there is also evidence of a sharp increase in scrapping of obsolete vessels.

Last month 800,000 tons of tanker tonnage was scrapped, equivalent to an annual rate of 7 million tons compared with a 1974 total of 2 million tons dwt.

Faced with a huge surplus of tonnage, and freight rates which make laying up an attractive proposition, the tanker industry has to deal with mounting losses.

The problems of the industry have been highlighted in recent weeks by the difficulties being faced by Mr Hilmar Reksten, the Norwegian owner, whose fleet of nine very large crude carriers is idle and who is seeking to renegotiate his charter commitments.

Three of the vlccs in the Reksten operation are idle in the Persian Gulf while the other six are laid up in Norway. A tenth vessel, the 95,000-ton dwt Sir Winston Churchill is on her way from the American west coast to the Persian Gulf in search of a cargo.

Authoritative shipping industry sources calculate that Mr Reksten suffered losses of around $25m (£10.7m) in the first four months of this year. Last year, it is estimated that his voyage revenues amounted to $120m, although after costs of an estimated $100m and chartering-in costs of $35m his net loss for the year was around $15m.

Mr Reksten's operations the previous year, the year of the Arab-Israeli war and the oil supply embargo, however, provided a net income for 1973, according to the sources, of an estimated $85m.

The financial situation of the Norwegian shipowner and the close involvement in the financing of his fleet by merchant bankers Hambros has led to intense City speculation that the merchant banking group faces considerable losses.

Chrysler gives details of new car to Commons committee in private

By Edward Townsend

Chrysler UK told a Commons committee yesterday that it had plans to produce a new car in Britain, but at the request of the company further details were withheld until the committee went into private session.

This followed disclosure in *The Times* yesterday that a new Chrysler model could be brought to production next year, with American sales potential, as part of a government-backed scheme for the revitalizing of the American-owned United Kingdom operations.

Chrysler's executives, appearing before the committee of MPs inquiring into the British motor industry, were reluctant to discuss in public future model plans or to reveal details of the proposed profit-sharing and worker participation scheme.

During the public session, Mr Gilbert Hunt, Chrysler's United Kingdom chairman, was closely questioned about *The Times* report. He said he was sure it was true that a meeting between Mr Wilson and President Ford, at which Chrysler's presence in Britain was discussed, took place, but he was not aware of what was said. The report, he said, was speculative.

Mr Wilson's direct involvement in the plan to reshape Chrysler United Kingdom came at a confidential meeting in London, just before his visit to the White House, with Mr Hunt and Mr John Riccardo, the Chrysler Corporation's president. But Mr Hunt declined to give details except in private.

The question of direct government financial assistance for Chrysler, a key point in the delicately poised deal which appears to have been formulated to secure Chrysler United Kingdom's future activities, was also raised by MPs.

Mr Don Lander, the managing director, said the company had not made an application to the Department of Industry for financial aid but was in regular discussion with officials "and we may do so".

Chrysler has applied for a £35m loan from Finance for Industry to back its important Iranian export contract but, Mr Lander said, they would only discuss details in private.

Sir John Eden, a member of the committee, suggested that if the Chrysler Corporation were financially more secure, it would have been more possible to bolster the United Kingdom operations and that the corporation was now not in a position to help Chrysler United Kingdom.

Mr Hunt denied this and said that the American company had put in two amounts of money to the British company with Treasury consent in the last three months.

He added later that after an initial injection of capital into subsidiaries, the parent company expected them to generate their own funds for their future sustenance as had been the case in France.

The corporation had put no money into Chrysler France after the initial injection. The French company (Simca) had had no industrial problems for 22 years and had been capable of generating its own cash.

Mr Hunt said it would probably take two or three months of negotiation to establish the new worker participation scheme in Britain.

Mr Lander denied that the plan was "an act of desperation"; it would allow everyone to work successfully together while facing "a lesser opportunity" because of the industry's low ebb.

April trade figures help equities

The United Kingdom trade figures for April were well received on the London stock market yesterday and industrial shares were replacing losses with gains by the end of the session.

The *FT* index dipped to 327 ahead of the trade figures, but recovered later to close at 330.9, a net loss of 1.4. Shares in Hawker Siddeley (280p), EMI (172p) and ICI (255p) attracted buyers.

On Wall Street, the Dow Jones industrial average rose 8.6 points to 858.73, recovering from a temporary halt caused by the Cambodian incident.

TERMS OF TRADE

The following are the unit value index numbers for visible trade (not seasonally adjusted) issued by the Department of Trade yesterday:

	1970 = 100 Exports	1970 = 100 Imports	Terms of Trade*
1971	105.6	104.7	100.8
1972	111.0	109.6	101.3
1973	126.0	139.7	90.2
1974	162.7	217.6	74.8
1973 Q1	119.3	123.4	96.7
Q2	123.8	133.1	93.0
Q3	129.1	146.7	88.0
Q4	136.1	162.0	84.0
1974 Q1	147.2	195.5	75.3
Q2	159.9	218.8	73.1
Q3	168.1	224.4	74.9
Q4	175.8	231.3	76.0
1975 Q1	184.9	237.1	78.0
May	158.6	217.9	72.8
June	162.6	222.2	73.2
July	164.1	222.3	73.8
Aug	167.9	224.0	74.9
Sept	170.9	224.7	76.0
Oct	172.4	228.1	75.6
Nov	175.6	230.3	76.3
Dec	179.0	235.4	76.1
1975			
Jan	182.2	235.9	77.2
Feb	185.1	236.3	78.3
March	187.4	239.0	78.4
April p	191.0	239.4	79.8

* Export unit index as a percentage of import unit index.
p Provisional.

UK TRADE

The following are the April trade figures, seasonally adjusted and corrected on a balance of payments basis with allowance for known recording errors, as released yesterday by the Department of Trade:

	Exports	Imports	Visible Balance
1973	11,512	13,813	−2,301
1974	15,589	20,848	−5,259
1973 Q1	2,685	3,039	−354
Q2	2,788	3,189	−401
Q3	2,991	3,560	−569
Q4	3,048	4,025	−977
1974 Q1	3,500	4,779	−1,279
Q2	3,900	5,216	−1,316
Q3	4,161	5,371	−1,210
Q4	4,029	5,482	−1,454
1975 Q1	4,559	5,242	−683
Nov	1,296	1,696	−600
Dec	1,386	1,745	−359
1975			
Jan	1,562	1,837	−275
Feb	1,456	1,746	−290
March	1,540	1,658	−118
April*	1,366	1,655	−289

* Provisional.

OECD deficit estimate reduced by $9,000m

From Peter Norman
Paris, May 14

The combined current account balance of payments deficit of the OECD countries could turn out to be as low as $18,000m to $19,000m (about £8,261m) this year against a $27,500m deficit forecast just two months ago.

But the latest estimates which were presented today to a closed door meeting between senior Central Bank and Treasury officials in the OECD's working party three committee, are unlikely to offer any hope as yet for a substantial improvement in Britain's balance of payments situation.

Drawn up by the OECD secretariat, the figures forecast a United Kingdom current account deficit of around £7,000m this year. In contrast many of Britain's trading rivals should show substantial improvements.

France and Italy will have deficits this year, but they should be lower than earlier anticipated. The current account of the United States is improving strongly and could end 1975 with a surplus against receipt expectations of a deficit of $5,000m to $6,000m.

West Germany still seems likely to close 1975 with a large surplus. The latest OECD estimates are thought to put it at around $9,000m against earlier forecasts of a $12,000m surplus, but some German officials think it could be lower than this.

The overall improvement in the OECD deficit forecast reflects a scaling down of the surpluses to be expected by the OPEC countries and suggests an ironing out of the balances between surplus and deficit countries within the OECD itself.

As a result Britain now seems to be about the only leading member country of the OECD facing a seriously large current account payments deficit this year.

State heads to request meeting soon

A letter from the heads of Britain's public sector corporations requesting a meeting with the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Prime Minister to thrash out a new relationship between Whitehall and the state enterprises should be with the Government by the end of this week.

Mr Marsh, chairman of the British Railways board, Sir Monty Finniston, chairman of the British Steel Corporation, Mr Nigel Foulkes of the British Airports Authority and Mr Freddie Wood of the National Bus Company are to represent the state industries at the Downing Street talks which are expected to take place within the next few days.

Meanwhile the BSC chairman faces further questioning today about the corporation's controversial plans to sack up to 22,000 workers over the next few months.

Sir Monty is to meet a delegation from the Scottish Labour Party executive together with MPs from a number of steel constituencies to discuss the implications of the BSC's plans which have been sharply attacked and criticized by Mr Wedgwood Benn, Secretary of State for Industry.

During the next few days Sir Monty will also face the TUC steel industry committee which rejected the corporation's plans for shedding about 10 per cent of its labour force. The committee is expected to put forward an alternative scheme at a meeting with the BSC on Monday.

But the anxiety felt by ministers and Labour MPs is reflected in the desire of the Labour Party's industrial policy sub-committee to meet Sir Monty.

Mr Marsh complains of rail policy changes

By George Clark
Political Correspondent

Mr Richard Marsh, the former Minister of Transport who is now chairman of the British Railways Board, yesterday complained about the disruptive effect of policy changes forced on the nationalized industries by different governments which had brought British Rail to its present situation.

It has been announced that the railways will lose £20m this year because of restrictions placed on fares.

Mr Marsh is to lead a deputation to discuss with the Government a new arrangement which would allow the nationalized boards greater freedom of action.

Addressing journalists and MPs at a Parliamentary Press Gallery lunch, Mr Marsh said: "The fact is that you cannot manage an industry properly if you are constantly faced with changes in profitability.

"Paradoxically, Parliament applies pressures to make the nationalized industries more accountable to society. But the degree of intervention means that accountability is destroyed so that no one is accountable to anyone.

"You are not going to hold me or the British Railways Board responsible. We did not want the pricing policy. It was a disaster. We did not agree with the Investment Bill. We thought it was wrong."

As a result, British Rail could not employ the people it wanted because it could not match the salaries of the private sector.

It was not a party political matter. He believed that there was an area of industrial activity where there could be an all-party consensus on the policy to be followed.

If there could be some degree of consistency on transport policy there could be a sound relationship between the Government and nationalized industries.

He complained about the Government changing its mind so frequently, and thought it should be possible to identify an area where the battle between the parties was more artificial than on some other subjects where real differences of view existed.

Mr Marsh said one of the major problems to be faced was the level of public expenditure. Some local authorities behaved as if they were playing with "Monopoly money" but, since they were elected, so long as they acted within the law it was difficult to bring them under control.

Mr Marsh added: "I may well go to the Tower for saying it, but MPs bear far more responsibility for the current level of public expenditure, including the demands of the nationalized industries, than any other group."

Whitehall to clarify oil proposals

by Roger Vielvoye
Energy Correspondent

Government schemes to compensate oil companies for the loss of 51 per cent of their North Sea holdings are likely to be disclosed when British Petroleum begins a new round of talks with the Department of Energy shortly.

Lack of detail about Government proposals for a majority shareholding in commercial oilfields has been one of the main points holding the companies back from entering detailed talks.

Sir Eric Drake, chairman of BP, and Mr Eric Varley, Secretary of State for Energy, have already held preliminary talks. Sir Eric says he has not conceded the principle of participation, and contends that without knowing the proposals on a state takeover, he cannot agree to anything, even in principle.

It is by no means certain that BP will quickly concede even the principle of partnership once it has seen the outline of the state plans. The company is anxious not to be seen to cave in to pressure simply because the state is the biggest shareholder.

BP will want to demonstrate its independence by basing decisions on the same commercial criteria as the other leading oil companies when they review the proposals.

Meanwhile the Government has been dropping some broad hints in an effort to get the oil groups to discuss participation. Because terms will be negotiated individually, the word has gone around that companies which settle early may get a better deal than those which wait.

The question of oil royalties has also been raised. Companies are aware that the state may demand the 12½ per cent royalty to be paid in oil and this could be sold by the Government to competitors.

American companies in particular could present stiff opposition to the participation plans.

One leading oil company chairman said the groups were unconvinced that the Government was interested in real negotiations. They were also concerned that if the United Kingdom retroactively made changes in the terms, it would open the way for changes by other oil-producing countries which have previously honoured their contractual commitments.

The attitude of the Government and the deteriorating economic situation could force most main companies to reduce exploration efforts and slow down development work until the future relationship between the state and the groups had been clarified.

Fields named: The Hamilton Brothers group is to call the condensate find made on block 9/8 in the North Sea the Bruce Field. Its oil discovery in the nearby block 9/28 has been named the Crawford Field.

Favourable trend helps sterling to slight rally

Continued from page 1

The pound put on ¼ cent shortly after the figures were announced this afternoon. The effective depreciation rate narrowed from 25.2 per cent at Tuesday's close to 25.1 per cent, the first improvement for a fortnight, and the pound finished the day at $2.3115, up 40 points.

Much of the rise was compressed into the last few minutes of business as news of the American military action in Cambodia reached the market and caused small panic selling of dollars in thin trading.

There was intervention in the foreign exchange market by the Bank of England, which sold dollars to keep up the sterling exchange rate. But the support was more modest than Tuesday and became unnecessary in the afternoon as the demand for dollars subsided.

It is clear that the April trade figures were known to government ministers several days before their announcement and that Mr Wilson must have been aware of them when giving his weekend television interview on the economic situation.

This explains some of his complacency about the economic outlook and his emphasis on the improving trade position. It may also help to clarify the official attitude towards the depreciation of sterling, because the latest figures would have been unlikely to cause a run on the pound.

It seems likely that the authorities have encouraged the depreciation as part of general economic strategy to keep export prices in line with those of other countries despite Britain's higher inflation, and to ensure that foreign demand for industry's products is maintained as the domestic recession strengthens.

How the markets moved

FT index: 330.9 —1.4
The Times index: 136.07 —0.13

Rises

Ass Port Cement	11p to 166p	Hawker Sidd	5p to 280p
Brit Am Toh	3p to 315p	Imp Chem Ind	4p to 255p
Cussons Grp	5p to 65p	NSS News	15p to 94p
Courtaulds	2p to 113p	Plessey	2p to 70p
Distillers	2p to 133p	Slater Walker	3p to 84p
EMI	3p to 172p	Western Areas	40p to 685p
Fisons	3p to 379p	W Rand Cons	25p to 355p

Falls

Aust & NZ	18p to 400p	Lion Int	3p to 30p
Barclays Bk	5p to 265p	Reed Int	7p to 270p
Boots	3p to 242p	Selection Tst	10p to 645p
Dunlop Hldgs	2p to 47p	Sun Alliance	7p to 443p
First Nat Fin	1p to 7p	Streeters	6p to 31p
Land Secs	8p to 209p	Stephen, J.	1p to 10p
Rex Services	11p to 164p	Weyburn Eng	8p to 180p

Equities recovered early falls, and gold shares were active.

Gilt-edged securities were steady after disclosure of the April trade figures.

Sterling rose by 40 points to $2.3115. The "effective devaluation" rate was 25.1 per cent.

Gold rose by $1.50 to $167.50 an oz.

SDR-£ was 1.24914 on Wednesday while $DR-£ was 0.540870.

Commodities: Reuters' index rose by 1.8 points to 1,077.2.

Reports, pages 30, 31 and 32

THE POUND

	Bank buys	Bank sells
Australia $	1.77	1.72
Austria Sch	39.00	37.00
Belgium Fr	84.50	81.75
Canada $	2.43	2.38
Denmark Kr	12.80	12.40
Finland Mkk	8.35	8.10
France Fr	9.50	9.20
Germany DM	5.50	5.30
Greece Dr	68.50	66.50
Hongkong $	11.60	11.25
Italy Lr	1450.00	1400.00
Japan Yn	700.00	670.00
Netherlands Gld	5.60	5.40
Norway Kr	11.45	11.10
Portugal Esc	56.50	54.50
S Africa Rd	1.88	1.81
Spain Pes	131.25	126.25
Sweden Kr	9.25	8.95
Switzerland Fr	5.80	5.60
US $	2.36	2.31
Yugoslavia Dnr	39.00	37.00

Rates for bank notes only, as supplied yesterday by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

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CASSA DI RISPARMIO
DELLE PROVINCIE LOMBARDE
(Savings Bank of Lombardy) - Established 1823 - MILAN, ITALY

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CONDITION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 1974 (million lire)

LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL		ASSETS	
Savings, current and other accounts	5,436,956	Cash in hand, liquid assets and securities	2,584,575
Mortgage bonds and bonds of the Public Works and Agricultural Credit Sections	3,446,293	Short-term loans	1,523,876
Other liabilities	284,263	Medium- and long-term loans	9,788,001
Reserves and profit	472,182	Other assets	1,733,242
Contra accounts	6,599,846	Contra accounts	6,599,846
	16,239,540		16,239,540

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF OPERATING INCOME AND EXPENSES FOR THE YEAR 1974 (million lire)

OPERATING EXPENSES		OPERATING INCOME	
Interest paid	408,546	Interest on liquid assets and securities	157,500
General and personnel expenses	143,770	Interest on short-term loans	228,034
Provisions, depreciation and losses	156,907	Interest on medium- and long-term loans	231,409
	709,222	Miscellaneous earnings	59,745
Profit for the year	7,466		716,688
	716,688		

Chairman: GIORDANO DELL'AMORE
Managing Director: ALESSANDRO [illegible]
Chief Foreign Department: UBALDO BALDI

S. Pearson & Son

"...despite the troubles of 1974 most of our Group companies have been able to strengthen their positions of leadership in their respective markets"

LORD COWDRAY'S STATEMENT TO SHAREHOLDERS

Like most major British companies, our Group was severely affected by the inflation which mounted through 1974 and still continues and I regret having to report the first profit reduction since the Group became publicly quoted in 1969. Although I believe that the threat to private sector companies and their prospects posed by a rate of inflation exceeding 20 per cent is now more widely recognised, we shall still face a very grave situation until the rate of wage increases is brought more into line with productivity. Nevertheless, I am glad to be able to report that despite the troubles of 1974 most of our Group companies have been able to strengthen their positions of leadership in their respective markets.

Total Group profits in 1974 were £20,427,000 before tax against £25,714,000 in 1973, and the share of those profits attributable to the Group after deducting minority interests and pre-acquisition profits was £14,288,000 compared with £18,103,000 the previous year.

After tax of £7,864,000 (£8,928,000 in 1973) attributable earnings were £6,424,000 (£9,175,000 in 1973), but after including extraordinary and in 1973 exceptional items, the net surplus was £15,149,000 (£15,367,000 in 1973). As before we have made full provision against profits before tax for net unrealised depreciation on dealing investments at the year end.

The total dividends for 1974 have been increased by the maximum permitted of 12½ per cent to 7·76835p per share, inclusive of tax credits.

During the year we drew on some of our accumulated liquid resources to invest in further development. For example, in 1974 and 1975 we shall have provided some £6,000,000 towards financing Doulton's considerable capital expenditure programme in its tableware and glass operations. The financial strength of Lazard Brothers was further evidenced by the completion of the sale of 10/11 Old Broad Street, their former premises, and this assisted the bank to expand its business considerably. However, in several Group companies the cash flow trend was negative and this cannot be allowed to continue unchecked. In these companies the priority task for 1975 is to control costs still more stringently and increase margins where possible so that borrowings are kept to acceptable levels and more cash is generated for investment and growth. Determined efforts are being made to establish new overseas markets where artificial restraints on profitability do not apply, and those trading activities rendered less profitable by inflation are being reviewed and, where necessary, reduced or eliminated. This programme calls for enterprise and co-operation at all levels in the Group. We welcome and have encouraged new measures where appropriate to assist those who work in the Group to understand the complex factors affecting their businesses, and particularly the real effects of inflation. I hope that this process of broader mutual information and consultation will further improve working relations.

Although a substantial part of our profits is derived from abroad, the Group's base is in the United Kingdom, and we cannot prosper here without government policies designed to strengthen and encourage the private sector of industry. We must be allowed to retain enough cash to invest, and our energies and enterprise must not be diverted by excessive bureaucracy or controls.

Provided also that a worse recession in world trade is averted, this conservatively financed Group, with its widespread international interests, and its unique combination of high quality businesses, can look ahead with confidence to a resumption of soundly based profit growth.

I should like to pay tribute to Monsieur Pierre David-Weill, a senior partner in Lazard Frères, Paris and New York, and also a director of Lazard Brothers & Co., for over forty years, who died early in 1975. Monsieur David-Weill worked tirelessly to strengthen the links between the three Lazard houses in Paris, New York and London, and the success of each of them owes much to his wisdom and skill.

Another blow was the serious illness suffered by Lord Poole, the Group's Chief Executive, in October 1974. However, I am glad to report that he is making good progress towards recovery and we wish him an early return to better health.

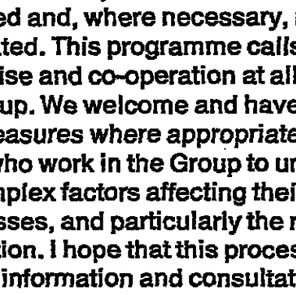
We have made a reasonably encouraging start in 1975 but as was the case this time last year, I cannot make a reliable forecast for the year as a whole. Much will depend on the outcome of the referendum on United Kingdom membership of the European Community. I strongly believe that it will be in the Group's, as well as the general, interest that this country should remain a member of the Community.

I have already emphasised the importance which we attach to the continuing development of good working relations with all employees. We have been helped by the fact that this Group consists largely of medium-sized manufacturing or service companies, so that the problems of communications are more easily manageable. I should like to thank all employees in the Group for their contributions in a difficult year.

The Year's Results

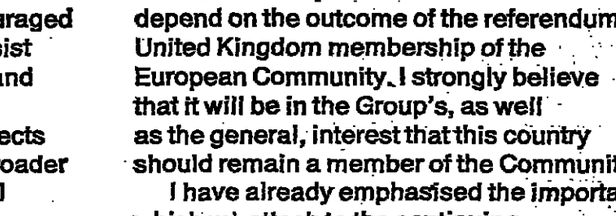
Group profit before taxation	£20,427,000
Less minority interests and pre-acquisition profits	6,139,000
Attributable profit before taxation	14,288,000
Less taxation	7,864,000
Net surplus including £8,725,000 extraordinary items	15,149,000
Preference dividend	17,000
Ordinary dividend	3,462,000
Surplus retained including £9,163,000 to capital reserve	£11,670,000

Pre-Tax Profits UK and Overseas*



*Before deducting minority interests.

Pre-Tax Profits from principal activities*



*After deducting minority interests but before Head Office charges.

Group Interests

The Pearson organisation comprises four main divisions employing over twenty-nine thousand people with capital employed in excess of £200m.

BANKING & FINANCE Lazard Brothers & Co., Bain Dawes.

PUBLISHING Pearson Longman Group: Financial Times, Westminster Press, Longman, Penguin, Ladybird.

INDUSTRIAL Doulton Group: Royal Doulton, Royal Crown Derby, Minton, Doulton Glass Industries.

OVERSEAS INTERESTS Ashland Oil (U.S.A.), Chateau Latour (France).

These are only some of the products and services of Pearson.

S. Pearson & Son, Limited

Millbank Tower, Millbank, London, SW1P 4QZ

Copies of the Report and Accounts may be obtained from Lloyds Bank Registrar's Department, The Causeway, Goring-by-Sea, Worthing, West Sussex, BN12 6DA.

Occidental faces big charter repayments after court ruling

By Craig Howard

As the result of a court case, Occidental Petroleum could be forced to pay millions of dollars in back tanker freight rates because it "pressured" shipowners to accept payments lower than those originally contracted.

The court case which was over the "renegotiation" of tanker timecharters in 1972, could act as a warning to the many charterers now seeking to renegotiate onerous tanker contracts to be extremely careful.

Mr Justice Kerr, in the Queen's Bench Division of the Commercial Court, in a case concerning two of approximately 20 charters renegotiated by the United States oil company's subsidiary, Concord Petroleum (renamed Occidental Worldwide Investment Corporation) ruled that owners were entitled to damages covering the difference between the original charter and the renegotiated rates for the remainder of the time they were on hire to Concord.

As a result of the decision, at least one other shipowner is taking advice as to whether he may also be able to claim damages. Although this was an owner who accepted only a "token" reduction, his London spokesman said: "We are now considering the possibility of recovering the difference".

The extent of any possible claims against Occidental is hard to ascertain. Negotiations were conducted secretly, and involved various amendments—from rate reductions, which may or may not have involved extended hire periods, to straight buy-out.

Another of the owners involved said its charter was renegotiated on an extended period and, because of market conditions, there was little likelihood of making a complaint in law, as it made overall profit from the deal.

Nevertheless, legal exp believe Occidental may be li to pay the difference betw the expected earnings on original charter and the ac earnings of many of the sh involved.

The trouble developed in 1 71 when Occidental belie Libya would cut its oil suppl Its subsidiary, Concord, t chartered numerous tankers that crude oil could be brou from other parts of the worl

In the event, Libya did not off Occidental's oil and Conc was left with a number of exp sive ships which it could employ in the then depres freight market. At the sa time, Occidental's overall fin cial situation was poor, profits of $175m (about £7 in 1970 evaporating to a $6 loss in 1971.

Thus, to dampen its tan cash drain, it decided on t possible courses of action, would either let Concord go i bankruptcy under the sh owners' claims, or declare charters null and void, be frustrated by the fact that O dental had not been shut out Libya.

In the event, ethics apart, bankruptcy idea proved impr tical while, Mr Justice K said, there was no possible fo dation for the claim "frustration".

But he found Occidental gu of "misrepresentation" in renegotiations by giving impression that Concord wo go bankrupt, and by exagge ing Concord's tanker losses.

At the same time, there w minor misrepresentation in t Concord's change of name s not revealed. In a third po there was "fraudulent misrep sentation" in claims by negotiators that Concord had substantial assets.

Move to step up Russian trade at Humber ports

Russian trade through Humber ports, which last year topped a million tons, is capable of substantial expansion, says the British Transport Docks Board, who have just sent two of their senior members to Leningrad to boost trade with Russia. Mr K. E. Bantock, port director, Humber, and Mr J. B. Williams, docks manager at Hull, are accompanied by Mr J. W. Cutting, managing director of Cutting & Co, the local agents for the Anglo-Soviet Shipping Company.

The visit, prompted by an invitation from the Baltic Shipping Company, will involve meetings with organizations and individuals concerned with shipping and overseas trade. Business with Russia, mainly timber imports, is longstanding.

Militancy call to small businessman

Mr Vincent Coulson, presid of the National Federation Licensed Victuallers, said yest day that the small businessma independence threatened to come his "death warrant".

He told the federatio annual conference in Harroga Yorkshire that the time h come for a new militancy the part of independent trad

"That militancy will only effective and meaningful if is based on discipline, loya and unity—three virtues wh have been sadly missing in ranks," said Mr Coulson.

"Moves are now afoot organize all small independe traders into a militant a aggressive grouping whose ta it will be to confront the Gr ernment with the facts of t situation and demand acti

OIL EXPLORATION (HOLDINGS) LIMITED

At the Annual General Meeting of the Company held yesterday at the Great Eastern Hotel, London, E.C.2, the Chairman, Mr G. M. Dalley, CMG, F.Inst.Pet., made the following additional remarks to shareholders:

"Volumes of gas sold have continued to show an increase of 11% in the first four months of the year, compared with the similar period of 1974.

On the Andrew Field testing of well 16/27—1 in which the Company has an 8.52% interest is in progress.

The Company is willing to participate more fully in British offshore oil and is equipped with the management to do so.

We look forward to opportunities to use this capacity in the near future."

Erskine House
68 Queen Street
Edinburgh EH2 4NF

The Young Companies Investment Trust Limited

DIRECTORS
D. A. Reid—Chairman
R. C. Callinan
G. M. Murray, F.F.A.

The Directors announce the following results for the year ended 31st March, 1975:

	1975 £	1974 £
Net Revenue before tax	290,935	277,209
Net Taxation for the year	98,991	95,320
Group Profit after all charges including taxation:	191,944	181,889
Dividends		
Interim—1p (1974—1p)	65,000	65,000
Proposed Final—1.6p payable on June 26th 1975 (1974—1.425p)	104,000	92,625
Unappropriated Revenue for the year Carried Forward	22,944	24,264
Basic Earnings per Share	2.95p	2.80p
Net Assets per Share at Market value at 31st March, 1975	47.2p	48.2p

Copies of the Report and Accounts are available from The Secretaries of the Company, at 20 Cannon Street, London, EC4M 5XE.

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Mercedes increases truck prices n Britain

Clifford Webb

Mercedes-Benz, Europe's gest truck manufacturer, sterday increased the prices its commercial vehicles in ain by between 7 per cent d 11 per cent.

The increase, which has been ced on the German company higher manufacturing costs d the falling value of the und against the Deutsche- ark, is a setback to its plans become a force in the British ck market.

Since January, 1974, when ercedes-Benz UK became a olly owned subsidiary, it has de a big effort to make its pensive trucks competitive by sorbing cost increases.

Tomorrow it is launching a w generation of heavy trucks ich have already appeared in rmany. But they cost £13,250 r a 32 tonner and £15,650 r a 38 tonner.

It is clearly with this in mind at Mr Gerd Hoffmeun, man- ing director of Mercedes- enz UK, omitted the existing tonner—the LPS 1418, cost- g £9,991—from yesterday's ice increases, and revealed at it would continue in pro- uction for Britain and some her export markets.

During the past 12 months erling has fallen in value ainst the Deutschemark by out 8 per cent.

Monopoly report on LR Industries proves difficult to implement

By Patricia Tisdall

Implementation of the Monopolies Commission report on LR Industries, Britain's largest manufacturer of contraceptive sheaths, has hit a difficulty which may have far-reaching implications. The report, produced in February and one of the most critical ever to emerge from the Commission revealed exceptionally high distributive margins for these products, ranging from 100 per cent to 208 per cent on buying price.

The difficulty is that the Government's powers to order price cuts under the Fair Trading Act apply, in this instance, only to the supplier. It has no control over the prices at which the goods are retailed.

A suggestion made in the report to overcome this is that recommended prices should be specified on the packets in which the goods are sold to consumers.

Discussions on this and other points raised by the report have been taking place between LR and the Office of Fair Trading this week, but no quick solution is likely to emerge. Meanwhile the Department of Prices and Consumer Protection with the Office of Fair Trading, who are concerned about the delays connected with Monopolies Commission investigations, are looking at ways to extending existing legislation to cover the retail sector.

One of LR's criticisms of the report is that it deals with figures relating to the year ending March 1973 which are now out of date. It also does not agree with the apportionment made in the report of overheads and capital costs where United Kingdom and overseas operations share the same management and plant.

An added complication is that the company is understood to be preparing for a round of price increases after rapid recent rises in raw material and labour charges. The price of some of its contraceptive products has been held at virtually the same level for many years.

Consequently the company could have excellent grounds if it does decide to apply for a price increase. Such a move could cancel the effect of the Monopolies Commission proposals.

Delays brought about by prolonged discussion of the points raised also mean that other possible recommendations to the Commission are being held up. The Department of Prices and the OFT are reluctant to refer more cases until those already being dealt with are cleared.

Control of liquidity crucial, IMF chief says

From Frank Vogl
United States Economics Correspondent

Washington, May 14. — Dr Johannes Witteveen, managing director of the International Monetary Fund, gave a warning today that "for success in the fight against inflation in the years ahead, it may be of crucial importance to develop effective international control over international liquidity".

In a speech at a university seminar Dr Witteveen stressed it was of key importance that decisions on the reform of the monetary system, dealing particularly with the role of gold and international liquidity, be resolved at the meeting of finance ministers scheduled for Paris in mid-June.

He said the inflationary dangers of uncontrolled international liquidity growth appeared to be underestimated. The present environment of growing international liquidity and credit "creates a serious gap in the world's anti-inflationary defences", he added.

Dr Witteveen maintained that the gravity of these problems may become apparent when the immediate problems of recycling oil funds and of recession recede. The expansion of reserves of surplus countries contained inflationary risks and the ease with which deficit countries could borrow, was reducing the pressure on these countries to follow stabilizing policies.

He said there was broad agreement that to resolve the liquidity problem, there should be a reduction in gold's role in the monetary system and better regulation of the development of national currencies in reserves. But he added that realizing these objectives still appeared far off.

"Gold is one of the most important issues on which agreement has to be reached", at the meeting of ministers in June, Dr Witteveen said.

Stranglehold of dock plan condemned

Dockers would gain a potentially disastrous stranglehold over exports and imports and the internal distribution of the nation's goods if the Government goes ahead with its dock work proposals, the Freight Transport Association told Mr Michael Foot, Secretary of State for Employment, yesterday.

In a statement the association said the dockworkers' employment scheme would be a charter for one small section of the community at the expense of all others. It would give dockers control over millions of tons of food held in cold store and other distribution points.

Business appointments

New managing director at Duport

Mr J. H. Russell has been made anaging director and Mr J. M. terson deputy managing director Duport.

Mr Peter Brown has become rector of international business velopment for the EMI Group.

Mr F. E. P. Sandilands has ted as chairman and as a mem- er of the board of the Board of rade Indemnity Company and is cceeded as chairman by Mr . M. Bevins. Mr E. G. Bigland ecomes deputy chairman. Mr C. R. arris has been appointed a ember of the board with Mr . R. Harris as alternate.

Mr N. W. Jones, a general anager of Lloyds Bank, with spe- ial responsibilities for coordinat- ng its group activities, has been romoted to an assistant chief eneral manager of the bank.

Mr John Richardson and Mr eter Wright have become directors f Hutchison International.

Sir Michael Clapham joins the oard of Grindlays Bank. He is a deputy chairman of Lloyds Bank, chairman of Imperial Metal Industries and a past president of the Confederation of British Industry.

M Michel Junot, formerly president of the Westinghouse elevator subsidiary in France, has been appointed president of Compagnie Westinghouse Electrique.

Mr W. O. Baker has resigned as managing director of First Finsbury Trust and is succeeded by Mr John Russell French.

Sir Robert Taylor becomes deputy chairman of Thomas Tilling.

Mr D. Meinertzhagen has been re-elected chairman and Sir William Barnes and Mr John Baring deputy chairmen of The Royal, The Liverpool & London & Globe and The London & Lancashire Insurance Companies.

Mr L. G. R. Adams, managing director of Portals Water Treatment and Mr W. A. Wood, managing director of Portals, Ltd (paper making division) have been appointed to the board of Portals Holdings.

Mr P. C. Roberts has been appointed managing director of the components division of Imperial Metal Industries (Kynoch) in succession to Dr Gordon Pike, who has retired after 36 years' service. He also succeeds Dr Pike as chairman and managing director of Amal and as chairman of IMI Impala.

Mr H. J. Price has been appointed deputy actuary of University Life Assurance Society.

Mr Robert J. Clayton, technical director, The General Electric Company, is to be the next president of The Council of the Institution of Electrical Engineers.

Mr W. C. Woodman, general manager (staff), Midland Bank, is returning to divisional duties as a general manager. Mr B. M. Cocup, deputy general manager (staff), has been appointed to succeed him.

Telephone Rentals

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Incorporating

DICTOGRAPH TELEPHONES LIMITED

OPERATING TR SERVICES

Results 1974

- Group profits for 1974 after Depreciation but before Taxation were £7,454,911, which constitute a new record and show an increase of 11.2% over the previous year.
- The Directors recommend an increased Final Dividend of 12.5% making a total for 1974 of 17.5%, against 16.44% for 1973.
- Taking into account the present world economic situation, inflation and currency fluctuations the Group had another successful year. New Sale Outright business taken showed a small decrease compared with 1973's record results but additional rentals secured showed a useful increase of 11.5% thus establishing a new record.

Statistical Record of the Group for Ten Years

		1974	1973	1972	1971	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966	1965
TOTAL FUNDS EMPLOYED	£M	28.52	26.06	23.25	20.65	18.82	17.42	15.94	14.30	13.58	12.29
TURNOVER	£M	23.17	18.51	16.93	16.79	15.17	13.41	13.05	9.50	8.76	7.79
RENTAL REVENUE (included in TURNOVER above)	£M	12.69	11.15	10.14	9.52	9.04	8.44	8.15	6.55	5.97	5.46
DEPRECIATION	£M	2.58	2.34	2.13	2.00	1.86	1.74	1.72	1.37	1.24	1.15
GROUP PROFIT BEFORE TAX	£M	7.45	6.70	6.05	5.65	5.25	4.75	4.28	3.34	2.75	2.30
ORDINARY DIVIDENDS (GROSS)	"	26.69	24.22	23.07	22.00	20.00	16.97	16.30	15.76	12.63	8.84
EARNINGS PER SHARE	p	9.15*	8.70	9.53	8.62	8.17	6.73	6.36	5.62	4.84	4.42

NOTES:

1. 1968 Figures to Trace include the Dictograph Group of Companies for the first time. The Turnover, Rental Revenue and Depreciation totals for these Companies are for the sixteen months to 31st December, 1968, but the Profits before Tax are for the post-acquisition period only.
2. The Parent Company's share of the Profits of the Australian Associated Company were included in the Consolidated figures for the first time in 1969.
3. As from 6th April, 1973, Tax on Dividends is imputed to Shareholders and payable by the Company as an advance of Corporation Tax. The 1972, 1973 and 1974 Dividend rates are grossed up to provide a comparison with rates in earlier years.
4. The Ordinary Dividend percentages and Earnings per share have been adjusted to take into account Capitalisation issues.
5. *The Earnings per share have been affected by the change in basis of Company Taxation; the Gross Earnings per Share based on Group Profit before Taxation are: 1974—19.21p 1973—17.27p 1972—15.60p

Future Prospects

Mr. E. H. Cooper, Chairman, states "To attempt to forecast in any meaningful way the prospects for the Company during the current year is not easy: suffice it to say that the year 1975 is likely to be a difficult one taking into account the continuing inflationary pressures with which we are all faced. Our new order intake, both for Rental and Sale, for the first four months of this year is comfortably ahead of that secured at this stage during 1974, but the indications are that it will be difficult to maintain this level during the later months of the year. However, our order book is at a very high level and this, coupled with the Company's strong financial position lead the Board to anticipate that the outcome for the year 1975 will be much in line with 1974, assuming there is no further marked deterioration in the economic climate."

Meeting 11th June, 1975 *Dividend payable 2nd July, 1975*

TR Services include PABX and Internal Telephone Systems
Data Communications · Staff Location · Time Control · Production Control
Fire Alarms · Fire Detection · Security Guard Production

Three months' results

Interim Statement

The results for the three months ended 31st March 1975, estimated and subject to audit, are compared below with those for the similar period in 1974, which are restated at 31st December 1974 rates of exchange; also shown are the actual results for the full year 1974.

It must be emphasised that the results for the interim period do not necessarily provide a reliable indication of those for the full year.

	3 months to 31.3.75 Estimate £ millions	3 months to 31.3.74 Estimate £ millions	Year 1974 Actual £ millions
Net written premiums—General Business	106.8	95.0	372.8
Investment Income	8.8	7.8	35.0
Underwriting Results—General Business	—5.7	0.7	—13.5
Long Term Insurance Profits	0.4	0.4	1.5
	3.5	8.9	23.0
Loan and Bank Interest	0.4	0.4	1.6
Profit before tax and Minority Interests	3.1	8.5	21.4
Principal Exchange rates used in converting overseas results:			
U.S.A.	$2.40	$2.35	$2.35
Canada	$2.41	$2.32	$2.32

Net written premiums and investment income adjusted to exclude effects of currency fluctuations show increases of 13% and 14% respectively. As anticipated in our year-end statement a reduced level of cash flow and lower short term interest rates have combined to produce a slower rate of growth in investment income.

The bulk of the underwriting loss was incurred in North America, the U.S.A. contributing £3.9 million and Canada £0.8 million, but there was also a loss in Australia after reserving a further amount of £0.6 million to provide for impending Workmen's Compensation legislation in Victoria and New South Wales. South Africa after some years of profit suffered a reverse, partly attributable to flood losses in Transvaal, and E.E.C. operations produced a loss.

Underwriting conditions in the United Kingdom remain difficult, particularly in the Motor and Liability Departments where rate adjustments have scarcely contained the effects on costs of rampant inflation. A small loss was incurred over all.

In the United States the operating ratio is 109.39% as compared with 96.9% for the same period in 1974. The Automobile, Property and Liability Departments all showed substantial deterioration. Although there are indications that the rate of inflation in the U.S.A. is being at least stabilised, costs continue to escalate against inadequate rate levels. There can be little improvement until rating authorities realise that the interests of policyholders are best served by acknowledging that rating increases which are patently necessary for the health and stability of the industry should be immediately granted.

General Accident

General Accident Fire & Life Assurance Corporation Ltd.
World Headquarters, General Buildings, Perth, Scotland.

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Today these demands are heavy both from the Eastern hemisphere and from the West. For cigarette-making and packaging machinery—60% of the world's cigarettes are made or packed by Molins machines—and for paper and packaging machinery made by our subsidiaries Langston (USA) and Masson Scott Thrissell.

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*There are 138 countries in membership of the United Nations

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MOLINS
International Precision Engineers

Diplomats tackle Anglo-US air fare row

By Arthur Reed

Negotiations at diplomatic level continued between Britain and the United States yesterday in an effort to resolve a dispute over the commission payable to travel agents which is threatening to ground airliners of both British Airways and Pan American.

Pan Am set the affair in motion when they announced that they would pay their agents 10 per cent commission on ticket sales over and above 90 per cent of the business which they did last year. Other airlines in the International Air Transport Association (IATA) objected, claiming that this contravened the rule which set the commission rate at 7 per cent in most parts of the world.

Governments have now stepped in to set the rate at 7.5 per cent, but Pan Am, although agreeing to pay this in Britain, are insisting on keeping the 10 per cent rate on flights from abroad into Britain.

The British Government has now made it clear that unless Pan Am toe the 7.5 per cent line, even on sales made in their own country, their operating permit into Britain could be altered and even revoked.

Pan Am has been told by government officials that this may result in their airliners being impounded when they land at Heathrow, action which would immediately be matched by the Americans.

The diplomatic action which is now going on is designed to prevent damage to Anglo-American aviation relations at a time when Britain is hoping for Concorde landing rights in America, and also for permission for Laker Airways to operate cheap Skytrain services to New York.

One hopeful sign yesterday was that the Department of Trade has extended the deadline for Pan Am to accept the 7.5 per cent ruling worldwide from today to Monday.

But despite this leeway, there is no sign of the Americans being prepared to shift their position. Their attitude is that the British attempt to dictate commission rates in their own country is an infringement of their sovereignty.

American travel agents are furious at what they see as a British attempt to regulate their rates, and there is already talk within their trade association of a boycott of British airlines.

Merger studies dropped: Pan Am has dropped its merger studies with Trans World Airlines (TWA), Mr William T. Sewell, president and chairman, said after the annual meeting. He described the TWA studies first announced last autumn as "dormant".

Day of decision for 4,000 Chrysler men on strike as total halt looms

By R. W. Shakespeare

Two crucial meetings within the next 36 hours will decide whether the fresh labour troubles which have plunged the already hard-pressed motor industry into another crisis are to continue.

With production at a standstill in many plants and nearly 30,000 workers already idle, the industry is facing a progressive shutdown and thousands more lay-offs unless settlements can be found.

Today the 4,000 workers from Chrysler's central engines plant at Stoke, Coventry, who have been on strike for the past week will be meeting to decide on their next move. Their stoppage is biting deep into Chrysler's production and if it continues, all of the American-owned company's output in Britain will be halted.

The strikers, who have demanded an immediate pay offer of at least £8 a week although its current wage agreement does not run out until the end of next month, are under strong pressure to call off their action so that fresh negotiations can take place in the new climate created by Chrysler's "power sharing" proposals and the possibility of a deal with the parent group in the United States after intervention by Mr Wilson.

The strikers have been criticized not only by the Prime Minister and senior ministers but by some of their own union leaders.

But the prospect of a return to work decision at today's meeting does not seem good. Chrysler shop stewards met yesterday and afterwards Mr Bob Morris, Transport and General Workers convener said: "I think it will be a long dispute."

Meanwhile 16,000 British Leyland workers are now idle in the Midlands, at Oxford and on Merseyside because plants have had to be closed. They have run out of components as a result of a three-week strike by 700 clerical workers at five Dunlop engineering factories in Coventry.

Another 2,000 Dunlop workers are laid off and the factories which supply essential components to 70 per cent of the British car plants are at a standstill. British Leyland is the worst hit because Dunlop makes suspension units for most of its models and these are not obtainable from another source.

The Dunlop strikers are due to hold a meeting tomorrow but there is a possibility that this may be brought forward to today, after talks between union representatives and management during the past three days at the Coventry Engineering Employers Association.

The clerical workers have demanded a £10 a week across the board pay increase and have turned down a company offer of between £7 and £8.50 for men and £7 for women.

At the Ford plant at Dagenham, production is still at a standstill with 5,000 workers laid off because of a continuing strike by 100 door hangers over a manning and productivity dispute. The strike is in its third week.

Proposal for relativities board to fix wages

By Rodney Cowton

A new method of determining wages and salaries was proposed yesterday by Sir Leslie Williams, former secretary-general of the staff side of the Civil Service National.

Under it, the Confederation of British Industry and the TUC would agree on a general increase related to the cost of living, and anything above that, based on comparisons with other occupations, would have to be argued for before a relativities board.

Sir Leslie, who was addressing a conference sponsored by the British Institute of Management on The Effective Manager—What Is He Worth? emphasized that he was speaking in a personal capacity.

He saw such a move as part of a programme of recovery from the economic crisis. The system, he said, would be a voluntary one, with a relativities board merely making recommendations on the basis of arguments put to it.

A number of speakers stressed how much the salary differentials of British managers had been eroded in the last five or six years, and also the extent to which they had fallen behind their counterparts abroad.

Mr Terry Gerald, head of management development at Shell International Petroleum Company, said that 10 years ago American managers were virtually alone in having much higher living standards than managers of other nationalities.

By 1975, in terms of real value, the United Kingdom senior manager had a lower purchasing power than in 1965, while Dutch, French and German managers had measurably improved their standards of living.

Mr Jack Lofthouse, personnel director of ICI, said the growing difference in levels of pay between Britain and the Continent was "an increasing embarrassment to any international organization trying to develop its managers on a worldwide basis".

Warning by CBI on wealth tax

By Tim Congdon

Wealth tax would not be acceptable to industry unless the investment income surcharge was abolished, capital gains tax was indexed and the highest rates of tax were reduced, according to the Confederation of British Industry in evidence submitted yesterday to the House of Commons select committee on the tax.

The CBI draws a comparison with rates in West Germany, where the top rate of income tax is 56 per cent and wealth tax is levied at a flat rate of 0.7 per cent. It argues that in Britain the maximum marginal rate of income tax should be in the 50 per cent range, and the maximum rate of wealth tax 1 per cent.

It adds that a statutory limitation on the combined burden of income and wealth tax to 70 per cent of the taxpayer's income should be recognized.

The estimated cost of reducing the top rate of income tax on earned income to 50 per cent for the current fiscal year would be about £380m, less than half the estimated £771m revenue from the recent 2p increase in income tax, the CBI says.

Its evidence also contains a strong criticism of the repeated changes in taxes in recent years and calls for a Royal Commission on Taxation before the imposition of "yet another new tax".

Mortgage advances will exceed £4,000m

By Margaret Stone

After the excellent start to the year, building society mortgage advances should be well over £4,000m, a record for the movement, said Mr Leonard Boyle, chairman of the Building Societies Association, speaking yesterday at the association's annual conference in Torquay.

Mr Boyle drew attention to the record inflow of funds into societies despite the high level of inflation. "Such a situation clearly demonstrates the confidence placed in building societies by the public who in these uncertain days give first priority to safety, security and availability," he said.

Commenting on the house building situation, he added. "It would be tragic for the private house building industry if, having set off on the road towards recovery, even a suggestion of a decrease in the funds likely to be available should cause a setback." The feeling of the Government and the movement at the moment is that there is scope for an increase in the level of lending.

As the date for introducing the two new government index-linked savings schemes draws near, Mr Boyle's references to the proposals—which it is impossible for the societies to match with inflation running at its present 20 per cent plus level—gave the first hint that societies are beginning to be worried about the possible impact of index-linked savings schemes on their own fortunes.

Exxon suspends Malaysia drilling

Kuala Lumpur, May 14.—Exxon today announced it was suspending oil drilling in Malaysia. It said it had not been able to reach agreement with Petronas, Malaysia's state oil corporation, on a production-sharing agreement, and that Petronas's proposals had been "unreasonably unattractive".

Exxon has been drilling off the coasts of Trengganu and Sabah. In Sabah it already has a producing field, and production platforms were to be installed on a field off Trengganu.

The Bank installs ICL computers

By Kenneth Owen

A large, on-line computer system has been introduced to streamline the work of the Accountant's Department of the Bank of England. Staff have immediate access to the two ICL 1904S central computers via about 125 visual display units.

The department maintains registers for and pays dividends on about 190 stocks for the Government and other bodies. Total number of accounts is 2,250,000.

Japan rules out bank rate cut

Tokyo, May 14.—Mr Teiichiro Morinaga, Governor of the Bank of Japan, ruled out a further cut in the Japanese bank rate this month. He said it had not yet been decided whether the rate, lowered last month to 8.5 per cent from 9 per cent, would be reduced next month.

Yesterday the Cabinet discussed contingency plans to stimulate the economy in June, if necessary.—Reuter.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Need for wage freeze now desperate

From Mr J. R. B. Lloyd

Sir, I run a small vehicle body building business in a rural area. We do not have any union members, but belong to our trade association and get details of national wage agreements, which we have always followed.

Our wages were increased last on April 1, in line with last year's agreement, and I have just received the details of decisions arrived at for this year at the negotiating meeting held last week. They provide for increases in minimum rates of 12½ per cent on June 1, 25 per cent on December 1, and no less than 31½ per cent on March 1, 1976, less than 12 months away, corresponding to an annual rate of increase of no less than 34.4 per cent.

Trade unionists may argue that this is in line with the Social Contract, but if this pattern is being repeated throughout industry, and current evidence seems to point strongly in that direction, I dread to think where our trade union friends are leading us.

In an exchange of letters, before the negotiations mentioned above, with the chief executive of the trade association, I was told that arguments about shortage of work and consequent redundancies are shrugged off by the unions, who are "hell bent" on achieving parity with recently negotiated settlements. Cannot the Government start to control all this in the interests of the nation?

Increasingly it appears that Benn and Foot are in control, and their belief is that inflation can be blamed on capitalism, and socialism can then take root, after demonstrating that capitalism can no longer cope.

The truth is that there is a law relating standard of living and profit, and we have seen far more loss than profit from state run concerns. We forget this at our peril. I think it is time Wilson, Healey, Jenkins and co looked at their consciences and ask how much longer they can be party to policies they do not agree with.

The trade unions have had wonderful success at forcing up wage rates, and are continuing to have it. I emphasize that the figures I have mentioned are nationally agreed for the coming year. I cannot, therefore, avoid substantial price increases.

This cannot go on. How much better off we should all be now if we had had a wage freeze in 1973. Can't we please have one now? Or are these forward increases being rushed through in the hope that they will be outside any wage freeze?

It certainly looks that way, and this I submit no Government can or should tolerate. Other countries are controlling their inflation, and it seems certain we are now at the point where inflation must be controlled, regardless of freedom.

Politicians, find us a leader who can do this. There is no more time. We cannot wait for the result of a ridiculous referendum.

Yours faithfully,
J. R. B. LLOYD,
Managing Director,
SF Vehicle Builders Ltd,
Church Stretton,
Shropshire.
May 11.

From Mr E. W. Harper

Sir, You recently reported that the Chancellor of the Exchequer had threatened to raise taxes if the level of wage increases continued at a rate which was outside the Social Contract.

The inference is that we must all pay higher taxes irrespective of whether or not our income has increased in an acceptable way. The Chancellor's line is dangerous; not because he ought not to take action, but because he is doing so indiscriminately.

Ours is a small company of 300 people. Like many others we have settled a recent wa and salary review within terms of the Social Contr Many people to whom I spo at the time were concern about the prospects of un ployment. They expressed view that they would rat take less now and be reas ably sure of a future than v versa. This was a respons attitude which would, no dou warm the Chancellor's heart.

If these people find th because of the greed of oth they are to be taxed m highly what is their react likely to be? It would appalling if they were dri by the Chancellor into ado ing an attitude that said: " will be treated as though have asked for irrespons increases whether we h done so or not, so we may well try to get all that possibly can now."

Many people have put common good before th individual gain or at least h seen that the two irrevocably linked.

If the Chancellor is to excessive pay awards then should devise a tax that h on those who have paid a received them. He should penalize those who have vol tarily supported him and w have so far prevented the sit tion from being even worse th it is.

Yours faithfully,
E. W. HARPER,
Titchmarsh House,
Titchmarsh, near Kettering,
Northamptonshire.
May 12.

From Mrs Cynthia Ashworth

Sir, "Cutting one's standard living" is not a topic of gene discussion.

Why not?

Yours faithfully,
CYNTHIA ASHWORTH,
16 Tekels Avenue,
Camberley,
Surrey.
May 12.

Alarming trend in legislation

From Mr J. G. Cluff

Sir, May I draw your attention to a clause in the Petroleum and Submarine Pipelines Bill as a more recent example of an alarming trend in legislation?

The British National Oil Corporation (BNOC) shall be given powers to perform such services for any minister of the Crown as the minister may request the corporation to perform on his behalf (cl 2(i)(d)).

Whatever one may think about the objects of this new corporation, this provision is open to the gravest objections—a loosely drafted blanket authority of the worst kind, allowing the use of statutory powers for purposes which may have little to do with the BNOC.

The authority of Parliament is flouted and it is a negation of the democratic process if a minister of the Crown can requisition—and abuse—the services of a national company as he may think fit, unfettered by statutory safeguards or effective parliamentary control.

One can well envisage Mr Benn directing the corporation to "perform such services" in pursuit of some of his social experiments in industry.

Yours faithfully,
ALGY CLUFF,
18 Eaton Square,
London, SW1.

Medical benefit

From Mrs Mary Adams

Sir, Margaret Stone is in en in saying that, at £10,000, All Medical are offering a high upper limit of benefit than th competitors.

The top level of benefit ava able from BUPA is £13,468 year for bed charges alone, pl unlimited numbers of fix settlements for surgeons fo etc.

Yours sincerely,
MARY ADAMS,
Public Relations Officer,
BUPA,
Provident House,
Essex Street,
London, WC2.
May 8.

"Incalculable economic benefits" for Southern and Central Africa if detente policy succeeds.

H. F. Oppenheimer

The following are extracts from the Statement by the Chairman, Mr. H. F. Oppenheimer.

The Consolidated profit of the Corporation after tax rose by 30.0 per cent to R75.7 million for 1974. After deducting preference dividends, earnings amounted to 57.4 cents a share and the ordinary dividend was increased by five cents to 29 cents a share. Since a substantial part of our income is derived from investments in companies which do not distribute their profits in full, the equity earnings I have mentioned do not fully reflect the year's results. If the Corporation's share of the undistributed profits of these companies were to be taken into account, after adjusting for cross-holdings, our total earnings would be approximately 116 cents a share, compared with 94 cents in 1973 and 64 cents in 1972. The value of the Corporation's investments was R 276.6 million at the year-end and has since shown little change.

Detente

There can be little doubt that the uncertainties resulting from the recent political events in Moçambique and Angola have adversely affected investment attitudes towards South Africa. Moreover, while the capital inflow has for this reason been much less than might have been expected, bearing in mind the immensely strengthened economic position of the country and the good prospects for further growth, the same events have been largely responsible for the decision to make a very substantial increase in South Africa's defence expenditure, which in the current year will amount to R948 million or 3.7 per cent of the gross domestic product, as compared with R285 million or 2.3 per cent of the gross domestic product five years ago. While these figures are lower comparatively speaking than those for many other countries, they are high for a country in South Africa's situation and must add to inflationary pressures and adversely affect the balance of payments. In the circumstances the courageous efforts of the Prime Minister to improve relations between South Africa and the other African states take on a special importance, economic as well as political. The need for detente, though made the more urgent by developments in Moçambique and Angola, should not be seen in isolation from the South African Government's policy of meeting and consulting the Black leaders who are emerging as heads of the eight homelands now in various stages of constitutional development. Indeed, the establishment and development of dialogue between the races in South Africa is essential to the success of the detente policy externally. That also turns of course on the achievement of a settlement in Rhodesia and on finding an acceptable answer to the international status of South West Africa.

These problems will not be easy of solution nor would success in itself make South Africa's internal policies acceptable to the rest of Africa. What could reasonably be expected, however, would be that the normalisation of relations between South Africa and other African states would, through its effect upon public opinion here, assist the Government to carry through its stated policy of gradually eliminating racial discrimination in the national life. While the elimination of discrimination can mean different things to different people there can be no doubt that signs of a change of outlook in this regard are already apparent. The most constructive example of that change to date is the Government's decision to restore leasehold rights in White areas to the Blacks who qualify, and to remove certain discriminations against Black professional people and traders. A normalisation of relations would also I believe help the other African states to understand and, hopefully, to accept that conditions in South Africa are different in important respects from those in their own countries and that the building of a just society here may take place along lines different from those accepted as normal elsewhere in the African continent.
The attempt to solve the problems of southern and central Africa through discussion between the countries directly concerned is a new and realistic development. It emphasises their basic unity of interest, which has been masked and thwarted by the political and social differences that followed the rapid decolonisation and independence of the African states, and by their bitter resentment of South Africa's racial policies. If the policy of detente succeeds—and as the Prime Minister has said its failure would be too ghastly to contemplate—the economic benefits to the whole area would be incalculable. It is a region with immense material and human resources and if the ideological differences which divide its nations could be removed and international confidence in its stability restored, it would be capable of very rapid growth. We in the Anglo American Corporation Group have long had important interests in virtually every country in this vast area and are therefore perhaps more conscious than most of the high cost of division and strife, and of the benefits which would flow to all its peoples from a relaxation of tension and co-operation on a regional basis.

Industrial relations

I have on several occasions expressed our concern for the conditions of employment of Black people in our Group. I do not propose to detail here the improvements that have been made, but I like to think that the policies adopted by our Group have played a part in changing long-established attitudes and thinking on Black labour and wage matters in South Africa. Though much has been achieved, I believe that the situation continues to call for the utmost effort on our part. There were outbreaks of violence on the mines during 1974 and early in 1975, with tragic loss of life and with damage to property. There is no single answer as to the causes of these disturbances among Black workers. Some have been due to factors beyond the mines' control, such as the strikes and riots which followed the announcement by the Lesotho Government of a compulsory deferred pay scheme for miners from that country. Others have apparently been due to dissatisfaction over wages, while some, following alterations in the traditional pattern of operations underground, have been ascribed to concern over job status. In certain cases there seems to have been no ascertainable cause.

An important aspect of the psychological environment in which our Black employees live is the wide wage gap between them and workers of other races. In percentage terms Black wages have been rising considerably faster than those of White workers, but it is important to remember that because of a wide historical wage gap, an increase of say 50 per cent in Black wages and ten per cent in White wages means that in absolute terms the gap actually widens. This is of particular concern in these times of almost violent inflation. Wages are only one important element in the situation. It is clear, as one would expect, that many other factors affect the satisfaction or dissatisfaction of our workers, and like many other employers we are looking at these and seeking to improve conditions wherever we can. To this end we have as a further step established within the Corporation a Manpower Resources Division. This includes the greater part of the Personnel Division, the Employment Practices Office which was founded two years ago, and the Industrial Relations function. Among the subjects receiving attention are the provision of a comprehensive personnel service; assistance in the determination of wages and working conditions; the institution of efficient mechanisms both for the representation to management of workers' views and wishes and for the communication by management to employees of its objectives and intentions; the adoption of scientific methods of job evaluation and reward structuring, better geared and equipped in our view to meet the complex needs of a changing labour world; the provision of the best possible training at all levels, both for the job and for industrial relations; the advancement of Black workers and the elimination of race discrimination; and the maintenance of effective working relationships with Government, other authorities, and employer and employee organisations. The services of the Manpower Resources Division are available to all companies in our Group, and it will assist company managers to establish and maintain good industrial relations in the widest sense.

I do not think that it is wise or indeed possible to view the years ahead with any degree of complacency. We in South Africa are now embarking upon a period of change and development in our industrial structure, as our working people establish their bargaining positions and begin to assert their wishes. Older industrialised societies have all passed through this phase of development, and have usually experienced unrest and anxiety in the process. Here, we must accomplish the adjustment in an environment greatly complicated by questions of race and colour and by political attitudes, not only within South Africa but elsewhere.
It would be wrong to expect that we can do this without tension, friction and some disturbance, but it would be an even greater mistake not to try.

Social responsibility

During the year considerable progress has been made in implementing our policy of starting and bringing to fruition projects pioneering new methods or demonstrating new lines of development in fields such as education, technical training and the socio-economic progress of the rural areas. One such project is in operation, two are under construction and a fourth is in the planning stage. The first is a scheme being operated by the Education Department of Bophuthatswana for the in-service training of teachers. Some 1 000 teachers at present in possession only of the Junior Certificate will, through the scheme over a period of five years, be able to obtain their matriculation certificates without being withdrawn from teaching service. If this project, for which we are supplying the funds, is a success it will demonstrate a new method of in-service training of teachers which could be of widespread application both throughout South Africa and elsewhere.
The two projects under construction are an Outward Bound Training Centre to be operated on non-racial lines in Lesotho and an agricultural high school for the Ciskei. The school in the Ciskei, for which we are providing the full capital cost of buildings and equipment, will be the first agricultural high school for Blacks in South Africa. We have also agreed in principle to provide the capital cost of buildings and equipment for a technical college for Black students at Umlazi in KwaZulu, close to Durban. At the request of the KwaZulu Administration we have also undertaken the preliminary planning of this college, in close consultation with them and with the Department of Bantu Education in Pretoria. We are now engaged in identifying the next generation of projects, and hope that among them will be ones benefiting the Witwatersrand area and the Coloured peoples of the western Cape.

aac

Anglo American Corporation of South Africa, Limited

(Incorporated in the Republic of South Africa)

The fifty-eighth annual general meeting of Anglo American Corporation of South Africa, Limited will be held on Friday, 23rd May 1975, at the head office of the Corporation in Johannesburg.
Copies of the Annual Report and Chairman's Statement are available from the London Office, 40 Holborn Viaduct, EC1P 1AJ.

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Interest rates in the balance

eues of anxious holiday-ikers at the foreign exchange unters are the least of the rries currently faced by nkers as a result of the und's slide in recent days. As ig as sterling remained rela-ely firm, interest rates had en able to drift downward in slipstream of softer Ameri-n rates, justifying progressive ts in base rates from 12 per nt at the beginning of the ar to 9¾ per cent now. As red all along, however, the t to sterling has proved a re potent factor than the wnward pull of American nds and short-term rates ve shot up fast this month, ising the spectre in turn of ing base rates.

On the face of it, such a deve-pment would seem *inevitable*. hen base rates went down to per cent in mid-April, three-onth interbank rate was at 9¼ r cent. Today it is a shade ove 10½ per cent. Local thority yearling bonds, a luable overall indicator of oney market rates, have risen no less than 1¾ per cent in o weeks and, at 12¼ per cent, and at a level they have not en since mid-January. Un-oubtedly, there are some poli-al constraints militating ainst base rates going up too, t the banks believe their case better understood in White-ll than it used to be and are likely to feel the inhibitions at they might have felt a ar ago.

For all that, there are some od reasons why the banks ight want to hold back for a tle while. If they were to be awing mainly upon the money arkets to fund new loans then is clear that unchanged base tes would imply a squeeze on rofits. But a notable develop-ent of recent weeks has been e build-up of current account alances which has gone some ay to offsetting the money arket pressures.

Moreover, the clearers remain ufficiently underlent to find a t of attraction in undercutting oney market rates and thus mpting in borrowers who had reviously found their funds lsewhere. The reverse side of at coin is whether it then be-mes attractive enough for bitrage operators to borrow om their banks and redeploy e funds at a turn in the money arkets, but at the very short d of the interest rate spec-m (say, seven days, where ch operations are most prac-al) rates remain too low to stify it. Ultimately, however, nks cannot hold out indefi-tely against interest rate ends and without a politically-pired stabilizer the betting st be for higher lending rates on.

erranti

ime will ell

ile the October-March losses d an opening half interest arge of £18m were merely bing it in for British Ley-d shareholders yesterday, the ospects for Ferranti share-lders were, by contrast, being en a decidedly rosier appear-ce as a result of the capital ection scheme hammered out h the Government. Given the eeze put on the company by bankers—although the for-l borrowing limits had not, fact, been reached—that ght seem slightly surprising. t presumably the crux has en that this was a case where theory, at least, the situation ght have been rectified from thin the private sector.

Certainly it is possible to argue the pros and cons from an outside shareholder's view-point of having the Government as both major customer and major shareholder, while it is also true that existing share-holders suffer appreciable asset dilution on the government sub-scription becoming effective. But that is nothing set against the counter attractions of a much broader capital base, rela-tively low gearing and the bait of the repurchase scheme for the "A" shares on a public flo-tation. Not that this last point will mean much if Ferranti fails to turn in the goods, and any flotation value falls below 100p a share, or £10.7m in total. But the potential for Ferranti achieving something markedly better than that looks to be there given capital employed of £40m plus, turnover approaching £100m and the higher margins to be built in to defence contracts. Time will tell.

Royal and GA

A trend emerges

The wide difference in first quarter figures from Royal In-surance and those from General Accident yesterday appeared to confound any attempt to infer a 1975 trend for the composites. However, it is GA that is the odd man out—Royal is roughly in line with CU after adjusting for the different incidence of investment income—and that is because of special factors affecting the group's United States performance.

Around 50 per cent of GA's United States involvement is with motor, the class where rates are proving slowest to improve, while for Royal and other groups the figure is nearer one third. On top of this GA seems to have lagged behind some other composites last year in making reserve provisions against inflated future liabilities in the United States and elsewhere. All this explains a near £4m turn-around to a £3.9m United States underwriting loss for GA in the first quarters while Royal more heavily into the now im-proving general liability and workmen's compensation classes, saw a comparatively modest deterioration to £7½m in the United States underwrit-ing loss.

Royal's noticeable improve-ment, however, is in the £2.2m turnaround to profits of £0.5m on underwriting elsewhere than in the United States. Like GA, Royal still made losses in Canada and Australia but the United Kingdom profit was obviously still substantial. This reflects Royal's heavy involve-ment in profitable commercial and residential property insur-ance, and a good experience on the marine (cargo) account. GA's investment income rose 14 per cent—twice the rate of Royal's whose more conserva-tive reserve provisions last year have affected cash flow for investment. The message from yesterday's results then, is that GA is going to take longer to recover than other composites and that Royal leads the re-covery field so far because of the high ratio of underwriting to investment income there.

Royal Insurance
First Quarter: 1975 (1974)
Capitalization £363m
Premiums written £189.8m (£166.1m)
Pre-tax profits £6.7m (£4.1m)

General Accident
First quarter: 1975 (1974)
Capitalization £188m
Net written premiums £106.8m (£95m)
Pre-tax profits £3.1m (£8.5m)

Duport

Capital spending plans

Achieved as it was during a period when the group was plagued by the three-day week, by sluggish markets for both furniture and car components, and by shortages in the flourish-ing steels divisions, last year's performance by Duport had plenty to recommend it. The same cannot be said for cur-rent experience: so "a signifi-cant reduction of earnings against last year's record levels is inevitable".

True, the furniture side, against all expectations, has followed the improvement to-wards the end of last year with an opening performance suf-ficiently brisk to put the man-agement in hopes of trading profits doubled to some £1.4m this time; and the engineering division has some protection fro mthe worst of the auto-motive experience in heavy sales to commercial vehicle and tractor manufacturers. Even so, there are no grounds for hopes of a divisional improvement on last year's £1.54m at the trading level which itself was 52 per cent higher than the 1973-74 total principally by virtue of the £476,000 first time contri-bution from John Harper.

Meantime the steel division, whose trading profits rise from £5.2m to£8.37m last year to provide 77.5 per cent of the whole, *is going to do very much* worse this time round.

Duport is, nevertheless, press-ing on with its capital expendi-ture programme, and is reckon-ing to pay out £25m over the next five years. In that context the £2.8m to be raised by way of a two-for-nine "rights" at 45p looks puny; but it has made the bankers happier and one of them Midland—is putting up a £10m loan over 10 years. The balance sheet is still strong, with bank borrowings up by only £1.55m last year despite higher working capital requirements, a £4m expenditure on fixed assets, and a £2.14m payout on the Harper acquisition; and this time round the rise in working capital will slacken. So Duport looks set to come through a bad year with-out too much balance sheet damage; and the 8.7 per cent yield on the ordinary at 59p is safe enough.

Final: 1974/75 (1973/74)
Capitalization £17.1m
Sales £137m (£104m)
Pre-tax profits £10m (£7.49m)
Earnings per share 12.2p (9.91p)
Dividend gross 5.12p (4.55p)

Longstanding shareholders of Lonrho will presumably be happier with the latest terms the company has agreed with its Arab backers. Under the deal announced yesterday half the 9.7 million tranche of shares is being issued at the February price of 118p, but the option on the rest could see the price as high as 181p, well above the current market price of 152p.

So existing shareholders are not being asked to dilute their equity at a knockdown price, and there is a favourable twist in the consideration which is specified in (remittable) Kuwaiti dinars. But Lonrho's series of deals takes the Arab interest to over a quarter and shareholders still have little clue as to the tangible benefits of expanding their share capital by a third within a year. A forthcoming circular should reveal the identities of the Kuwaiti interests, whose amal-gam of interests might produce a headache for the Takeover Panel at some future date.

The sad story of the brothers Ferranti

A favourite after-dinner story told by the Ferranti brothers concerns the qualifications needed to run a successful com-pany. According to the tale one of the Ferrantis—the principal seems to change depending on who is telling the story—was asked to give his formula for success by a young man attend-ing a management seminar.

"If you are tall, blond, young *and handsome*", *came the stern* reply, "all that is necessary is a bit of luck. But if you're small, fat and Italian . . . you need 51 per cent."

In future the story *will* take on a ring of cruel irony. Yester-day, as the price for a £15m rescue operation at the Ferranti group, the Government *announced* that it was to take 62½ per cent of the equity (50 per cent of the voting capital), thus breaking the joint control of the brothers Sebastian and Basil. The company will also be appointing a new chief execu-tive.

Sebastian de Ferranti will remain as chairman and Basil deputy chairman, but their role, inevitably, will be much diminished.

As well as a new chief execu-tive there is to be a new finance director and the Government is *to nominate two further direc-tors*. By any measure the Ferranti brothers are adopting a subsidiary role.

What happened? Part of the answer *seems* straightforward enough. The company, a private, virtually family-run vehicle, lost its sense of financial direction at a time when knowing the dis-position of every last penny was becoming essential to survival in the private sector.

As inflation hotted up and then began moving into double figures two separate factors seem to have come into play: first Ferranti, in part because it had failed to restock quickly enough after the three-day week, found itself laying out far more than it had expected to keep its operations moving forward smoothly; secondly, its normally beneficent bankers, National Westminster, were forced the the developing instability of the financial world to draw up new ground rules for those to whom it was lending money.

Having been caught uncom-fortably in the middle of the Court Line collapse, Natwest, which in more normal times would probably have done no more *than remonstrate* with Ferranti over a City lunch, found that it had to issue the City equivalent of a three-line whip on the company.

The company's borrowing limit had been passed and there was no way that banking prudence could be stretched to allow Ferranti any more leeway.

That is the first strand of the Ferranti story: the com-pany makes some commercial misjudgments at a time when the City itself is in a state of flux and not prepared to take risks. Result: a cash crisis. But what needs to be known if any-thing is to be learnt from the affair is what were the special features of Ferranti which laid it open to this sort of crisis in the first place.

Some features of the com-pany, if by no means unique, are striking. It is a high tech-nology company which has been run by a single family through three generations on paternalis-tic lines. It is fairly small, employing only 16,000 people, and has an asset base *of only* £24m.

It has toyed for at least five years with the idea of changing its capital structure but has never found the appropriate moment or circumstances to seek a Stock Exchange quota-tion, with the result that its links with the City are extremely circumscribed—ban-kers, a few limited sharehold-ings by finance houses and assurance companies.

It seems fair to isolate two factors: first, there was an undue reluctance to let the family grip be loosened in any way, with the result that when crisis began to peep over the horizon there was nobody—in-stitutions or general share-holders—who might have stumped up the additional necessary working capital. Secondly, there was a failure to grow and, in doing so, to gen-erate internal cash resources and sufficient industrial muscle to ride the crisis out.

Technologically Ferranti is a collection of separate and varied enterprises rather than a tightly integrated single unit. Research and development has been the responsibility of the appropriate operating divisions.

This approach could well have succeeded, in line with the theoretically faster response times which would have been possible in markets where the competition consisted *mainly* of larger and more cumbersome organizations, if the number of separate divisions had been smaller—or if their variety had been less.

But with a highly diversified range of activities the company as a whole was much more vul-nerable. Although the smaller, specialist companies can often bite significantly into the mar-kets of the big corporations, to try to be a group of specialist companies competing with dif-ferent giants in different sec-tors carries a much higher risk.

On top of this there were individual constraints in par-ticular industries at particular times. In microelectronics, for example, Ferranti was hit by the severe price-cutting which followed the combination of over-production and govern-ment cutbacks in the United States in 1970-71.

In the completely different and more traditional area of transformers, Ferranti's record in the past has been good, with the company's *equipment instal-*led in a variety of large power projects in many parts of the world. But more recently the transformer division has suf-fered heavy *losses, building up* into what became the most serious single problem facing the company over the past 12 months.

At one stage it appeared pos-sible that the General Electric Company might take over some of the capacity of Ferranti's transformer division and discus-sions were held between GEC, Ferranti and the Department of Industry.

Certainly it appears that GEC were looking for some capacity at that time, but the timescale and the political complications of any Ferranti deal were such that GEC went on to reach another solution.

Ferranti's various divisions are concerned essentially with four main market areas. These are computer-based automation and communications systems; aerospace systems; electrical and *electronic components*; and electricity supply equipment.

Among recent contracts are an agreement to set up a com-puter industry in Brazil; £1m *worth of computer equipment* for the Meteorological Office; solid-state amplifiers for North Sea oil rig communications: computer-based automation systems for the British Steel Corporation; and a £1m-plus order for Argus computers related to a tyre factory for the Soviet Union.

While the government action outlined yesterday by Mr Benn will give Ferranti a breathing space, and presumably will lead to tighter management, it will not in itself solve any of the basic problems such as those of the transformer division. When the dust has settled, further rationalization is likely.

Malcolm Brown and Kenneth Owen

Seriously, though, Mr Wilson . . .

The Government's policy for dealing with the country's pre-sent inflation has two elements, at least as related by the Prime Minister in his television inter-view last weekend. One, which can be operational now, is the notion of more or less con-tinuous budgets to take away from people any excessive pay *increases which they may award* themselves.

The other, which is only a suggestion for the future, is the notion of an annual pre-budget confabulation of the Government with the other powerful economic estates of the realm to determine the way in which the fruits of national output in the year ahead are to be distributed between per-sonal incomes of all kinds and other uses of resources, such as government spending and in-vestment. Mr Wilson then sug-gested that this "pre-budget consensus" should be moni-tored thereafter every "two or three months".

This latter proposal is, as Mr Wilson acknowledged, noth-ing new. Similar arrangements have operated for some time in Sweden and from time to time *in other continental countries*. They do not appear to have any marked success in restraining inflation, though it can be ar-gued that they have abated somewhat the social and indus-trial disruption which charac-terizes the British way of achieving grossly excessive in-creases in nominal rewards.

But the problem in Britain is not to figure out what in-crease in rewards can be affor-ded, nor even to secure the endorsement of the national leadership of business and trade unions to the results of a piece of simple arithmetic which any-one can work out. The prob-lem is how to enforce, or at least to secure voluntary obser-vance of any restraint formula; and there is absolutely no evi-dence at all in the present state of Thomas Hobbes' "war of everyone against everyone" that the solemn determinations of the nation's political and in-dustrial leaders in high con-clave will count for two pins on the shop-floor, where the de-cisions which matter are made

The much more probable result of such a giant stride towards corporatism in at least the "efficient" (to use Bage-hot's term) aspects of our constitution will be that Parlia-ment will surrender another huge slice of the sovereignty which the electors supposedly delegate to *their* representa-tives. National priorities in the allocation of public funds will be horse-traded with industrial leaders who are not elected by *the whole community (or even* by anyone).

The Government will pay the protection money; and mean-while at the grass roots un-*diminished pay claims will be* pressed and granted to the accompaniment of dirge-like reminders from Mr Len Murray, Mr Michael Foot and Mr Wilson of the 75 per cent who have only demanded seven-fold, rather than tenfold, more than any increase in the value of their work—a form of reassurance closely akin to a Home Secretary, faced by a sharp increase in violent crime, reminding the nation of the 99 per cent who have not com-*mitted murders in the previous* six months (though they may well be beating their wives and battering their babies daily).

In these circumstances the core of the Government's defences against inflation appears to depend alone on the budgetary "tit-for-tat" by which the Prime Minister and the Chancellor intend to neutralize excessive pay claims and settlements. Unfortunately, as Mr Wilson expressed the policy, it embodies a serious confusion of two quite different economic notions: excessive purchasing power, and rising costs.

The Prime Minister said last weekend: "If purchasing power—through wages to any kind of income however earned —is running ahead of what the country can afford, then he (the

Peter Jay
Economics Editor

Chancellor) has got to take it back; and it's got to be taken back either in increased taxa-tion or by cutting the social wage". In fact, of course, pur-chasing power is not increased by extorting excessive pay in-creases (despite Mr Scanlon's belief that it is and that by this means trade unions can make up for any lack of reflationary zeal on the Chancellor's part), and, even if it were, that would not be where the main inflation-ary impact of excessive pay settlements made itself felt.

Unless the Government's monetary and fiscal policies are injecting new inflationary spending power into the eco-nomy, extra pay settlements can only divert purchasing power, even in money terms, from one group to another; and any inflation that occurs can only be due to accommodation of excessive pay increases by some extra relaxation of fiscal or monetary policy.

If such accommodation does occur and if prices and pay then do rise in money terms, there will still be no—or almost no—real increase in purchasing power, because the price increases cancel out the pay increases. So there can be no increase in the real pressure of demand and therefore no in-crease in the pressure of demand inflation. So there is *no cause, on purchasing power* grounds, to intervene two-monthly or at all to tax away excessive pay settlements.

The inflationary impact of excessive pay settlements ex-torted under monopolistic bar-gaining conditions operates through the effect they have on costs. That effect is only poten-*tial. It becomes actual when* government underwrites the pressure by injecting additional monetary demand into the eco-nomy so that the higher pay can be paid and the higher costs passed on in higher prices which can then be paid by the consumer. Governments, of course, do this because they wish to prevent the unemploy-ment that would otherwise occur if people were allowed to price themselves out of their jobs.

It is for this problem of costs that the notion of regular and automatic budgetary corrections was devised by the New Zea-land economist Peter Elkan, and later developed by Maurice Scott of Nuffield College, Ox-ford. But the essence of those schemes—which the Prime Minister seems to have over-looked—is not the taxing away of the excess increase in money incomes, but the return of that money to industry in a form which will neutralize the impact of the pay increases on *indus-*trial costs. The only purpose of taxing away the excess is in order to finance the subsidy of costs without adding to mone-tary demand.

Without the subsidy of costs the main virtue of the Elkan approach — namely, that it achieves an immediate stand-still in the average level of prices and thereby may create the basis for subsequent restraint in pay demands—is lost. The only effect of taxing away *increases in pay which* are already being neutralized by in-creases in prices is to accelerate sharply the plunge into reces-sion, unless, of course, the tax *increases are really* needed to cover unplanned increases in public spending so that the budget deficit shall not increase.

It would be wholly contrary *to the spirit of modern mone-*tarism, even in its harshest forms, to seek to deflate the economy more sharply than will occur automatically when fiscal and monetary policy are neutral and monopolistic forces are pushing up costs. Indeed, even that degree of deflationary pres-sure is supposed to be imposed only gradually over two or three years, when starting from so strongly inflationary a condi-tion as Britain has had over the last two years.

The Chancellor's basic strategy, then, remains what it has been since Christmas, namely to make unemployment the automatic reward for ex-cessive pay settlements by keep-ing monetary creation within predetermined limits. The im-portance of any new measures from the Chancellor next month will be the contribution they make to preserving that posture.

This may well involve much better monitoring of the Gov-ernment's cash deficit (about *which, incredibly*, the Treasury can still give the Chancellor no reliable information even from month to month) and a reduc-tion in the planned public sector financial deficit. The only im-portance of any new direct measures of pay restraint (and the dust has newly been blown off the incomes policy files) will be as ways of mitigating the unemployment associated with such disinflationary fiscal and monetary policies, not as primary antidotes to inflation itself.

There is a clear political need to limit the unemployment asso-ciated with checking inflation. On the other hand it is very doubtful whether any govern-ment would now be wise to in-volve itself in the toils and ultimate absurdities of an incomes policy with so little prospects of any lasting effect on settlements or unemploy-ment, still less on prices.

UNILEVER N.V.

DIVIDEND ON CERTIFICATES FOR ORDINARY SHARES
issued by
N.V. NEDERLANDSCH ADMINISTRATIE—EN TRUSTKANTOOR

A final dividend in respect of the year 1974 of Fl. 4.32 per Fl.20 nominal amount of Ordinary Capital of Unilever N.V. has been declared. This dividend is equivalent to the final dividend in respect of the year 1974 declared on the Ordinary Capital of Unilever Limited calculated in accordance with the Equalisation Agreement between the two companies.

A similar dividend will be paid to holders of the above Certificates on and after 23rd May, 1975 as follows:—

CERTIFICATES FOR SUB-SHARES OF FL.12 IN THE NAME OF MIDLAND BANK EXECUTOR AND TRUSTEE COMPANY LIMITED now MIDLAND BANK TRUST COMPANY LIMITED

The dividend is equivalent to Fl. 2.592 per Sub-share and will be paid against Serial No. 94. Having regard to the relief from Dutch dividend tax given by certain Conventions concluded by the Netherlands for the avoidance of double taxation, the sterling amount payable per Sub-share is as follows:

	Where the Sub-shareholder is a resident of :—				
	The United Kingdom		Any Other Country and in all Other Cases		
	and the shares are effectively connected with a business carried on through a permanent establishment in the Netherlands — See Note (a)	and the shares are not effectively connected with a business carried on through a permanent establishment in the Netherlands — See Note (b)	The net amount payable per Sub-Share to shareholders who produce an Inland Revenue affidavit of non-residence is shown according to the rate of Dutch dividend tax deducted—See Note (c)		
	pence	*pence*	*pence*	*pence*	*pence*
Sterling equivalent of Fl. 2.592 (Converted at Fl. 5.5025=£1)	47.1059	47.1059	47.1059	47.1059	47.1059
Less Dutch dividend tax (25%) Fl. 0.648 (15%) Fl. 0.3888. Per Sub-share	11.7765 (25%)	7.0659 (15%)	11.7765 (25%)	7.0659 (15%)	— (0%)
	35.3294	40.0400	35.3294	40.0400	47.1059
Less United Kingdom Income Tax at 18% of the gross dividends	9.4212	9.4212	(d)	(d)	(d)
Net amount payable per Sub-share	25.9082	30.6188	35.3294	40.0400	47.1059

(a) In such case Dutch dividend tax is deducted at 25% and from the balance the U.K. paying agent deducts 15% of the gross amount. In the Netherlands the 25% dividend tax suffered will be allowed as credit against the tax payable on the profits of the establishment.

(b) Under the Anglo-Dutch Convention such shareholders are entitled to a reduction in Dutch dividend tax from 25% to 15%. On collection of the dividends in the U.K. the paying agent deducts tax of 18% of the gross amount. This represents a credit against the basic U.K. rate (33%) for the 15% Dutch dividend tax already suffered.

(c) Shareholders resident in Austria, Belgium, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, the Netherlands Antilles, Norway, Singapore, South Africa, Spain, Surinam, Sweden, Switzerland, or the United States of America may be entitled to full or partial relief from Dutch dividend tax. A statement of the procedure which must be followed for such relief can be obtained from Midland Bank Limited, New Issue Department, Austin Friars House, Austin Friars, London EC2P 2HU, or The London Transfer Office, Unilever House, Blackfriars, London EC4P 4BQ.

(d) An Inland Revenue Affidavit of non-residence in the United Kingdom must be produced.

To obtain payment of the above dividend Sub-share Certificates must be listed on Listing forms obtainable from one of the following:—

Midland Bank Limited, New Issue Department, Austin Friars House, Austin Friars, London EC2P 2HU.
Northern Bank Limited, 2 Waring Street, Belfast BT1 2EE.
Allied Irish Banks Limited, Securities Department, 3/4 Foster Place, Dublin, 2.
Clydesdale Bank Limited, 30 St. Vincent Place, Glasgow.

The listing form includes an undertaking to mark the Certificates which need not be lodged with the form.

DUTCH CERTIFICATES OF FL.1,000, FL.100 AND FL.20

Having regard to the double taxation Conventions referred to above the amounts payable per Certificate are as follows:—

	Where the Certificate holder is a resident of :—								
	The United Kingdom and the shares are not effectively connected with a business carried on through a permanent establishment in the Netherlands—See Note (a) above			Any Other Country and in all Other Cases The net amount payable is shown according to the rate of Dutch dividend tax, if such tax is due—See Notes (b), (c) and (d) above					
Certificate of	Fl.1,000	Fl.100	Fl.20	Fl.1,000	Fl.100	Fl.20	Fl.1,000	Fl.100	Fl.20
Gross amount of dividends	216.000	21.600	4.320	216.000	21.600	4.320	216.000	21.600	4.320
Less Dutch dividend tax	32.400 (15%)	3.240 (15%)	0.648 (15%)	54.000 (25%)	5.400 (25%)	1.080 (25%)	32.400 (15%)	3.240 (15%)	0.648 (15%)
Net amount payable per Certificate	183.600	18.360	3.672	162.000	16.200	3.240	183.600	18.360	3.672

The dividends will be paid against surrender of Coupon No. 94. Coupons can be encashed through Midland Bank Limited, New Issue Department, Austin Friars House, Austin Friars, London EC2P 2HU, or through one of the paying agents in the Netherlands.

Coupons encashed through Midland Bank Limited must be listed on a special form obtainable from that Bank which contains a declaration that the Certificates to which the Coupons relate do not belong to a resident of the Netherlands.

A statement of the procedure which must be followed when Coupons are encashed through a paying agent in the Netherlands, and the names of those agents can be obtained from Midland Bank Limited, New Issue Department, Austin Friars House, Austin Friars, London EC2P 2HU, or The London Transfer Office, Unilever House, Blackfriars, London EC4P 4BQ.

The proceeds from the encashment of Coupons through a paying agent in the Netherlands will be credited to a convertible florins account with a bank or broker in the Netherlands.

N.V. NEDERLANDSCH ADMINISTRATIE—EN TRUSTKANTOOR
London Transfer Office, Unilever House, Blackfriars, London EC4P 4BQ

13th May, 1975

Business Diary: Bondomania • Brass banned

e stock market was in its st gambling mood yesterday. sooner did word leak out at a Romanian delegation, led *deputy finance minister* Bitu-anu, was over in London for o days of talks with HMG the settlement of defaulted erling debt than Romanian *nd issues* were being marked in price by as much as half, lgarian issues were equally oyant on the dubious prin-ple that a Romanian settle-*ent might* soon be followed a Bulgarian one. Romanians ded at around £12 per £100 minal and Bulgarians at ound £9.

To judge by the protracted ture of such negotiations in e past it might be premature pitch expectations of settle-ent too high just yet. Nego-ations on the Romanian nded debt, mostly dating back the forties and thought to tal £11m, have been going on desultory fashion for eight ars, most recently in 1973 hen it was the turn of a ritish delegation to go to ucharest. So far nothing has atured.

There is one notable differ-ce about the present round of lks, however. The Council of oreign Bondholders, which oks after bond-holders' inter-ts in respect of defaulted debt d is normally involved in any egotiations, has not only not en invited to sit in, but did *r even know* that talks were e to take place until Business iary rang up and told them.

In the past the Council has ended to take a strong line on efaults, *arguing* that debtor ations should agree to rein-ate defaulted loans at a lower te of interest rather than buy ut the bonds on the basis of a defaulted price. This has apparently proved an obstacle to settlement in the past, for instance in the case of Bul-garia which had proposed to buy up outstanding bonds cheaply.

£1m answer

John Hillier, a 44-year-old engineer, made a gadget in his garden shed which on their own estimation will save the Central Electricity Generating Board more than £1m in the next two years. But Hillier won't get a penny reward for his pains.

An obviously embarrassed board spokesman told us last night: "He is employed in our midland maintenance depart-ment. He was given an assign-ment as part of his normal duties and he came up trumps. I am afraid there is no pro-vision for additional payment."

Corrosion is causing leaks in the huge radiators which ring the only dry cooling tower in Britain—at Rugeley A power station in Staffordshire. Repairs could be effected with a com-mercially available mastic if it could be applied deep in the one-eighth of an inch gap between the cooling fins.

Hillier's solution looks very like a pickle fork. It can be inserted *into the* gap and mastic pumped through its hollow tines to the site of the leak. He made it out of 15p worth of brass tubing and a block of aluminium.

The Rugeley dry tower radiators were imported from Hungary, and it would cost £2m to replace them. Hillier's little gadget will keep them going while the board's own workshops look into the possi-bility of manufacturing their own radiators.

Sebastian and Basil de Ferranti: rocketing costs.

Embarrassing

If it is ironic that two such stalwarts of the private com-pany system as Sebastian and Basil Ferranti should now find themselves reluctant partners with their biggest customer, government, then their careers are *strewn* with occasions on which governments have found them embarrassing people to know.

Sebastian, for example, upset the *1964-1970 Labour Govern-*ment when in the heyday of the Prices and Incomes Board he accepted a 43.5 per cent pay increase to £33,000 a year. Pre-tax profits were at this time halved, partly due to repay-ments of £4.25m excess profits on the company's Bloodhound missile contract.

Basil had in 1962 resigned from a junior post at the Ministry of Aviation in the then Tory government after a row *about his £2m stake in the* family firm, a big defence con-tractor. He did not contest his Morecambe and Lonsdale seat in the 1964 election.

Sebastian worried politicians weaned on the special relation-ship with the United States, by asserting that we were at war with that country so far as the electronics industry was con-cerned. On the other hand, Anglo-American had a substan-tial interest in Ferranti.

Nor is this the first time the family firm has run into trouble. Sebastian was once quoted as saying that Ferranti went bust twice at the turn of the century.

Property coda

Gabriel Harrison, who died sud-denly last December, was a generous and a kind man. Chairman and founder of the Amalgamated Investment and Property Group, he had become very definitely a property developer with a human face and a social conscience.

To an extent not general in that business he was concerned for the environment in the wide sense. His acts of generosity included a personal gift of £100,000 to the North Kensing-*ton Amenity Trust and the gift* of Seething Lane Garden to the Corporation of London.

It is, therefore, a sad foot-note to the 1974 property crisis *that, when he died, his personal* liabilities probably exceeded his assets. His gross estate was valued for probate at just over £303,000. The net value of the estate was, however, nil, since his debts were at least as much.

The trustees of his will, as a result, applied for an admini-stration order under the Bank-ruptcy Act, which was made at the High Court on April 4. The estate is being administered by the Official Receiver.

The City's pro-European aspira-tions suffered a minor check yesterday as Stock Exchange chairman George Loveday pre-sented The Accountant *maga-zine's awards for the best presented company accounts.*

Loveday presented the award for the best set of big company accounts to Pilkington's, while Edgar Allen were the winners in the small firms category. That done, the sage of the Stock Exchange went on to wonder aloud whether the competition could be enlarged to include a European company category.

Not on, replied Michael Wheeler, the QC—chairman of the panel of judges. There just weren't enough European companies quoted in London to make it worth while.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Head Wrightson stays in profit with second half recovery

By Andrew Wilson

A big recovery in the second half of the year to January 31 enabled Head Wrightson to finish in the black even though pre-tax profits went down from £1.17m to £302,000. But the picture is complicated by exceptional items above the line amounting to £1.8m against £1.06m as well as by interest charges leaping from £397,000 to £883,000.

Taking the United Kingdom activities first, there was little change in contracting, manufacturing and stockholding. Steel, reflecting the shortage early in the year, rose from £177,000 to £454,000 but has now gone into recession as economic activity slows down. Machines, slumped from £227,000 to £28,000, with mechanical rollers only seeing an improvement after the turn of the year. That was due to big orders from the British Steel Corporation.

Trading profits rose by £413,000 to £2.98m, but the near £1m loss in the foundry division, written off as a provision, arose from the substantial losses on 1972 fixed price contracts and the present absence of tunnel segments orders for underground railways. The Australian operation has been placed in liquidation. The whole £1.19m investment has been written off, reflecting contractual difficulties with its largest client.

Apart from steel stockholding, the group has excellent order books. It has started the current year in record fashion. Head is trading well within borrowing facilities and it has financed the increase in turnover from £40.4m to £53.2m without any big rise in borrowings.

A conservative approach has been adopted towards the development of equipment for North Sea oil. Rather than carrying costs forward to be set against future sales, all the expenditure has been written off.

Durlacher pulls out of cement

By Peter Wainwright

Wedd Durlacher, our largest jobber who trades in nearly half the market, will stop dealing in 11 cement and building material shares on Monday. They include Associated Portland Cement, Rugby Portland, Tunnel, Marley, Redland, Ready Mixed, Tarmac and London Brick.

Wedd says that it has never made money out of any of these shares, even those with household names. There are until Monday four jobbers in them, which makes competition too keen. Cement and building materials are also specialized fields where business tends to be cyclical. Management consultants McKinsey, now investigating Wedd's operations, had nothing to do with the decision, taken purely on commercial grounds. It is not expected to provide findings for some months.

Stock markets

Equities rally on trade figures announcement

The stock market survived a major hurdle yesterday when the trade figures for April turned out to be well within market expectations. Industrial shares rallied successfully after the announcement and were sometimes higher on the day by the close of business. The FT index ended 1.4 down at 330.9, after 327.0.

But the setback on Wall Street after reports that United States naval vessels had been in action in the Far East was beginning to unsettle London in the final minutes of the day. The most significant response was a sharp rise in gold shares, which reflected a similar gain in bullion prices.

A dividend cut from Messina (Transvaal) Development brought the share price down by 15p to 360p yesterday.

Gilts had a steady day and were helped by the trade figures in the afternoon. Trading conditions were quiet, with most interest focused on the longer end.

"Shorts" opened at overnight levels. They tended to ease a shade in the morning, although the movement was not very noticeable. But the trade figures added ½ point to prices and most stocks were higher on the day.

"Longs" also showed rises of ¼ point where changed. But dealers said that trading was quiet.

Equities looked depressed during the morning when there were rumours that the April trade figures might be accompanied by an emergency increase in MLR in order to help the pound. But such fears evaporated when the trade figures news came, and shares began to climb upwards.

Gold shares had an uneven session. Early gains were disappearing in late afternoon, and it was not until the final half-hour that the reports of United States naval action brought frantic trading in the producer shares as speculators rushed to buy the traditional hedge securities. Closing gains were small —FS Geduld (£30½) and P. Brand (£24¾) were 25p and 75p up respectively. But the market will be poised for an exciting start today.

In industrial shares, turnover was not heavy but there seemed fair support when prices were at their lowest. ICI touched 250p but rebounded to 255p, a net 4p up. Plessey (70p), Courtaulds (113p) and Risons (379p after 368p) all managed small net gains.

Beecham (278p after 273p), Unilever (378p after 273p), Bats (315p after 311p) and Dunlop (47p after 46p) were returning towards their overnight levels.

Among firmer features were Hawker Siddeley (280p), with the announcement of help for Ferranti raising expectation that nationalization terms wi be disclosed for Hawker soo EMI (172p) continued to loo for benefit from the new X-ra scanner.

Bank shares recovered fro early falls, with Allied Iris providing the best feature wit a rise of 12p to 128p on resul and a £10.8m rights issu

There was support for shar in Robert Stigwood Group ye terday (1p higher at 33p). Th market expects a move today response to the proposed offe from Warner Corporation.

Shares in E. Bates (72p) wer firm. Among insurance quarterly reports left Roy firm at 302p, but Gener Accident unchanged at 150p.

Oil shares were improvin until the check on Wall Stre brought BP back from 450p t 445½p. Shell, with the tradin report due today, shaded 1 301p.

There was some interest ye terday in Romanian bonds i the hope that agreement will b reached on settlement.

Equity turnover on May 1 £99.4m (24,676 bargains Active stocks yesterday, accor ing to Exchange Telegrapl ICI, Bats, Marks & Spence GKN new, RTZ Corp ord regi tered, Allied Irish Bk, Beechar Court, Courtaulds, Lonrh Metal Box.

Latest dividends

All dividends in new pence or appropriate currencies.

Company (and par values)	Ord div	Year ago	Pay date	Year's total	Prev year
Allied Irish Banks (25p) Fin	3.87	2.81†	—	6.25	4.75†
Bainbridge Bros (10p) Fin	1.34	1.3	2/7	2.12	2.05
Brit-Borneo Pet (10p) Fin	5.08	4.51	10/7	7.67	6.82
Burrell & Co (5p) Fin	0.61	0.55	20/6	0.91	0.82
Deritend Stamping (50p) Fin	7.30	6.52	9/7	11.49	10.27
Duport (25p) Fin	2.9	2.58	—	5.12	4.55
External Inv (£1) Fin	2.23	1.56	4/7	4.1	3.06
J. Folkes Hefo (5p) Fin	1.10§	0.89	16/8	1.55	1.3
Head Wrightson (25p)	1.73	2.4	18/7	1.73	2.4
Jersey Gen Inv (£1) Fin	5.5	5.0	10/7	9.5	8.5
Management Agy (10p) Int	3.0	5.0	21/7	—	7.5
Alfred Marks (10p) Fin	3.0	3.0	17/6	5.01	4.46
NSS Newsagents (10p) Int	0.82	0.73	8/7	2.65‡	2.36
Nth Midland Cons (10p) Int	0.69	0.59	—	—	—
Paterson Zochonis (25p) Fin	8.62‡	2.85†	—	10.77‡	4.67†
Readicut Int (5p) Fin	1.58	0.99	—	2.06	1.41
Scot Heritable Tst (25p) Fin	1.21	1.04	—	2.26	1.96
Transatlantic & Gen (£1) Fin	2.23	1.75	4/7	4.09	3.0

† Adjusted for scrip. § Comprises second interim of 0.56p and final of 0.54p. ‡ Forecast.

Readicut int stumbles in second half year

A second-half decline of around 16 per cent has put an end to a decade of almost continuous growth in the profits of Readicut International, the Yorkshire textile group known for its rug-making kits.

In the year to March 31 turnover rose from £35.8m to £42.1m but pre-tax profits dipped by around 9 per cent to £4.03m. Mr F. Newhouse, chairman, who did not make a firm forecast at the halfway stage, says capital expenditure in the year was £1.88m. Benefits from it will soon begin to flow through.

But in today's uncertain conditions it is not possible to predict the short-term future, he adds, though the longer term prospect is in no doubt. The total dividend goes up from 1.41p to 1.58p.

Among the problems which the group had to face were restrictions on margins, disturbances in the motor industry, falling wool values, devaluation of the Australian dollar and a general increase in costs, particularly wages. The shares weakened on the results because they failed to match the stock market's best expectations.

Cussons' new bid from Paterson being considered

The expected higher offer from Paterson Zochonis, the West African trading conglomerate, for the Cussons soap and toiletries group came yesterday. The revised terms are one Paterson Zochonis share plus a bigger cash element. They value the Cussons voting ordinary at 78.7p and the "A" at 68.6p, against stockmarket prices of 65p and 55p respectively at yesterday's close.

Cussons strongly opposed the original PZ offer, dismissing the terms as "totally inadequate". The group's advisers N. M. Rothschild said yesterday that the board was considering the new offer.

Since the extension of the PZ offer last week the group has raised its acceptances from just under to just over half the non voting "A" shares, but acceptances for the ordinary shares are only just over a quarter. A recommendation from the Cussons board seems essential to the success of this latest and final offer, which values the group at £8.3m against a pre bid capitalisation of £3.4m. The directors, with members of the Cussons family claim to have "substantial effective control" over the voting capital.

Paterson Zochonis proposes to increase its final dividend to make a total of 7p per share, to which accepting holders in Cussons will be entitled if the offer is declared unconditional.

Folkes Hefo on target with record of £3.6m

Predictions that second-half growth at John Folkes Hefo would be at least up to the 20 per cent rate achieved in recent years have been fulfilled, and taxable profits for 1974 are a record £3.6m, against £2.9m. Turnover of this Midlands engineering group has expanded from £41.4m to £49.2m. On net profits up from £1.38m to £1.67m, the board is raising the dividend from 1.3p to 1.55p.

Balances due to bankers were nearly halved from £8.92m at December 31, 1973, to £4.86m last December.

A breakdown of taxable profits shows that the contribution from the engineering sector went up from £2m to £3.3m and that from merchanting from £161,000 to £225,000. In line with the market fall, housing profits fell from £751,000 to £9,000.

The dividend is covered 3.7 times, compared with 3.4 times last year.

Goodman Price changes hands

Allotment Estates, a private investment company, has completed the acquisition of the issued capital of Goodman Price, probably the oldest London demolition and excavation contractors. At time of acquisition GP had two subsidiaries. Allotment Estates intend to expand the services provided by GP and four additional subsidiaries have been formed.

AE is controlled by Mr Paul Hatfield, 30, who before forming the company was an executive with Lombard North Central, and First National Finance Co. Mr Ralph Price has handed over the chairmanship to Mr Hatfield and has been appointed joint managing director.

BTR sales up 40 pc

In the first four months of this year sales of BTR Industries, the general rubber manufacturers, were up by 40 per cent with United Kingdom exports 60 per cent higher, Mr David Nicolson, chairman, told the annual meeting in London. But new orders have been running at more modest levels, he added. With overseas business featuring prominently, current half-year profits should fully reflect the better sales. Though the adverse trends in the United Kingdom will influence earnings in that area, growth for the year must take account of the high overseas content.

Daimler-Benz proposes lower payout for 1974

Daimler-Benz AG is proposing a dividend of DM7.50 for 1974 compared with DM9 paid for 1973. The company says, however, that the amount to be distributed (DM178m against DM171m) still corresponds to 1.3 per cent of the domestic group's sales.

Consolidated sales of the company rose by 15 per cent to DM5,500m (£1,015m) during the first four months of the current year. Barring unforeseen problems in the course of the year, production should at least match the 1974 result and lead to a "satisfactory" profit situation.

Consolidated world sales of the Daimler-Benz group climbed to DM16,900m in 1974, up from DM15,400m. After tax profit declined slightly to DM269m from DM277m.

Meanwhile, Deutsche Bank AG says it is considering setting up a holding company to take over the rest of the 29 per cent holding in Daimler-Benz it bought in January. It acquired the stake for DM2,000m from the Flick Group to prevent it being sold abroad, possibly to an oil-producing country.

The bank, which already held 28.5 per cent in Daimler, on its own account, says it will place the shares on the market when convenient.

Profits of Fidelity Radio down by 34pc

Since its marketing in late 1971 Fidelity Radio, the London-based group whose principal activities cover the making of stereo units, radios, record players, radiograms and tape recorders, have multiplied profits tenfold. Last year they reached a peak of £2.2m. But in the year to March 31 last the group suffered its first setback as profits fell 34 per cent on unchanged sales.

Full year profits declined from £2.2m to £1.46m. The first half showed a 39 per cent fall from £907,000 to £554,000 while the second half showed a smaller drop of 30.4 per cent from £1.3m to £905,000. Turnover eventually rose 1.1 pe cent at £13.28m and here whi the first half showed a 9 pe cent rise to £6.1m the secon half recorded a fall of 5 pe cent from £7.5m to £7.2m. Th board has already paid th maximum dividend through tw interim payments raising th year's total 5.9p from 5.25p.

The attributable profi worked out to £1.34m, again £1m. The latest figures includ an extraordinary credit £663,000 relating to a net su plus arising on the disposal a liability. Borrowings of £1r were obtained during the yea to complete the building of th new factory at Acton.

Overseas trade emphasized by Taylor Woodrow

In spite of the downturn in building and civil engineering work available in Britain, the Taylor Woodrow building and civil engineering group continues to get its share of new business. Indeed, nearly half the group's business comes from overseas operations with £5m out of a total profit of £10.4m last year coming from abroad.

The volume of overseas work continues to grow, particularly in the Middle East and parts of Africa. Meanwhile, all the trading companies are reported as holding up well.

The accounts show that investment properties and fixed assets are worth £102.19m, but the auditors point out that without an actual valuation of properties this cannot be substantiated by an audit.

Wilmot Breeden battening down the hatche

A leading supplier of cor ponents to the motor trad Wilmot Breeden is makir further stringent economies i line with expected levels c demand.

Mr D. L. Breeden, chairma told the annual meeting th although it was not possible t forecast the future trend c events, some of the action th has been taken to meet th situation in the car industry a their group of factories in Bi mingham serving United King dom car plants has been n reduce costs by £2.45m at a annual rate.

By the end of 1975 with th closure of a major factory thi figure will rise to £3.4m th target for further economies i 1976 will bring the total up t an annual £4.6m.

Royal Insurance

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

At the 130th Annual General Meeting of the Royal Insurance Company Limited held on Wednesday, 14th May, in Liverpool, the Chairman, Mr. D. Meinertzhagen, made the following comments additional to his statement circulated with the Annual Report and Accounts.

I would not wish to spend a lot of time unnecessarily in going over again what I have already said in my statement with regard to 1974. It was a very bad year from an underwriting point of view and it was also one in which the value of our investments was severely hit by the worldwide fall in stock markets which in all the major areas was of a degree not seen since before the War. I might perhaps make just one point that both of these adverse effects on our business were due in substantial degree to the impact of inflation. I think it is now recognised that increasing rates of inflation—particularly when one is projecting into the future as we have to do for the settlement of our outstanding claims—can have a very severe impact upon an insurance company's results. We have to make sure to the best of our ability that our reserves for outstanding claims are sufficient to take full account of the prospective impact of inflation up to the time when those claims will be finally settled. The rate of inflation as you know continued to increase throughout the world in 1974 and our provisions for outstanding claims took full account of this trend.

Inflation was also a major factor in the decline in market values of equities, which, however desirable they may be as a long-term source of rising asset values, were particularly hard hit by the economic downturn, itself owing much to the rapid rise in the rate of inflation. This substantial fall in investment values had a severe impact on our solvency margin which, as I mentioned in my statement, had fallen at the year end to about 19% of the 1974 premiums—compared with 57% at the end of 1973. On this sombre picture I would like to make just two comments: first we were not alone in suffering a substantial fall in operating profit and in our solvency margin—all companies in all major markets were suffering these problems to a considerable degree. Secondly, since the end of 1974 the very considerable recovery in stock markets in the UK, the US and elsewhere had raised our solvency margin by early April to about the 34% level I mentioned in my statement. Further improvement in markets since then have increased the ratio to about 38% at the present time. This substantial rise owes a great deal to our large equity holdings, which were quick to recover, as they had been to fall. Looking to the future while it is clearly essential that Governments throughout the world get the rate of inflation under control—and there are some signs in some areas that this may be now happening—we still face a continuance of inflation in some degree even if Government policies to control it are successful, and against this background we are of the view that a large equity portfolio remains essential.

Policy Holders' Protection Bill

I have just referred to the need for Governments to get the rate of inflation under control. I might perhaps now refer to their need—and we recognise that it is a need—to supervise our own industry. A necessary step in this regard came two years ago with the new Insurance Companies Bill which has since passed into law. Now another Bill, to provide for the protection of policyholders of insurance companies, is before Parliament. In my statement I mentioned that we as a company can accept the social need for some kind of protection scheme but only on the basis that the burden is spread equitably over the whole market and that any scheme is not in such form that it encourages irresponsibility in the market. The Policyholders' Protection Bill recently launched by the Government in the House of Lords contains many features on which the industry has been able to reach agreement in discussion with the Department of Trade but we feel strongly that the provisions it contains to facilitate the rescue of companies in difficulty—going well beyond the protection of the interests of personal policyholders in the UK—are inimical to the long term health of the industry and will serve merely to encourage irresponsible competition and the pursuit of unrealistically large benefits at inadequate levels of premium. We also have considerable misgivings about the facility the Bill provides to enable the Secretary of State to extend the scheme more widely and to lay down guidelines for its operation. The overwhelming majority of the industry is united in its opposition to these aspects of the Bill and strenuous endeavours will be made to secure appropriate amendments in its passage through Parliament.

European Economic Community

I would now like to refer to another matter of considerable current interest which could well have a significant effect on the conduct of our business in the future. I am speaking of the referendum which is to take place early next month to decide whether or not this country is to remain a member of the EEC. We believe that it would be in the best interests of the Group that this country should remain in the EEC. We hold this view for three main reasons.

The first is that in our view withdrawal would be a disastrous step backwards and would have adverse effects both in the short and long term on the economy of the United Kingdom and consequently on our business here at home.

Secondly the London insurance market has been the foremost international insurance centre in the world. Its operations have been—and are to an increasing extent—of great importance to this country's balance of payments. With the United Kingdom as part of the EEC we see London's position in this sphere becoming even more important than hitherto where as if the UK were on her own we think the maintenance of that position would be made more difficult.

Thirdly withdrawal by the United Kingdom at this stage would make it that much more difficult for us to achieve the substantial further expansion in Europe which is our present aim.

We are convinced that with all the changes that have taken place in the last few decades, this country's best long term prospects lie in a firm and close association with our neighbours in continental Europe.

Underwriting result for First Quarter 1975

Finally, before moving to the adoption of the Accounts for 1974 and the declaration of the dividend I would like to say a word about our activities in the current year. As I said in my statement, we are looking for a marked improvement in our underwriting experience over the current year as a whole as a result of the vigorous remedial action on which we are engaged and with the hope that the worst competitive excesses in our industry are past. I added that we do not expect this improvement in underwriting experience to be reflected in the early months of the year. I am now able to tell you that the results for the first three months have just become available and we are releasing them to the press while this meeting is in progress.

They show that we made an underwriting loss of £7.0m which compares with an underwriting loss of £8.5m in the first quarter of last year. Taking into account investment income and other items the operating profit after taxation, at £4.2m showed an increase of £1.7m on the £2.5m figure at the same stage last year. As regards the major territories our underwriting result in the US was a loss of £7.5m as against a loss of £6.8m in the first quarter of 1974. The industry there shows no sign, as yet, of improvement in the very difficult conditions obtaining at the end of last year—the motor business being the prime cause of this. However, mainly as a result of the measures we have been taking, our results in some other lines of business—notably general liability and workmen's compensation—have improved considerably and the overall result, albeit somewhat worse than last year's first quarter, represents a slowing down of the adverse trend which had set in last year. It is too soon for me to say that this trend has definitely been reversed but I can assure stockholders that the programmes which have been instituted will be pursued with undiminished vigour by Mr. Nicholas and his team.

As regards Canada the underwriting loss has been significantly reduced and although conditions there remain difficult there are distinct signs that a growing capacity shortage has relieved the worst of the competitive pressures. In Australia there was also some improvement in the result due mainly to the absence of catastrophes of the severity of the Brisbane floods early in 1974. As regards the United Kingdom I am glad to say that despite the worsening inflationary conditions we have still shown a good profit if slightly less than in the first quarter of 1974. In Europe we have once again earned reasonable profits but in other overseas territories there was a marginal underwriting loss.

In quoting these results I must remind you again that one quarter's figures in respect of insurance operations can never be looked upon as a guide to the outcome of the year as a whole but I would say that nothing has happened in the first quarter to cause me to change the view which I gave you in my statement that we were looking for a marked improvement for the year as a whole.

The Report and Accounts were adopted and the payment of the final dividend for the year was approved. The Directors retiring by rotation were re-elected and the Auditors' remuneration agreed.

The meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the Directors, Management, Staff and Agents proposed by Sir Philip Toosey and seconded by J. A. H. Norman.

Estimated Results for the three months ended 31st March 1975

The estimated results for the three months ended 31st March 1975, with comparative figures for the corresponding period in 1974 and for the full year 1974 are given below.

	3 months to 31 March 1975 £m	3 months to 31 March 1974 £m	Year 1974 £m
General Insurance:			
Premiums Written ..	189.6	166.1	663.9
Underwriting Result: ..			
U.S.A.	−7.5	−6.8	−27.2
Elsewhere	0.5	−1.7	−12.6
Total	−7.0	−8.5	−39.8
Long term insurance profits	0.4	0.3	1.7
Investment income	12.9	12.0	51.8
Share of Associated Companies profit	0.4	0.3	1.3
Total profit before taxation	6.7	4.1	15.0
Taxation	2.5	1.6	4.3
Minority Interests	0.0	0.0	0.0
Profit after taxation	4.2	2.5	10.7
(p per unit)	(3.5p)	(2.1p)	(8.9p)
The operating ratios for the U.S.A. are:—			
Claims as % of earned premiums	81.1	79.4	78.8
Expenses as % of written premiums	27.8	28.9	30.0
Operating ratio	108.7	108.3	108.8

Note: In the above figures foreign currency has been converted according to our normal practice at approximately the average rates of exchange ruling during the period. The principal rates were:—

U.S.A.	$2.39	$2.27	$2.34
Canada	$2.39	$2.23	$2.29
Australia	$1.77	$1.53	$1.53

Long Term Insurance

New business written in the first three months of the year with corresponding figures was:—

	3 months to 31 March 1975 £m	3 months to 31 March 1974 £m	Year 1974 £m
New life & annuity premiums:			
Periodical premiums ..	2.8	2.4	11.1
Single premiums	2.7	5.3	15.4
Total	5.5	7.7	26.5
New sums assured	156.4	149.5	601.3
New annuities per annum	6.2	3.7	22.9

INTERIM STATEMENT

BRITISH LEYLAND MOTOR CORPORATION LIMITED

Results for the six months ended 31 March, 1975 (unaudited)

£ million	First 6 months to March 1975	March 1974
SALES—UK	455	405
—Overseas	388	336
—TOTAL	843	741
of which direct exports from UK	273	218
(losses and charges in brackets)		
LOSS BEFORE INTEREST AND TAXATION	(1.8)	(8.3)
Interest payable less receivable	(18.0)	(8.3)
LOSS BEFORE TAXATION	(19.8)	(16.6)
Taxation	6.7	4.5
LOSS AFTER TAXATION	(13.1)	(12.1)
Minority interests	(0.5)	(0.6)
LOSS before extraordinary items	(13.6)	(12.7)
Extraordinary items	(29.3)	—
LOSS after extraordinary items	(42.9)	(12.7)
VEHICLE UNIT SALES	420,000	496,000

The trading loss of £1.8 million has absorbed a charge of £25.7 million for depreciation and amortisation, compared to the charge of £22.4 million for the first half of 1973/74.

Extraordinary items for the half-year to 31 March 1975 represent the estimated net costs of closing down local manufacturing facilities in Spain.

During the first half of 1974/75 inflation continued unabated, accelerating the spiral of rising costs, and, in addition, the general worldwide fall in demand for motor vehicles adversely affected the volume of units sold. Competitive prices both in the U.K. and in export markets have prevented us from fully recovering the cost increases incurred.

Manpower has been reduced by 6,000 people since 30 September 1974 and 17,000 since 1 January 1974.

Despite the set-backs, the export value is the highest yet achieved for a half-year period.

In view of the half-year results the Directors are recommending no interim dividend.

BRITISH LEYLAND

Brings together Britain's great cars.

[FIN]ANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

[Is]sues & Loans

[Ha]mersley unit [pla]ns offering

[The] Dutch subsidiary Hamersley Holdings, Hamersley Iron [Finan]ce of Holland is to offer […] of seven-year debentures [in] the international market this month. The issue is [to b]e guaranteed by Hamersley [Hold]ings, and the underwriting [man]ager is Morgan et Cie International.

[O]ther banks in the underwriting syndicate are First Boston [(Eu]rope), NM Rothschild and […]s and Kleinwort Benson.

[Al]lied Irish Banks raise £10.8m

[T]o broaden the capital base [Alli]ed Irish Banks is to raise [ne]ar £10.8m by way of rights [of] 11,088,000 10 per cent convertible unsecured subordin[ated] loan stock 1985 on the [basi]s of £1 nominal of stock for [eve]ry 4 ordinary 25p shares. [Und]erwriters are brokers Pan[mur]e Gordon, Simon & Coates, […]ler & Priscoe and J. & E. […]y.

[F]or the year to March 31 the [grou]p's taxable profits ex[pan]ded from £12.2m to £15m [afte]r a provision against ad[van]ces of £1.4m (nil). The divi[den]d is raised from equal to […]p to 6.25p.

[Pa]n Mining: 22 pc left

[Of] the 633,936 ordinary R2 [shar]es offered to members of [Fed]eral Mining, 77.2 per cent [have] been taken up, leaving […]63 shares to be absorbed [by] Federale Mynbou, under[write]rs.

'Soft' markets react to Cambodian news

The sugar, coffee and cocoa markets were all affected yesterday by the news from Cambodia of the sinking by United States forces of two Cambodian gunboats in the Gulf of Thailand.

There was nervous covering in sugar in anticipation of an upward reaction in New York. Robusta coffee futures closed firm in line with an advance in New York and a firm trend developed in cocoa.

COPPER.—Wire bars closed steady: cathodes quiet.—Afternoon.—Cash wire bars, £550.50-51.50 a metric ton, three months, £569-70. Sales, 2,600 tons. Cash cathodes, £540-41; three months £554-60. Sales, 75 tons. Morning.—Cash wire bars, £549.50-50.50; three months, £568-68.50. Settlement, £550. Sales, 6,000 tons (about half carries). Cash cathodes, £538.50-39; three months, £557-57.50. Settlement, £539. Sales, 300 tons.

SILVER was steady.—Bullion market (fixing levels).—Spot 201p a troy ounce (United States cents equivalent, 463.9); three months 207p (469.9c); six months, 213.40p (477.6c); one-year, 226.40p (493.2c). London Metal Exchange.—Afternoon.—Cash, 200.2-200.8p; three months, 206.5-6.6p; seven months, 214-14.6p. Sales, 59 lots of 10,000 troy ounces each. Morning.—Cash, 201-201.4p; three months, 207.2-7.3p; seven months, 214.7-15.3p. Settlement, 201.4p. Sales, 128 lots.

TIN.—Standard metal was steady; high-grade idle.—Afternoon.—Standard cash, £2986-88 a metric ton; three months, £3028-30. Sales, 285 tons (about half carries). High grade, cash; £2986-88; three months, £3028-30. Sales, nil tons. Morning.—Standard cash, £2982-84; three months, £3027-28. Settlement, £2984. Sales, 120 tons. High grade, cash, £2982-84; three months, £3037-38. Settlement, £2984. Sales, nil tons. Singapore tin ex-works, SM955 a picul.

LEAD.—Cash metal very steady: three months steady. — Afternoon. — Cash, £194-95 a metric ton; three months, £185-85.50. Sales, 2,500 tons (mainly carries). Morning.—Cash, £192-94; three months, £182.75-83.00. Settlement, £194. Sales, 2,150 tons.

ZINC was steady, quiet. Afternoon. Cash, £320-20.50 a metric ton; three months, £312-13. Sales, 150 tons. Morning.—Cash, £320.50-21.00; three months, £311-11.50. Settlement, £321. Sales, 1,575 tons (mainly carries). Producers' price, £360 a metric ton. All afternoon metal prices are unofficial.

PLATINUM rose by £1.00 yesterday to £65.50-£67.50 ($151-$156) a troy ounce.

JUTE quiet.—Bangladesh white "C" grade, May-June, £224.00; Bangladesh white "D" grade, May-June, £214.00 per long ton. Calcutta steady.—Indian, May-June, Rs470; Dundee Daisee, May-June, Rs430 per bale of 400lb.

WOOL.—Greasy futures were barely steady.—May, 162.0-68.0p per kilo; July, 167.0-70.0p; Oct, 173.0-72.5p; Dec, 173.0-75.5p; March, 177.0-81.0p; May, 178.0-84.0p; July, 181.0-86.0p.

Commodities

Oct, 184.0-91.0p. Sales, 22 lots, including one option.

RUBBER closed about steady.—June, 27.20-27.70p per kilo. July, 27.50-28.10p; July, Sept, 28.10-28.40p; Oct/Dec, 29.50-29.55p; Jan/March, 30.65-30.70p. April June, 31.80-31.85p; July Sept, 32.50-32.45p; Oct-Dec, 32.85-33.05p; Jan-March, 33.50-33.60p. Sales: 100 lots at 15 tonnes each.

RUBBER PHYSICALS were quiet.—Spot, 26.50-28.00p Cif s, June, 25.85-26.00p; July, 26.50-26.75p.

MEAT (Smithfield).—BEEF Scotch killed sides, 34.0-36.5p per lb. *Scotch killed sides, 37.5p. English hindquarters—including heavy, 44.0-46.0p. Ulster hindquarters, 43.0-46.0p. Ulster forequarters, 25.0-27.0p. Eire hindquarters, 44.0-46.0p. Eire forequarters, 24.5-26.0p.

VEAL: English fats, 36.0-44.0p. *English fats, 47.0p. English bests, 21.0-24.0p. English mediums, 19.0-31.0p. English hobbles, 12.0-14.0p. Scotch bobbies, 10.0-17.0p. Dutch hinds and ends, 62.0-66.0p. *Dutch hinds and ends, 65.0p.

LAMB: English small, New Season, 40.0-46.0p. *English small, New Season, 47.0p. English medium, New Season, 40.0-44.0p. English heavy, New Season, 38.0-43.0p.

Imported frozen.—NZ D's, 29.0-29.5p. NZ 2's, 28.5-29.5p. NZ 3's, 28.0-28.0p. NZ YL's, 27.0-28.0p.

HOGGETS: English, 26.0-36.0p. Scotch 20.0-36.0p.

EWES: 12.0-13.0p.

PORK: English, under 100 lb, 28.0-34.5p. 100-120 lb, 28.0-34.0p. 120-160 lb, 28.0-33.0p. 160-180 lb, 26.0-29.0p. 180 lb and over, 25.0-26.0p.

*Special quotations—very high quality produce in limited supply.

COFFEE.—Robusta futures closed firm in line with an advance in New York following the Cambodian news, prices finished £10 to £5.5 higher on balance in sales of 707 lots.

Earlier, the market was fully steady on dealer-buying and covering which some quarters felt reflected reports of an improved buying interest in physicals in the United States.

ROBUSTAs—May, £417.0-20.0 per metric ton: July, £418.5-19.0; Sept, £414.5-15.0; Nov, £415.0-15.5; Jan, £417.0-17.5; March, £421.0-24.0; May, £423.0-24.0. Sales, 707 lots, including three options.

ARABICAS.—June, $57.30-58.00 per 50 kilos; Aug, $59.40-9.50; Oct, $59.60-9.70; Dec, $60.10-60.30; Feb, $60.20-61.00; April, $60.70-61.00; June, $60.85-62.50. Sales: 68 lots.

COCOA.—A firm trend developed on nervous shortcovering prompted by the movement in New York on Cambodian developments. Values finished £2 to £17 up on balance.

May, £465-70 per metric ton: July, £475-6; Sept, £481-81.5; New Dec, £501-02; March, £506-07; May, £510-11; July, £511.5-12. Sales: 2,776 lots including five options. ICO prices, daily 46.95c; 15-day average, 48.83c; 22-day, 50.80c (US cents per lb).

SUGAR.—The terminal closed very steady on nervous covering in anticipation of an upward reaction in New York to the Cambodian news.

Earlier, the market was quiet and unchanged for most of the afternoon with no sugar news to encourage fresh trading interest. At the close, prices were £2.00 higher to £0.40 lower and sales totalled 2,627 lots.

Aug, £185.50-86.00 a long ton: Oct, £182.75-83.75; Dec, £181.00-82.00; March, £178.50-79.00; May, £177.00-78.00; Aug, £176.00-77.00; Oct, £172.00-77.00. Sales, 2,621 lots. ISA prices, 1.67c. 17-day average, 20.18c.

SOYABEAN MEAL was steady.—Aug, £68.00-69.10 per metric ton; Oct, £69.40-70.10; Dec, £70.70-70.80; Feb, £72.50-72.70; April, £71.00-73.20; June, £76.00-76.20; Aug, £77.10-77.20. Sales, 83 lots.

MARK LANE.—Price trends held steady yesterday in scattered dealings. Hamburg milling wheat traded to the London area at up to £52.75 per long ton for June deliveries and at £53.50 for June-July combined, while Liverpool paid £54 for June.

May deliveries were taken by South Wales at £52.50 per long ton. Denaturable wheat traded to London at £50.50 for June and £52.50 for July, while Liverpool paid £55 per long ton for the June-July deliveries of English fed feed barley.

The following are average sellers' quotations in sterling per long ton for delivery London area. Wheat milling, May, £52; June, £53; Oct-Dec, £61. Denaturable, May, £50.50. Barley feed, May, £51.50.

GRAIN (The Baltic).—Imported grains were generally quiet at around previous selling levels. Optional maize met a limited offtake for May and June trans-shipment to east and west coast United Kingdom ports.

WHEAT.—US dark northern spring number two 14 per cent, June £81.50, July, £80.35; Aug £80.75 trans-shipment east coast. June £78.00 direct Tilbury. US hard winter number two, 13½ per cent, July, £63.00; Aug, £63.50 direct shipment Tilbury.

MAIZE.—No 3 yellow American-French, May, £71; June, £62; July, £62.75 trans-shipment east coast. Sth Afr white dent, May-June, £57.75 Glasgow. Sth Afr yellow flint, May-June, £57.50 Glasgow.

BARLEY.—EEC feed, May £49.75; June, £50.75 east coast. All a long ton, cif UK unless stated.

London Grain Futures Market (Gafta).—EEC origin, BARLEY slightly easier. May, £49.85; Sept, £52.20; Nov, £54.10; Jan, £56.05; March, £57.45. WHEAT slightly easier. May, £49.65; Sept, £54.35; Nov, £56.75; Jan, £58.85; March, £60.80. All a long ton.

Home-grown Cereal Authority's location ex farm spot prices.—Soft milling WHEAT.—Banbury, £49.05; Chichester, £49.80. Feeding BARLEY.—Banbury, £47.70; Chichester, £50.00; Ormskirk, £50.35.

BISHOPSGATE TRUST

Pre-tax revenue for year to March 31, £572,000 (£603,000); earnings per share 4.11p (4.41p); total dividend, 6.09p (5.88p); net asset value per share 142p (162p).

Chartered Accountants' surplus slumps

Against a September forecast of £100,000, the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales made a surplus of only £16,000 in 1974. In the previous year there was a surplus of £229,000. On adjustment of the figures to a current purchasing power basis, however, the surplus rises to £205,000, thanks principally to a £210,000 gain on holding net monetary liabilities.

In the balance-sheet the Institute has taken in for the first time the £7.1m March, 1973, valuation of Chartered Accountants' Hall.

In his review of the year Mr Kenneth Sharp, the retiring president, says it is a source of regret that the setting-up of the Sandilands Committee has led to delay in the more widespread adoption of inflation accounting techniques.

Bowmaker chief reports recovery

The outlook for Bowmaker is improving, reports Mr Edgar Bowring, chairman, who also heads the parent company C. T. Bowring. In his annual statement he points out that Bowmaker has no sizable involvement in property; that prudent provisions have been made for bad debts; that the group has large bank facilities.

He adds that recovery should go ahead this year though the extent will partly depend on the health of the economy.

Wilmot Breeden

Sales for 1974 were £58.559 million and profits before tax £1.397 million. The major part of these profits came from overseas. Special provisions have been made of £600,000 for extraordinary costs of factory reorganisation which will arise this year.

UK
Large economies in the operating costs of the UK motor components business are being achieved as sales continue to fall. A modest improvement in demand in 1976 would restore satisfactory profits and cash flow.

A substantial improvement in the performance of the electronics companies is forecast and other diversified activities in the UK are doing well.

Overseas
Demand from the French car industry has not fallen so badly, and under the circumstances results for the first quarter of the year will be good in terms of profits and cash flow.

Our investments in Spain, Italy and Australia have done well in difficult economic conditions.

General
Companies outside the motor industry cover a wide range of activities and provide a sound basis for expansion. New and younger managements have gained experience in these fields. Our policy is to take advantage of every opportunity for increasing the contributions to group earnings from these companies.

Finance
During the last few years the board has kept as tight a control as possible on the group's external indebtedness. This is standing us in good stead in the present difficult trading conditions.

Copies of the Report and Accounts can be obtained from the Secretary
Wilmot Breeden (Holdings) Limited
PO box 173, Goodman Street, Birmingham B1 2SX

Wall Street

[Ne]w York, May 14.—Stocks on [the] New York stock exchange [close]d higher today, shaking off [a br]ief burst of selling that fol[lowe]d news of a United States [retal]iatory attack on Cambodian [nava]l vessels.

[H]owever, with the Cambodian [seizu]re of an American merchant [ship] still unresolved at the time [of th]e market closing, stocks were [belo]w their best levels of the [sessi]on.

[Th]e Dow Jones industrial [aver]age advanced 8.60 points to […]3. It was ahead more than 10 [point]s at its high for the session.

Advancing issues outdistanced decliners by about 900 to 540. Volume totalled 29,050,000 shares compared with 24,950,000 yesterday.

Brokers said a high number of big block trades indicated active institutional trading today. Analysts attributed an early market advance to its resistance in the two previous sessions to news of Cambodian seizure of a United States freighter.

A gain of seven points in the Dow Jones industrial average quickly dwindled to an advance of about 2½ points following news that United States planes had attacked and sunk several Cambodian vessels following an apparent attempt by the Cambodians to take the crew of the seized American ship to the mainland. The stocks quickly rebounded, however.

	May 14	May 13
I Chem	40½	40¼
I Stores	28⅛	28⅞
Supermkt.	2⅝	2½
Chalmers	11	11¼
	46	47⅛
Inc	48	48½
nds Hess	18⅝	18½
Airlines	9⅛	9⅛
rands	40	39¾
Broadcast	19⅞	18⅞
an	32	31⅞
ean	29½	29½
I Power	17	17
ome	38¼	38⅛
aaors	5⅛	5⅝
al Gas	35⅝	34⅞
tandard	13	13
el.	51⅞	52
Inc.	20½	20¼
nda	17⅞	16½
Steel	29⅞	29½
	17⅞	17⅞
d Oil	20¼	21¼
ichfield	91	89¼
	4¼	4⅛
Prod	49⅞	48⅛
rk & Wcox	21⅛	21⅛
Tel NY	37⅛	37½
f Am.	41⅞b	41½b
f N.Y.	30⅛	31
ds	21⅛	27⅛
Dick	36½	35½
Howell	17⅞	17
	35⅞	38
teel	38	37
	27⅞	27½
ascade	23	21⅛
	24⅞	24⅞
arner	16¼	15⅞
Myers	65	64⅛
	10¼	10¼
	8⅝	8⅝
id.	27	27⅞
ton Nthn	38½	38¼
hs	107⅞	107½
ll Soup	30¼	29⅞
n Pac.	14⅞	14¼
llar	67	67¼
e	35¼	35¼
Sega.	12½	12⅞
N.Y.	25½	25⅝
Janhat.	34½	33⅛
Ex. N.Y.	36¼	36⅛
ake Ohio	34½	34⅛
T	12⅛	12⅛
	37½	36⅞
ect.	38⅞	37⅞
quip	31⅞	31⅛
da	92	92
	33½	32⅞
	49¼	49½
la Gas	26½	26⅞
ng	42⅞	43½
Edison	24½	24⅞
dison	11⅞	11⅞
nds	15⅞	14⅜
wer	14½	14¼
an.	27⅞	27⅞
ll	58¼	57⅞
Data	22⅞	22⅞
Glass	46⅛	46¼
Intnl.	43⅛	43⅛
	48⅝	48⅝
Int	24⅞	24⅞
eller	37¼	39½
d.	28⅝	28¼
	45⅞	46⅛
lle	23	22⅞
r	37½	37
Edison	11⅞	12¼
	54⅜	53
em.	91⅞	90⅝
Ind.	56¼	55⅞
wer	13⅜	13⅛
t	132	131¼
Air	5⅞	5⅝
dak	108¼	108⅝
orp.	26	27⅞
G.	13¼	12⅞
le Life	16⅝	17
	27	30⅝
P. D.	5⅞	5⅞
orp	83⅝	83⅛
c	18¼	18⅛
cago	21	20⅝
Boston	30¼	31⅛
n Corp	18	17⅛
	39⅝	38¼
orp	12⅛	12¼
Skogmo	23⅛	23⅛
nain.	39	40⅝
ctric	47⅞	46⅛
ds	22⅞	23⅛

	May 14	May 13
Gen. Instr.	10¼	10⅛
Gen. Mills	48⅛	47⅞
Gen. Motors	47⅞	46⅞
Gen Pub Util N.Y.	14¼	14⅞
Gen. Tel. El.	23⅞	24
Gen. Tire	13½	13⅛
Genesco	4	4
Georgia Pac	42⅞	41¼
Getty Oil	174	173½
Gillette	33⅛	32⅞
Goodrich	19	19⅛
Goodyear	18⅝	18½
Gould Inc.	25⅞	34⅞
Grace	28	27½
Grant W.T.	4⅞	4⅞
Gt. Atl. & Pac.	11⅛	10⅞
Greyhound	12⅝	12⅛
Grumman Cp.	18¼	18⅝
Gulf Oil	18⅞	18⅞
Gulf Wn. Ind.	36½	35¼
Heinz. H. J.	54¼	54⅞
Hercules	33⅛	33⅜
Honeywell	33⅞	34⅞
Illinois Cent Ind	13⅞	13⅞
Ingersoll	80	78⅛
Inland Steel	41⅛	41⅛
I.B.M.	223½	223½
Int. Harv.	28½	28⅞
Int. Nickel	28⅛	28⅛
Int Paper	53⅞	54
Int. Tel. Tel.	24⅛	24¼
Jewel Co	21	20½
Jim Walter	35⅝	35⅛
Johns Manv.	22⅞	22⅞
Johnson & John	97½	96⅛
Kaiser Alum.	30¼	30¼
Kennecott	38⅞	38⅛
Kerr McGee	84¼	84⅞
Kimb. Clk.	30⅞	30¼
Kraftco Cp.	39⅞	40¼
Kresge S.S.	30⅛	30½
Kroger	20⅛	19⅞
Lieg. Myer	31½	31⅛
L.T.V.	17	16⅛
Litton	7⅞	7½
Lockheed	9⅞	9⅛
Lucky Stores	13⅛	13⅛
Magnavox	8⅛	8⅛
Manuf Hanover	35	35
Mapco	37¼	38⅞
Marathon Oil	38⅞	38½
Marcor Inc.	27	27¼
Marine Mid.	17½	17⅛
Marlin Mar.	16⅛	18
McDonnell	16	15¼
Mead	17	17⅛
Merck	83½	83⅞
Minn Min.	66¼	65⅞
Mobil Oil	40⅛	40⅛
Monsanto	67½	65⅞
Morgan. J. P.	66⅛	66⅞
Motorola	53⅛	53¼
NCR Corp	36⅛	34⅞
NL Ind	14⅛	14⅞
Nat. Bisc.	36½	36
Nat. Distill.	16½	15½
Nat. Steel	41⅞	41½
Norfolk West	70	69⅞
NW Bancor.	40	39⅛
Norton Simon	17⅛	17
Occ. Pet.	16⅛	16⅞
Ogden	20⅛	20⅛
Olin Corp.	27½	28½
Otis Elev.	31½	31⅞
Owens Ill.	39½	38⅛
Pac. Gas El.	19½	19¼
Pan. Am.	5	4⅞
Penn. Cent.	1⅛	1⅛
Penney J. C	61¼	59⅞
Pennzoil	21⅞	21½
Pepsico	69	68⅛
Pet Corp	22	21⅞
Pfizer	35⅛	34⅞
Phelps Dod.	38⅝	39¼
Philip Mor.	57⅛	56½
Phil. Pet.	50⅞	50½
Polaroid	31⅞	31⅞
P.P.G. Ind.	28¼	27½
Proc. Gamble	97	95⅞
Pub.Ser.El & Gas	16⅜	16¼
Pullman	55⅞	54½
Rapid American	6	6
Raytheon	45½	45
RCA Corp	17⅞	17⅛
Repub. Steel	32⅞	33⅞
Reynolds Ind.	56	55¼
Reynolds Metal	22⅞	23¼
Rockwell Int.	22⅞	28
Royal Dutch	36⅛	35⅞
Safeways	48½	48¼
St. Regis	28⅞	28¼
Santa Fe Ind	36⅞	35¼
SCM	13⅛	13⅛

	May 14	May 13
Schlumbgr.	81⅞	80⅞
Scott. Paper	18⅛	18⅞
Seaboard Coast	28⅞	28½
Seagram	27⅛	27⅞
Sears Roe.	71¼	69⅛
Shell Oil	46⅛	45
Shell Trans.	27½	28⅛
Signal Co	16⅞	16⅞
Singer	15⅛	15⅞
Sony	11⅛	11
Sth Cal Edison	18⅛	18⅛
Southern Pac.	26	26
Southern Rly.	55¼	55⅛
Sperry Rand	48½	48
Squibb	38¼	37⅛
Std. Brands	66⅛	67
Std. Oil Cal.	28⅞	27⅞
Std. Oil Ind.	45	43¼
Std. Oil Ohio	66	63½
Sterling Drug	20	20
Stevens J.P.	15⅞	15⅛
Stude Worth	27	27⅛
Sunbeam Cp.	18⅞	18
Sundstrand	19⅞	18½
Sun Oil	30⅛	30¼
Teledyne	16⅛	16½
Tenneco	22¼	21⅞
Texaco	24⅛	25
Texas East Trans	29½	28⅞
Texas Inst	107½	106⅞
Texas Utilities	20½	20⅛
Textron	21⅞	21⅞
T.W.A.	10⅞	10⅞
Travelers Gp.	24⅛	24⅞
T.R.W. Inc.	21⅞	21⅛
U.A.L. Inc.	21⅛	21
Unilever Ltd.	34	34
Unilever N.V.	44⅛	44½
Unionamerica	2⅛	2⅛
Union Bancorp	9	9
Union Carb.	65	63⅞
Un. Oil Cal.	37½	37⅛
Un. Pacific Corp.	78⅞	77½
Uniroyal	8⅞	8¼
United Aircraft	48	48
United Brands	5½	5⅛
Utd Merch & Man	14⅞	14½
U.S. Industries	4	4
U.S. Steel	63	60½
Wachovia	18⅛	18⅛
Warner Comm	16⅛	16⅛
Warner Lambert	35⅞	35⅞
Wells Fargo	18⅞	18½
West'n Bancorp	24⅛	24
Westgh. El.	17	16⅞
Weyerhaeuser	40	39⅛
Whirlpool	24⅞	24⅛
White Motor	9½	9⅛
Woolworth	16⅛	16⅛
Xerox Cp.	86¼	86⅛
Zenith	23⅞	23⅛

Canadian Prices

	May 14	May 13
Abitibi	9⅛	9⅞
Alcan	23	23
Alg. Steel	26⅞	28⅞
Asbestos	17	17
Bell Tel.	45	45⅞
Can. Sup. Oil	39⅛	39⅛
Can. Inv. Fd.	4.72	4.69
Cominco	31¼	30½
Cons. Bat.	25⅞	25½
Distiller	28⅛	28⅞
Falconbridge	37⅞	37⅞
Gulf Oil	33½	32⅞
Hawker Can.	5.40	5.40
Hud. Bay Min.	19½	19⅛
Hud. Bay Oil	31⅞	31½
I.A.C. Ltd.	18⅛	17⅛
Imasco	28⅞	28⅛
Imp. Oil	29⅞	29⅞
Int. Pipe	12⅛	12⅛
Mass.-Fergsn.	17⅛	17⅞
Power Cp.	8⅛	9
Price Bros.	14½	14½
Royal Trust	33	29⅞
Steel Co.	29	29⅛
Tex. Can.	31	31
Trans. Mnt. Oil	10⅛	10⅛
Walker H.	31½	31½
W.C.T.	22⅛	22⅛

[…]v. a Asked. c Ex distribution. h Bid. k Market Closed. n New issue. p Stock Split. […]ed y Unquoted.

[Foreig]n exchange.—Sterling, spot, ($2.3085); three months, ($2.2707); Canadian dollar, (96.76c).

[The D]ow Jones spot commodity index […]3.38 to 280.34. The futures [index wa]s down 3.87 to 254.76.

[The D]ow Jones averages.—Industrials, 858.73 (850.13); transportation, 173.47 (172.36); utilities, 78.80 (78.64); 65 stocks, 260.95 (258.86). New York Stock Exchange index, 48.96 (48.45); industrials, 54.59 (53.94); transportation, 33.01 (32.63); utilities, 31.85 (31.77); financial, 51.04 (50.54).

[Silv]er closes at lows 5 cents down

[New] York, May 14.—SILVER.—[N]ews that United States [forces h]ad sunk two Cambodian gun[boats spa]rked shortcovering in silver [futures] taking prices to a 6-cent net [gain in] the early afternoon. But the [market m]ade a rapid turn-around on […]ng liquidation and day-trader [selling] to close at the lows, at losses [of 3.80] to 4.60 cents for the day. [Volume] was fairly heavy at an esti[mated …]513 contracts, about a half [… s]witches. May, 458.30c; June, […]; July, 462.70c; Sept, 469.00c; […]8.50c; Jan, 481.10c; March, […]; May, 493.30c; July, 499.30c; […]5.30c. Handy and Harman of [Canada] Can $4.786 (previous Can […]).

[Coffee f]utures closed firm, but well off [the highs i]n fairly active trading. […]aid. There was hectic trading [at m]idsession, producing gains of […]r $5 on both the New York [a]nd the Chicago IMM. Profit[taking s]et in later, with the Comex [closing] 2.60 to $2.80 higher and the [IMM g]aining $3.00 to $3.10 firmer. […]MEX. May, $166.60; June, […]; July, $170.30; Aug, $171.30; […]73.40; Dec, $175.60; Feb, […]; April, $180.00; June, […]; Aug, $184.40. CHICAGO [IMM. J]une, $169.40-169.10; Sept, […]172.50; Dec, $176.10; March, […] asked; June, $183.00 bid.

[…]—Futures closed steady 10 […]p on 1472 lots. May, 56.10c; […]56.20c; July, 56.70c; Sept, […]; Dec, 59.50c; Jan, 60.00c; […]61.00c; May, 63.00c.

[…]—Futures closed steady on […]ols, July, 44.81-5.10c; Oct, […]; Dec, 46.90-7.00c; March, […]; May, 48.60-70c; July, 49.40-[…]49.75c bid.

[…]—World sugar futures in No 11 [contract] closed around the days lows, […]to 0.55 cent a lb. July, 16.95-[…]; 16.60-40c; Oct, 16.60-40c; […]97nc nominal; March, 16.05[…]; May, 15.72c nominal; July, […]; Sept, 15.20-15.00c; Oct, 15.20. Spot 17.50c, 35.

COCOA futures closed 0.30 cent a lb higher to 0.20 cent lower. Volume was 1,691 lots including a total of 454 exchanges. May, 51.75c; July, 45.95c; Sept, 45.85c; Dec, 46.50c; March, 46.60c; May, 46.80c nominal; July, 47.10c nominal; Sept, nil. Spots: Ghana 59⅞c, Bahia 53⅞c.

COFFEE. The "C" contract around the best levels, 0.50 to 1.60 cents up. May, 49.00-80c; July, 50.75c; Sept, 52.50c; Nov, 53.80-89c; Dec, 53.90-4.00c; March, 54.50-70c; May, 55.00c.

WOOL futures closed 5.0 cents lower to 1.0 cents higher. Crossbred futures were tradeless.

GREASE WOOL.—Spot, 133.0c nominal.—May, July, 133.0-41.0c; Oct, 138.0-46.0c; Dec, 143.0-6.0c; Mar 142.0c-8.0c; May, 143.0-7.0c; July, 143.0-9.5c; Oct, 143.0c bid.

Crossbred.—Spot 79.0c nominal. May, expired. July, 80.0c; Oct, 84.0c; Dec, 88.0c; March, 88.0c; May, 89.0c; July, 89.0c; Oct, 89.0c all bid.

CHICAGO.—Soyabeans products failed to hold best gains when short covering came on the Cambodian news. Oil held up 0.50 to 0.01 cent a lb but Meal was mixed, up $2.20 for May to off 0.30 cents a ton in others.

SOYABEANS.—May, 532c; July, 519-20c; Aug, 512½-13c; Sept, 506-07c; Nov, 505-06c; Jan, 511c; March, 517½c; May, 522½c; July, 529½c.

SOYABEAN MEAL.—May, $123.00; July, $122.00; Aug, $122.50-2.00; Sept, $124.00; Oct, $124.00; Dec, $126.50-6.00; Jan, $129.00; March, $131.00-1.50.

SOYABEAN OIL.—May, 23.80-85c; July, 23.10-20c; Aug, 22.60c; Sept, 22.10c; Oct, 21.35-50c; Dec, 20.55-70c; Jan, 20.20-15c; March, 19.80c; May, 19.10-50c; July, 18.90c.

CHICAGO GRAINS.—WHEAT closed easier ¼ to one cent lower.—May, 320c; July, 313-314c; Sept, 318-318½c; Dec, 321c; March, 334c. MAIZE closed easier 2¼ to ½c lower.—May, 280c; July, 276-275½c; Sept, 261c; Dec, 246½-246⅝c; March, 251¾c; May, 254½c. OATS closed easier ¾ to 1½c lower. May, 170c; July, 163c; Sept, 143c; Dec, 143¼c; March, 145c.

Pearson Longman Limited the year's results

The Financial Times

Includes the Financial Times, The Banker, Apollo, History Today, a 50 per cent interest in The Economist and in Throgmorton Publications (which publishes the Investors Chronicle).

Turnover rose by £1,388,000 to £17,398,000 but this was insufficient to meet increased costs, and pre-tax profits were £1,608,000 (1973 £2,973,000).

Longman Penguin

Includes: Longman, educational publisher, with over two thirds sales abroad; Penguin, paperback publishers, over half of whose sales were overseas; and Ladybird, children's publishers, selling 24,000,000 books annually in fifty languages.

Turnover increased by £6,809,000 to £34,589,000 and pre-tax profits rose to £5,478,000 (1973 £4,635,000).

Westminster Press

Includes more than sixty newspapers—selling more than 5,000,000 copies every week—plus general printing businesses.

Turnover increased by £8,000,000 to £40,812,000 partly as the result of acquisitions; but even excluding these, rose by £3,848,000. Profits after interest and before tax were £3,136,000 (1973 £6,018,000).

Salient points from the statement of the chairman, Lord Gibson, for the year ended 31st December 1974

"The year 1974 was one of mixed fortune for Pearson Longman. Twelve months ago I remarked that our book companies had made an excellent start to the year, although I noted that the newspaper businesses were already showing lower profits than in 1973 which was, of course, an exceptional year for newspaper advertising. This pattern continued through the year with the result that the book companies produced their highest profit so far, but this improvement was more than offset by the lower earnings of our newspapers.

"The group profit before tax was £11,510,000 which compares with the profit before tax for 1973 of £14,653,000 and with £11,794,000 in 1972. The profit after tax and after deducting profits attributable to minority interests, but before bringing in extraordinary items was £5,368,000 against £6,576,000 in the previous year.

"The charge for taxation of £5,997,000 includes £1,400,000, the payment of which is postponed under the stock appreciation relief provisions announced by the Chancellor on 15th April 1975. The amount so postponed has been credited to Deferred Taxation Account.

"We are fortunate in that our book publishing group, Longman Penguin with its high proportion of revenues derived from overseas, is to some degree independent of the fluctuations in the British economy. Total turnover in 1974 showed an increase of nearly 25 per cent over that of the previous year and profits before tax were up from £4,635,000 to £5,478,000.

"Newspaper businesses, on the other hand, depend almost entirely on the state of the home economy. In 1974 they had to meet an enormous rise in costs at a time when the demand for advertising space had slowed down and when necessary price and advertising rate increases were delayed as a result of the restrictions imposed by price control. The 8½ per cent increase in the turnover of the Financial Times Group was insufficient to meet its higher costs and consequently its profits before tax fell from £2,973,000 to £1,608,000. The Westminster Press Group turnover increased by £8,000,000 partly as a result of the acquisition of eighteen weekly newspapers in Kent and Sussex on 30th November 1973. These apart, its turnover rose from £32,575,000 in 1973 to £36,423,000 in 1974, an increase of about 11¾ per cent. Profits after interest and before tax declined from £6,018,000 to £3,136,000.

"We are much concerned at the effect which inflation has had on all our businesses in 1974. All of them, whether in book publishing or newspapers, are greatly affected by increases in the prices of paper and newsprint, which in broad terms have doubled in the last two years. Moreover, production costs—mainly wages—have been rising at an unprecedented rate. The burden of such increases bears heavily on newspapers through the profit and loss account. The effect on book publishers is more subtle, in that although they sell their old stocks profitably, the subsequent outlay in replacing stocks is enormously increased. Under the twin burdens of price control and heavy taxation it has become increasingly difficult to generate sufficient after-tax earnings to finance the large increases in working capital which high inflation rates bring in their train.

Dividend

"The ordinary share dividend which, inclusive of tax credits, totalled 6·063p per share for 1973 is being raised by approximately 12½ per cent, the maximum permitted by law. Accordingly, dividends as proposed for 1974 will total 6·817p per share inclusive of tax credits.

Conclusion

"Taken overall, the group has made a fair start in 1975. The book companies show signs of having another successful year's trading with strongly increased sales in overseas markets already in evidence. The newspapers are finding the going harder. They cannot expect greatly increased revenues until the economy improves, and yet they are assailed on all sides by heavy increases in costs. Streamlining of costs in the newspaper industry has become essential if its financial soundness is to be re-established and its independence preserved.

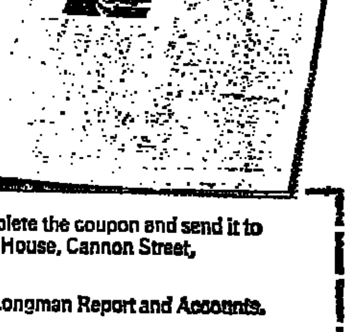
"I would like to conclude by thanking on your behalf all those who are employed in the group. The continuation of the well-being of the enterprise depends in no small measure on their efforts and enthusiasm, which have been so ably demonstrated in a difficult year."

Highlights from the 1974 Report

Sales	£92,799,000
Profit before taxation	£11,510,000
Taxation	£5,997,000
Minorities	£145,000
Extraordinary items	£285,000
Attributable	£5,653,000
Preference dividends	£22,000
Ordinary dividends	£1,844,000
Retained earnings	£3,787,000

The annual general meeting of Pearson Longman Limited will be held on 6th June at Bracken House, 10 Cannon Street, London EC4P 4BY.

The Report and Accounts, published in full as an insertion in the Financial Times, is available on request by completing the coupon below.



For a copy of the Report and Accounts please complete the coupon and send it to The Secretary, Pearson Longman Limited, Bracken House, Cannon Street, London EC4P 4BY.

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Name

Address

Pearson Longman Limited TT

AUTHORIZED UNITS, INSURANCE AND OFFSHORE FUNDS

Authorised Unit Trusts

1974/75 High Bid	Low Offer	Trust	Bid	Offer	Yield
		Abacus Arbuthnot Ltd.			
		Barnett Hse, Fountain St. Man 2 061-236 5775			
32.2	20.6	Giants	31.6	33.4	4.30
33.6	21.7	Do Accum	33.0	34.9	4.30
29.3	18.2	Growth	29.0	30.8	4.30
30.7	19.0	Do Accum	30.4	32.2	4.30
30.7	20.7	Income	29.1	31.3	8.20
32.4	23.4	Do Accum	32.1	34.3	8.20
22.9	15.6	East & Int Acc	19.8	20.3	2.70
		Abbey Unit Trust Managers.			
		72-80 Gatehouse Rd, Aylesbury, Bucks. 0296-5341			
21.5	10.8	Abbey Capital	20.2	21.5	4.13
35.1	19.2	Abbey General	31.3	33.3	5.97
33.5	11.0	Do Income	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
24.9	13.4	Do Invest	24.9	26.4	3.77

Offshore and International Funds

* Ex dividend. ° Not available to the public. † Guernsey gross yield. ‡ Previous price. a Ex all. c Dealings suspended. e Ex dividend. f Cash value for £100 premium.

Last year, Taylor Woodrow's profits were up by 15%.

If you want to know who benefited, look in any mirror.

In 1974, the Taylor Woodrow Group carried out £229 million worth of engineering, construction and development work for Governments, industries and private customers around the world.

After paying for wages, the costs of running the company, and materials and services, we were left with a profit of nearly £10½ million.

Who benefited?

You may well ask.

You did, for a start. Because just over half that profit will be paid in tax to various Governments – with £3.6 million going to Britain, to help meet the cost of social services, transport and all the other expenses of keeping the country running.

The shareholders – the owners of the business – did, too.

Their dividend was about one-twelfth of the profit; and if you have savings, in the form of an insurance policy or a pension plan, you probably benefited here, too, because a large proportion of our shares are actually owned by insurance companies, pension funds and Unit Trusts.

Finally, we – the people in the Taylor Woodrow team – did; because the remaining profits were *re-invested* in the company – to provide funds, to enable us to go on competing in world markets, and to ensure job security for as many people as possible. (And together, we contributed nearly £8 million to the country's finances through PAYE, graduated pension contributions, and National Insurance, so we were helping everybody there, as well).

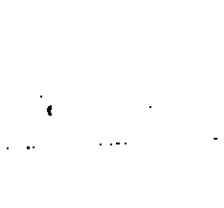
Taylor Woodrow, as you can see, has good reason to believe that free enterprise pays off for all concerned.

By competing, we succeed.

By succeeding, we keep our company profitable and healthy.

And by staying profitable, we're making a very real contribution to the countries in which we live and work.

Where our earnings went in 1974



TaylorWoodrow The Teamworkers

The World Wide Team of Engineers, Constructors and Developers.

MARKET REPORTS

Spot Position of Sterling

	Market rates (day's range) May 14	Market rates (close) May 14
New York	$2.3025-3170	$2.3110-3120
Montreal	$2.3760-3930	$2.3885-3895
Amsterdam	5.48-53fl	5.50½-51½fl
Brussels	79.50-80.50f	80.10-30f
Copenhagen	12.48-55k	12.52-54k
Frankfurt	5.35-40m	5.39½-39¾m
Lisbon	56.60-56.30e	55.90-56.10e
Madrid	128.60-129.00p	128.75-95p
Milan	1441-48lr	1446-48lr
Oslo	11.22-30k	11.28-30k
Paris	9.31-36f	9.34-35f
Stockholm	8.99-9.05k	9.04-05k
Tokyo	670-80y	673-75y
Vienna	37.90-38.40sch	38.00-20sch
Zurich	5.66-71f	5.68-69f

Effective depreciation since Dec 21, 1971 down 0.1 to 25.1 per cent.

Forward Levels

	1 month	3 months
New York	1.40-1.30c prem	3.35-3.25c prem
Montreal	1.10-1.00c prem	3.40-3.30c prem
Amsterdam	4½-3½c prem	12¼-11¼c prem
Brussels	40-20c prem	125-105c prem
Copenhagen	5-2ore prem	12½-8½ore prem
Frankfurt	4-3pf prem	11½-10½pf prem
Lisbon	20c prem-60c disc	60c prem-120c disc
Milan	6-3lr prem	11-8lr prem
Oslo	3ore prem-par	7-4ore prem
Paris	4½-3½c prem	13-11c prem
Stockholm	4-1ore prem	8-4ore prem
Vienna	50-10gro prem	90-50gro prem
Zurich	4¾-3¾c prem	13¼-12¼c prem

Canadian dollar rate (against US dollar), $0.9664-67.

Eurodollar deposits (%) calls, 4½-5½; seven days, 5-5½; one month, 5-5½; three months, 6-6½; six months, 7-7½.

Gold

Gold fixed: am, $165.90 (an ounce); pm, $166.75.

Krugerrand (per coin) $206½-208 (£89½-90½) (domestic); $171¼-173½ (£74¼-75¼) (international).

Sovereigns: (old), $51¼-52¼ (£22¼-22¾), (new) $51¼-52¼ (£22¼-22¾) (international).

Foreign Exchange

Sterling recovers

Sterling recovered from its worst-ever levels on foreign exchanges yesterday after April's trade figures proved better than expected.

Its devaluation against the currencies of Britain's major trading partners narrowed slightly at the close to 25.1 per cent, down 0.1 per cent from the record 25.2 per cent on Tuesday night.

In initial deals, the pound had tumbled to new depths against virtually every European currency but later rallied.

But sterling owed much of its improvement to the dollar. Early on, both the pound and the dollar had fallen together.

However, a general feeling that the seriousness of the Cambodian "ship snatching" situation had been over-emphasized allowed the dollar to stage a sharp comeback. The pound rose with the dollar against European currencies, but was eventually left behind as the dollar moved smartly forward.

But, in the closing minutes, news of the sinking of Cambodian boats caused a sharp drop in the dollar and the closing rate against the pound, $2.3115, left sterling 40 points up on the day.

Gold closed at $167½, up $1 on the day.

Discount market

Sterling's continued weakness and nervousness ahead of the April trade figures made for very unsettled conditions in the discount market. The day started with houses anticipating a very small surplus of day-to-day credit and ended with the Bank of England purchasing a large amount of Treasury bills to help the market balance its books.

Identified factors indicated the assistance was overdone possibly to help ease what is expected to be an extremely short day today. Rates for secured loans opened at about 8¼ to 8 per cent, but rapidly firmed to around 9 per cent in extremely thin and sensitive conditions.

Although rates did ease back to about 8½ per cent by lunchtime, money was moving slowly and it was not until the authorities intervened that funds became readily available.

Closing balances were mostly picked up at about 7½ per cent.

Eurosyndicat

The Eurosyndicat index of European share prices was put provisionally at 141.83 on May 13 against 144.40 a week earlier.

Money Market Rates

Bank of England Minimum Lending Rate 10% (Last changed 2/5/75)

Clearing Banks Base Rate 9½%

Discount Mkt Loans%

Overnight: Open 8½ Close 7½

Week Fixed: 8¾

Treasury Bills (Dis%)

Buying		Selling	
2 months	9⅝	2 months	9⅝
3 months	9⅝	3 months	9½

Prime Bank Bills (Dis%) Trades (Dis%)

2 months	10¼-10⅛	3 months	11¼
3 months	10¼-10⅛	4 months	11¼
4 months	11¼-11	6 months	12¼
6 months	12-11¾		

Local Authority Bonds

1 month	11-10¾	7 months	12-11½
2 months	11-10¾	8 months	12-11½
3 months	11½-10¾	9 months	12¼-11¾
4 months	11½-10¾	10 months	12¼-11¾
5 months	11½-10¾	11 months	12¼-11¾
6 months	12-11½	12 months	12¼-12¼

Secondary Mkt. £CD Rates (%)

1 month	10¾-10⅝	6 months	11¾-11⅝
3 months	10¾-10⅝	12 months	12¼-12⅛

Local Authority Market (%)

2 days	8½-8¼	3 months	10⅛-10⅛
7 days	9¼-9½	6 months	11
1 month	9¼-10	1 year	12½

Interbank Market (%)

Overnight: Open 8½ Close 7½

1 week	9½-10	6 months	11¾
1 month	9¾	9 months	12¾
3 months	10⅝	12 months	12½-12¾

First Class Finance Houses (Mkt. Rate%)

3 months 11¼ | 6 months 12¼

Finance House Base Rate 10½%

Eurobond prices (midday indicators)

	Bid	Offer
AIDC 10¼ 1981	103¼	104¼
Airlease 8¾ 1988	86	88
Ashland 8 1987	91½	92½
BICC 7¾ 1987	69	73
Bristol 8¼ 1979	92	94
British Steel Corp 8¾ 1989	86	89
Burlington 7¾ 1987	89	90
Carrier 8 1987	90	91
Chevron 7 1980	96¼	97¼
Conoco 7 1980	96	98
Conoco 8 1986	95¼	96¼
Cons Food 7¾ 1991	84¼	85¼
Coventry 8¾ 1981	93	95
Coventry 8 1980	91	93
Curacao Tokyo 8¾ 1988	89½	90½
Curacao Tokyo 10¾ 1981	103¼	104¼
Cutler Hammer 8 1987	91	92
Dana 8 1987	91	92
Denmark Kingdom 7¾ 1990	84	85
Denmark Mtge Bank 7¾ 1991	81	82
Dundee 9¼ 1983	93½	95½
Escom 9¼ 1989	90	92
Escom Floating Rate 1982	97¼	98¼
First Chicago 7 1980	95½	96½
First Pennsylvania 7¾ 1984	81	85
GATX 8¼ 1987	88½	89½
Guardian Royal 8 1987	76	79
Hambros 7¾ 1987	76	79
ICI 7¾ 1992	78	81
International Util 8¾ 1982	96½	97½
Legal & Gen Ass 7¾ 1988	73½	76½
Manchester 8¾ 1981	89	91
Mexico 8¾ 1991	84	87
Michelin 7¾ 1988	82	83
Mitsubishi 8 1989	92½	94½
Motorola 8 1987	92½	93½
Nat & Grindlays 7¾ 1987	76	79
National Coal Board 8¾ 1988	86	89
Nippon Fudosan 10¼ 1980	103¼	104¼
NA Rockwell 8¼ 1987	89½	90½
Occidental 7¾ 1984	82	84
Pacific Lighting 8 1988	90½	91½
Pacific Lighting 9¾ 1981	101½	102½
Pennwalt 8 1987	90	91
Ralston Purina 7¾ 1987	89	90
Scanraff 7¾ 1990	85½	86½
Scanraff 8¾ 1988	94½	95½
Shell 7¼ 1987	92	93
Singer 11 1977	101½	102½
Skandinaviska 10¼ 1981	103½	104½
Slough 8 1988	65	67
South Africa 8 1987	82	85
Standard Oil 8½ 1980	101½	102½
Standard Oil 8¾ 1988	98	99
Standard Oil 8¾ 1988	99½	100½
Sybron 8 1987	90½	91½
Tenneco 7¾ 1987	83	84
Textron 7¾ 1987	83	84
Transocean Gulf 7¾ 1987	90¾	91¾
Transocean Gulf 7	Bid	Offer
1980		
Union Oil 7¾ 1987		96
Venezuela 8¾ 1987		90
Volvo 8 1987		93½
Wm Glyns 8¼ 1987		88½
DM BONDS		
APEL (DM) 10 1981		105
Charter (DM) 6¾ 1968-83		83½
Courtaulds (DM) 6¾ 1969-84		81
Denmark (DM) 9¾ 1989		99½
Escom (DM) 7 1973-88		74½
Goodyear (DM) 6¾ 1972-87		86
ICI (DM) 8 1971-86		92½
Mitsubishi Heavy (DM) 9¾ 1980		104½
Nat West (DM) 8 1988		88½
New Zealand (DM) 9¾ 1982		104½
Suedafrica (DM) 8¾ 1970-85		92
Sun Int Fin (DM) 7¾ 1988		89½
$ CONVERTIBLES		
AMF 5 1987 4¼		60
American Express 4¼ 1987		82
Beatrice Foods 4¼ 1993		85
Beatrice Foods 6¼ 1991		104
Beatrice Foods 4¼ 1993		99
Borden 5 1992		91
Borden 6¼ 1991		101
Broadway Hale 4¾ 1987		70
Carnation 4 1987		91½
Chevron 5 1992		91½
Cummins 6¼ 1986		82
Dart 4¾ 1987		85
Eastman Kodak 4¼ 1988		120
Economic Labs 4¾ 1987		80
Eaton 5 1987		69
Ford 5 1988		75
Ford 6 1986		82
Gillette 4¾ 1987		80
Gould 5 1987		79
General Electric 4¼ 1987		82
Halliburton 4¼ 1987		120
Harris 5 1987		68
Honeywell 6 1986		75
ITT 4¼ 1987		69
J Ray McDermott 4¾ 1987		123
J P Morgan 4¼ 1987		125
Nabisco 5¼ 1988		87½
Owens Illinois 4¼ 1987		87
J C Penney 4½ 1987		80
Revlon 4¾ 1987		105
Rank Org 4¼ 1993		42
Sperry Rand 4¼ 1988		98
Squibb 4¼ 1987		86
Texaco 4½ 1988		71
Union Carbide 4¾ 1982		112
Warner Lambert 4¼ 1987		96
Xerox Corp 5 1988		78

DM = Deutschmark issue.

Source: Kidder, Peabody Securities, London.

Recent Issues

	Closing price
Deelkraal Gold (R2‡)	82 prem
Finance For Ind 13% (£99½g)	£94
GLC 12½% 1982 (£97½)	£97¼
Kellock 10p Cnv Units	29
Mid Southern Wtr 10% 1980 (‡)	£105½
Nth Atlantic Secs 7½% Cnv (£100‡)	£10½ prem
Rank Org (140b)	104+2
Slough Ests 10% Cnv (£100)	£151-2
Southend 12¾% 1981 (£99½a)	£43
Warwickshire 12¾% 1980 (£99¾d)	£25
Yorks Chem 12½% Cnv (£100‡)	£26

RIGHTS ISSUES	Latest date of renun	
Ass Biscuit (33‡)	June 6	30 prem+3
Aurora Hldgs (10)	June 16	10-1
Barratt Dev (60)	May 22	98-2
Bridon (85)	May 16	143
Cadbury Sch (35‡)		7½ prem+½
Croda Int (10)	May 30	66
Delta Metal (17½‡)	June 6	8½ prem-1
Fothergill and H. (55)	May 23	66-1
Guardian Ryl (130)	May 22	156-1
GKN (55‡)	June 20	51 prem
Macpherson, D. (25)	May 16	30-1
Manbre and Gart (100‡)		26 prem-3
Martin Black (60‡)	June 6	35 prem-1
Morgan Cruc (60‡)	June 13	30 prem+3
Richards and Wall (47‡)		11 prem
Rolls-R Motors (38)	May 27	64-½
Simon Eng (95‡)		11 prem-5
Sketchley Ord (38)	May 16	57
Spirax-Sarco (77)	June 6	108
Steetley (90)	May 22	116-1
Tarmac (125‡)		18 prem
W. Selection (33‡)	June 9	7 prem

Issued price in parentheses. * Ex dividend. ‡ Issued by tender. ‡ Nil paid. a £45 paid. b £10 paid. c £35 paid. £50 paid. g £60 paid. h 70p paid. i £40 paid.

Bank Base Rates

Barclays Bank	9½%
C. Hoare & Co	*9½%
Lloyds Bank	9½%
Midland Bank	9½%
Nat Westminster	9½%
Shenley Trust	11½%
20th Century Bank	11½%
Williams & Glyn's	9½%

*7-day deposits on sums of £10,000 and under, 6¾%, up to £25,000 6¾%, over £25,000 7¼%.

M. J. H. NIGHTINGALE & CO. LIMITED

62-63 Threadneedle Street, London EC2R 8HP Tel: 01-638 8651

1974/75 High	Low	Company	Last Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div(p)	Yld %	P/E
55	35	Armitage & Rhodes	44	+1	3.0	6.8	7.9
124	90	Henry Sykes	124	—	4.9	4.0	8.3
61	29	Twinlock Ord	33	—	0.8	2.6	7.7
61	45	Twinlock 12% ULS	61	—	12.0	19.7	—

ANCIAL NEWS

Ir H Oppenheimer's arning on profits nd rising costs

Andrew Wilson

ıs. the world is still on a lar standard, with all the ısions and contradictions this pplies, investment in gold may t provide the best answer to e problem of securing a and, stable and equitable orld monetary system.

Mr Harry Oppenheimer, airman of Anglo American rporation, points out in his nual statement that the rela-ve stability of gold can be garded as evidence of the newed impetus in traditional vestment in bullion, and of e potential support inherent the basic demand for fabri-tion, and in the interest that e central banks have in eserving, or indeed increas-, the value of their holdings. l this, of course, strikes a lcet note in the ears of the llion bulls. But Mr Oppen-heimer warns that profitability will be affected by the inflation-ary cycle, particularly as capital expenditure bears the brunt of higher rates of inflation at a greater rate than in South Africa itself thanks to the high import content.

An increase in costs at a similar rate to last year's 25.4 per cent must be expected in 1975 although he implies that future burdens may ease some-what. Profits from the group's major mines, Vaal Reefs, West-ern Holdings, Western Deeps and Free State Geduld are unlikely to be maintained at last year's levels as the gold price has shown no further upward trend.

Capital expenditure on the gold mines is estimated at R750m over the next five years including putative operations.

Union Miniere decides n Thierry plunge

The Belgian mining finance ıse, Union Miniere has en *the bull by the horns* l decided to go ahead h the $C85m Thierry e metal deposit in Ontario. ven reserves in January ounted to 12.5m tons economic ore averaging 1.73 cent copper—greater than first thought with work con-ıing to further delineate the body. It is expected to begin ıcentrate production in the ond half of 1976 with an ntual milling capacity of ɔm tons annually.

But a less happy story emerges from Australia where it has been decided to curtail exploration thanks to a com-bination of disappointing results to date and the impediments foisted upon mining companies by government action. Encour-agingly but with much depend-ing upon the present Law of the Sea conference, the man-ganese nodule venture is gearing up, with Union Miniere able to back the metallurgical processes with its Hoboken expertise.

Vright, Bdly reject Pentos

Vright, Bindley and Gell the mingham-based engineering up who a week ago advised reholders to take no action the cash offers from Pentos v say they have informed Pentos board that they con-er the Pentos offer of 60p cash for each WBG share as dly inadequate. They will be *ting to shareholders during* next few days giving the ons for their views and up-ate information on WBG fits, prospects and assets and shareholders in the mean-to sit tight. In the light of Pentos offer WBG has ob-tained Treasury consent to step up the total ordinary dividend and for the year ending Septem-ber next the total dividend is to be 6.93p compared with 3.94p for 1973-74.

Earlier this month Mr Terry Maher's Pentos made known that it had acquired a further 20,000 WBG shares bringing its total stake to 43 per cent. It then made a cash offer of 60p a share for the balance. The offer is conditional on Pentos receiv-ing acceptances from more than 50 per cent, including the shares already held.

'atino and dearer copper

ertain of the large United es copper producers have ıtantially cut their produc-to reduce stock levels and ing losses. Profits for many he producers are marginal ıe present time, are inade-e for expansion and for the lopment of new projects. this in mind, Patino NV, Dutch based international ng and metal fabrication p, expects that the metal will move ahead as indus-activity increases towards od of 1975.

already known, pre-tax pro-exactly doubled last year to .3m and earnings, pre-ordinary items, rose from to $4.22 a share. Perhaps tably, Patino is saying little about the New Caledonian nickel *situation ahead of the outcome* of discussions with the French government. But its Cofremmi subsidiary has written off $6.2m of its investments, particularly in Brazil.

On the nickel front, Patino points out that while nickel is likely to see production out-weighing demand in 1975—thanks to the downturn in the steel industry, what it describes as expensive settlements which become operational in July and August will perhaps force an increase in the late autumn above INCO's present $US2.01 a lb. Overall, it is thought that the current year will be difficult although the longer term prospects remain favourable.

INTERIM STATEMENT

WAM MANAGEMENT AGENCY AND MUSIC LIMITED

INTERIM STATEMENT

ıe Profits of the Group before taxation as shown by the ıaudited accounts for the six months ended 31st January, 75, amount to £710,719, compared with the adjusted trading ofits of £743,341 for the comparative six months last year.

is still the Board's intention to recommend dividends for the ar to 31st July, 1975, totalling 7.5 pence per share as fore-st in the Chairman's Statement accompanying the 1974 counts. Accordingly, your Board has today declared an erim dividend as then forecast of 1.95 pence per share 141,540) which, together with the related tax credit amounts 3 pence per share. The comparative interim dividend for e year to 31st July, 1974, was 3.35 pence per share (£243,160) ıich, together with the related tax credit at the basic tax rates en in force amounted to 5 pence per share.

e interim dividend will be paid on 21st July, 1975, to share-lders registered at the close of business on 6th June, 1975.

	6 months to 31st Jan. 75	6 months to 31st Jan. 74 (as adjusted*)
	£	£
URNOVER	4,920,518	4,465,679
e Tax trading profits for the six months to 31st January, 1975	710,719	743,341
ırporation tax thereon at 52%	369,574	386,537
aving available for distribution	341,145	356,804
erim dividend of 1.95 pence per share (3 pence with related tax credit) (1974—3.35 pence and 5 pence respectively)	141,540	243,160
ıappropriated profit carried forward	£199,605	£113,644
rnings per ordinary share	4.70 pence	4.92 pence

n accordance with current Accounting Standards relating to Prior Year ljustments, the comparative figures for 1974 have been restated to take count of certain changes in the basis of accounting for that year.

e effect of these changes has been to reduce, for that period, Profit fore Taxation by £78,972, Retained Profit by £32,606 and Earnings per are by 0.52 pence.

hilst the results for the first six months have shown a small duction in profits, the Board is of the view that, as previously recast, profits for the year will not differ materially from those 1974.

th May, 1975.

S Pearson plans cuts to fight inflation

The current year has started well at S. Pearson & Son. Lord Cowdray, the chairman, says that determined efforts are be-ing made to establish new over-seas markets. Activities which have been hard hit by inflation are being reviewed and where necessary reduced or eliminated.

Good working relations with employees are essential in this sort of situation, and as the group consists mainly of medium-sized units, communica-tions problems are more easily managed.

On the Lazards offshoot, which last term was unprofitable for the first time for several years, Lord Cowdray states that business levels so far this year indicate that this trend is being reversed. However, the final out-come will depend on how the stock markets move over the rest of the year.

The Lazard accounts show that compensation of £30,000 was paid to a former director for loss of office.

On the newspaper and publish-ing side cuts will be needed to restore an adequate cash flow.

Halved profits from Frost & Reed

The chairman of Frost & Reed (Holdings), the Bristol-based fine art dealers and pub-lishers, warned shareholders that the outstanding results of 1973 when taxable profits were only just short of £1m were unlikely to be repeated in 1974. In the event profits have halved to £470,000 after increasing the stock provision by £177,000 against £29,000. Tax takes £205,000 against £476,000 and earnings a share work out to 21p against 37p. Even so the total dividend is raised from *7.71p to 8.37p with a final pay-ment of 4.87p.*

MAM on course

Management Agency & Music have turned in lower first half profits and are reducing the interim dividend, but both are in line with the board's earlier forecast. Taxable profits are down from £743,000 to £711,000, but profits for the full year should not differ materially from the £1.93m of 1974. The interim dividend is being re-duced from 5p to 3p but the board expect to maintain the year's total at 7.5p.

Deritend's new record

Predictions that Deritend Stamping would better last year's peak profit of £1.03m have been fulfilled, and a reasonable start to the current year has been made. But the board adds that prospects are uncertain. Pre-tax profits of the group have climbed by 60 per cent to £1.6m in 1974-75 on sales of £18.07m, against £12.99m.

Shareholders collect a pay-ment of 11.49p, against 10.27p. Earnings a share are 32p, com-pared with 20.1p.

Royal Sov 29pc up

Once again taxable profits of Royal Sovereign Group have reached new peaks following a 29 per cent rise to £686,000 on turnover up from £5.34m to £7.04m. Shareholders in this maker and distributor of stationery, office equipment and toiletries are to receive a pay-ment of 3.32p, against 2.96p, on attributable profits of £337,000, compared with £308,000.

ASTRA—ZINC ALLOY

Astra Securities have informed Zinc Alloy Rust Proofing that they have acquired 20.5 per cent in their co.

COPYDEX

Pre-tax profit £320,000 for 1974 (£370,000). Final dividend 2.22p (1.85p) making 2.83p.

COMMON BROTHERS

Pre-tax profit £1.08m (£321,000). Interim 3.08p (2.89p). Proposed final not less than 3.74p making 6.82p (6.61p).

USHER-WALKER

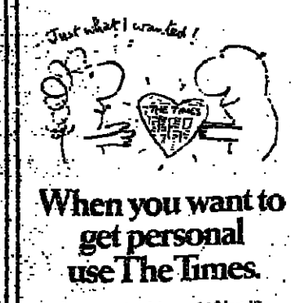
Taxable profit for 1974, £477,000 (£336,000). Dividend is 3.72p (3.31p).

VAVASSEUR S AFRICA

Woolfsons Holdings is bidding for J. H. Vavasseur's South Afri-can company (about 47.97 per cent of ordinary and all preference held). This rules out partial bid for shares by Kirsh Industries.

TARMAC ACQUISITION

For £1.5m in cash Tarmac has acquired limestone quarry of Pen-ningtons (Kendal) and ready mixed concrete business of Wm. Rain-ford. Other business interests of Pennigtons and Rainfords are not affected by these acquisitions which are on asset purchase basis.



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Secretarial and General Appointments also on page 34

GENERAL

PRESTIGE APPOINTMENT FOR PRESTIGE OFFICE

THE MINTER INVESTMENT COMPANY

require a young lady with charm, education and good dress sense for their small presti-gious and senior executive offices at Buckingham Gate, S.W.1.

RECEPTIONIST/ TELEPHONIST

First class appearance, speaking voice, tact and charm is re-quired for this appointment.

Experience of operating a manual PMBX 10 x 50 switch-board (likely changing to a PABX 6 x 20). Ability to type desirable.

For further details please tele-phone Mrs B. McGhie, Person-nel Officer, on 01-789 5261 or write to Mrs McGhie at Minter Investment Co. Ltd., Ferry House, Lacy Road, Putney, SW15 1PR.

INFORMATION ASSISTANT

Busy Information Department of International Advertising Agency needs Assistant, aged 20-25. Agency experience in any area would be useful. Must be prepared to cope with filing and interested in training for information and library work.

Confident telephone manner and sense of humour essential. Salary negotiable.

Please contact ANNE NEWMAN HOBSON BATES & PARTNERS 155, GOWER STREET, W.C.1 TEL.: 01-387 4313

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Several years' Sales experi-ence essential.

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S.R.N. with experience as inter-viewer urgently needed for well known agency. Very competitive salary plus bonus scheme open to anyone who can offer in re-turn a pleasant personality, and able to work on own initiative. —Jenny Stanger. 493 2660.

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MANAGERESS/BOOKKEEPER for young go-ahead Knightsbridge jeweller. Bookkeeping experience essential. No Saturdays. Salary £2,000.—01-584 2656.

YOUNG LADY required as Recep-tionist able to type, for Bond Street Art Gallery.—Box 1336 M, The Times.

FULL/PART TIME GIRL for dress-shop W.1. 5 days or 3 day week including Saturdays. £1,000-£2,000. 935 9063.

BOOKKEEPER.—Fully experienced to T.B. required by Music Pub-lisher, W.1. Salary neg. Ring 01-437 6115.

PHOTO STUDIO/AGENCY wants Receptionist/Girl Friday. Doug. Nixon. 439 1821.

WOMAN of drive and initiative, 25 plus to run art school office, Victoria, London. Salary £2,500 start.—Box 2110 M, The Times.

S.R.N.s. S.C.M.s. earn £1.55 to £1.65 per hour commission already deducted, uniform pro-vided. Miss G. Frank, S.R.N., Medical and General Agency, 6 Paddington Street, London, W.1. Tel. 01-935 5069 or 01-486 1066.

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PHOTOGRAPHIC LIBRARY requires Assistant for Research, telephone inquiries and reorganisation of stock. Small, friendly, busy office. Good basic education, typing essential, age 21+. Write for interview, J. Allan Cash Ltd., 8-10 Parkway, Camden Town, NW1 7AE.

RECEPTIONIST, S.W.1. Must be smart, some typing, £2,000. L.V.s.—Belle Agy., 486 2896, 405 3844.

CAROLYN BRUNN requires attrac-tive girl with good personality and selling experience, for South Molton St. shop. Phone 582 3443.

LONDON OFFICE of major Ameri-can law firm seeks Rec/Tel. See Secretarial Vacancies.

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GENERAL

The Royal Free Hospital Hampstead

X-RAY DEPARTMENT

ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

to be responsible for the co-ordination of all clerical and secretarial activities in the De-partment. This is a new appointment and applicants must either have a sound Health Service background or have held a similar supervisory position elsewhere. Some secretarial skills essential. Salary on scale £1,635-£1,995 per annum.

For Job Description and Appli-cation Form please contact the Personnel Department, 21 Pond Street, Hampstead, London, NW3 2PN. Tel: 01-794 0431.

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Salary £2,450 minimum plus LVs, good holidays.

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OFFICE CO-ORDINATOR

A well known West End Management Consultancy re-quires as part of their expan-sion programme a lady aged 25+ to co-ordinate their office.

Preferably she should have some secretarial experience but she must be someone with a demonstrable flair for organis-ation. She will need a good sense of humour and plenty of enthusiasm. Her rewards will include a starting salary of £2,500 per annum.

Phone Judy Dawnsborough on 01-935 4426.

SRN's FOR ESCORT DUTIES

in Central London. Also full time vacancies with private patients and in private clinics in London; and private patients overseas. All ages considered; mature nurses especially wel-come. Good fees paid promptly every week.

Reliance Services, 49 Great Ormond Street, London, W.C.1. 01-405 9055.

MATURE LADIES

of good education and pro-minent personalities to train as interviewers and manageresses of specialist employment agen-cies. Promotional prospects are exceptional. Salary whilst train-ing from £1,800. Telephone Mrs. Tull, 405 7201 for appli-cation form.

CUSTOMER LIAISON

We need a personable woman 25 plus to liaise with existing customers and seek new busi-ness mainly in the West End. Must be a driver. Experience need not be in selling.

Salary £2,500 plus commission.

Phone INSTANTPRINT 01-437 3120

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS

FLAIR FOR FIGURES?

Residential college requires bookkeeper/receptionist. Ability to deal with professional people. Salary £2,200. Flex-ible hours.

Ring Miss V. Anderson, 405 3473, Ext. 170, after 10 a.m.

ARE YOU FASHIONABLE

Fashion House in Holland seeks intelligent assistant (23-27) for their European Buyer. Must be well educated, free to travel, preferably ex-fashion model. Salary negoti-able. Write with photo. Box 2592 M, The Times.

THE BEST TELEPHONIST/ RECEPTIONIST IN TOWN

needed within superb new offices of Knightsbridge com-pany. GPO trained of course. To £2,500 plus £150 allow-ance.

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THE HEAD OFFICE of an inter-national company in EC4 is look-ing for a smart, well-spoken Receptionist Telephonist. The position requires the ability to operate a PABX1 switchboard and a friendly manner for receiving overseas visitors and clients. Salary £2,300. Phone Marlene Lerner Personnel, 242 5148 30-35 Holborn, EC1.

MANAGERESS, 27-37, for W.1 Specialist Employment Consult-ancy. Similar exp. of promotion, sales and admin. of interviewers and tele-sales staff desirable. Salary around £3,500. Mr. R. Roberts, 629 0823.

SRNS.—Immediate vacancies for day and night duty in private nursing home.—Phone 725 2428, L. G. Agcy.

SECRETARIAL

SECRETARY, for 3 man W.1 Pri-vate Dental Practice. Shorthand and typing essential. Some years of dental or medical experience an advantage. Interesting, respon-sible position. Good pay and benefits. Ring Miss Viney 580 1551.

INTELLIGENT young secretary needed at Annabel's. Please apply in own handwriting to Morty Thompson, 44 Kay's Mews, Lon-don W1X 7RT.

SECRETARY (20+) with short-hand required by young lively Company in W.2 to work for 2 Senior Directors. Interesting and varied duties. Excellent salary plus 25p L.V.s. 3 weeks' holi-days. Please write or ring Mrs. J. Daniels, Star Offshore Services Ltd., 10, Hanover Sq., London, W.1. Telephone 01-629 6402.

SECRETARY required for Publish-ing Editor. Apply Macfarlane, Chang & Windus, 40-42, William IV St., WC2. 836 0117.

SECRETARIES for Architects con-tact ANSA Agency 734 0532.

THE CUMBRIA TOURIST BOARD needs to fill the vacant post of Assistant to Marketing Officer. Beside providing some secretarial support to the Marketing Officer, the successful applicant will be an innovator as well as a confident communicator. Experience in tourism marketing preferred; written and spoken fluency in a European language would be a valuable additional qualification. The appointment will be made within the salary range £2,767 to £3,651, written applications, giving full details of relevant experi-ence and the names of two referees should be made to The Director, Cumbria Tourist Board, "Ellerthwaite", Windermere, Cumbria by 29th May. Interviews will be held on 11th June.

SECRETARY: Senior post. Will have copy typist to whom to delegate work. Own office. £3,500. Brook Street Bureau 937 5115.

Special Assignment TEMPORARY SECS. to work on National Newspaper Top rates AI STAFF, 629 1904

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We are an international company with offices in Pall Mall, S.W.1. One of our Sen-ior Engineering Executives is looking for a

SECRETARY

who should have a pleasant personality and good telephone manner plus good shorthand and typing speeds.

We offer a good starting salary, paid overtime, two weeks holiday this year and non-contributory pension scheme.

Please telephone: 01-540 8291 quoting reference L18 for fur-ther details.

BROWN & ROOT (U.K.) LTD. Denby House, 83 Hartfield Road Wimbledon SW19 3TR

SECRETARY/PERSONAL ASSISTANT

(about £2,200)

International Employee Bene-fit Consultancy in the Haymar-ket needs confident Secretary/ P.A. for Manager of Investment Department. Must be capable of working independently and in organised manner. 21-plus with experience of automatic typing equipment such as IBM 15/C or MT/ or teletype terminals. No shorthand required, but compe-tence with calculating machine would be an asset. The work involves the general management of the investments of more than one hundred of our pension fund clients. Con-tributory pension scheme, sick-ness scheme, L.V.s. Please telephone.—Mrs. Allen, 01-839 7411.

SECRETARY/PA

Female Partner of Lincoln's Inn Solicitors requires highly competent Audio Secretary.

New offices, IBM Golfball.

Holidays honoured.

Salary negotiable.

Tel.: 01-242 1525

Ref.: SMC

Are you good enough to temp for an industrial troubleshooter?

You've got to be good to be a Senior Secretaries' Temp, and that means good at meeting people, good at taking re-sponsibilities, good at standing in for the boss. Then you get all the interesting assignments which are rewarding not just financially but in terms of job satisfaction. And that can't be bad, can it?

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FIRST CLASS SHORTHAND TYPIST

is offered an unusually respon-sible post with 4 weeks' holi-day, expense account, modern air conditioned attractive office.

Please reply to: Mr. H. R. E. Bradshaw, 3 Tokenhouse Build-ings, Kings Arms Yard, Moor-gate, London, EC2.

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Get out and about with a busy legal Partner by the Temple, £2,400 for shorthand plus initiative.

Please listen on 629 4906, but do not speak

ALL ROUNDER

Busy Merchant Bank with lovely offices in W.1 is look-ing for a fun loving P.A./ Sec. to join their team. Hours 9.30-6. Age 19/25. Salary £2,300 + L.V.s.

Ring Sallyann Phillips, Special Appointments Division of ADventure, 629 8747.

TEMPORARY OPPORTUNITIES

PA Sec. Design Co., W.2. Sec. for Personnel Director, W.1. Sec. Exhibition Consultant W.1.

These jobs and many other in-teresting assignments will be available on Monday, 19th May.

Career Girl (Temporary Divi-sion), 13/14 New Bond St., W.1. 493 8982.

THE MARLOW/HENLEY/ MAIDENHEAD TRIANGLE

Berkeley Square Director seeks capable, go-getting Secretary/ Assistant with organising ability, willing to re-locate to above area. Interesting job giving scope to use her own initiative.

£2,700

MONICA GROVE & ASSOCIATES. 589 0131

MATURE TYPIST

with good accurate speed and reasonable shorthand required for department concerned with Medical Undergraduate teach-ing and research. Commencing salary up to £2,166 rising to £2,331 p.a. inc. Please write giving age, speed, full details and telephone no. to Miss D. Lincoln, St. Thomas's Hospital Medical School, London, SE1 7EH.

UNUSUAL COMBINATION! Crafts Organisation which promotes the work of artist craftsmen in the U.K. needs a Secretary to work for 2 people with widely differ-ing jobs (office administration and special crafts projects). She will have initiative, good secre-tarial skills and a liking for figures. Salary under review— will be approx £2,500 at age 23+. If you have shorthand, 3½ weeks annual holiday. Offices in Lower Regent St.—Ring Rita Kemp on 01-839 8000 Ext 86.

SECRETARY required for Chief Executive of a firm of Consult-ing Engineers with London offices near St. James's Park. Applicants should possess general secretarial skills together with an aptitude for figures. Salary £2,500 per annum. Tel: Miss Halfhide, 01-222 1810.

LEGAL/ADMIN Director, respon-sible for publishing interests within large advertising group needs happy, hard-working PA Secretary. £2,500+. Gee's Re-cruitment, 499 6101-4.

YOUNG PARTNER of Property Co., Oxford Circus, seeks secretary-19-ish, very little use of short-hand, own new office, £2,000 + L.V.s. AI Staff, 629 1904.

SHORTHAND Typist/Receptionist to start immediately in Travel Com-pany in Kensington. Salary £2,000 plus, negotiable.—Tel.: 01-937 9283.

IMMEDIATE WORK—£1.40 p.h. to every Temporary Secretary bright enough to become a Rere-type.—Career Plan, 734 4284.

CHELSEA DOCTOR needs competent Secretary, 9.30-5. £2,500 neg. Call CENTACOM STAFF, 937 6555.

ADVERTISING—SW3! Secretary, 20-ish, vibrant personality, good formal skills, to work with young executives concerned with inter-esting consumer accounts. PA scope. £3,150 + excellent sum-mer bonus. JOYCE GUINESS BUREAU, 589 8907.

SECRETARY/P.A. 21-27, for MD of small sportscar garage and associated companies. Shorthand/d. licence essential. PAYE know-how helpful. Rural office near Barnet. Please phone Pat Murrell 449 1112.

SECRETARIAL

SECRETARY TO PERSONNEL DIRECTOR

HOTEL INTER-CONTINENTAL Hyde Park Corner, W.1

Applications are invited from women aged 35 and over for this interesting post. They must enjoy responsibility, have impeccable secretarial skills and be able to deal effec-tively with a wide range of people.

Salary negotiable plus free meals on duty.

Telephone 409 3131 extn 12 for interview

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Let's face it, every temporary position has its good and bad points. We have a broad range of prestige clients who rely on us to send them girls who'll enjoy their temporary positions. And you rely on us to send you to the right kind of job. Hence our belief in discussing all aspects of our temporary posts with you. That way everyone is happy.

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If you are ambitious, intelligent and reliable and a qualified Secretary about 22 we can offer you an interesting job where you will become involved in your work.

Working conditions are excellent in modern Bond Street office, friendly atmosphere with staff cafeteria. Salary around £2,300.

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This is an exceptional opportunity for an adaptable girl, with good secretarial background to join a leading firm of Recruitment Consultants in the City. The successful applicant will be well groomed, have a pleasant personality and will earn a basic salary of £2,300 + commission.

For further details phone Hylda Williamson, 01-493 0295.

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Small Organisation, needs capable girl, under 35, with good speeds, politically aware. "A" level French sufficient. Salary to £2,700 p.a.

STELLA FISHER BUREAU, 110/111 Strand, WC2 01-836 6814 (Opposite Strand Palace Hotel) Also open Saturday morning 10 a.m.-12.30 p.m.

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If your salary isn't adding up to what you need and what you need is adding up to more all the time and you are an efficient Secretary who would like to earn £1.35 per hour in long-term/temporary City bookings, ring

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All bright young Mayfair temps are quick off the mark—let's go to:

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Secretary with very good basic skills and also able to deal with telephone and recep-tion required for Company solicitor in small friendly office, £2,500 + LVs and 3 weeks holiday.

405 8321

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Director of fast-growing agency seeks secretary with audio skills. Job is varied and has international flavour. Salary negotiable.

Call for interview Sandra James, I.M.P. Personnel 12 Hinde Street, W1 (near Selfridges) 01-487 5171/3257

SECRETARY, aged 21 or over, re-quired for Assistant Editor of Woman Magazine. This is a responsible position for a lively, intelligent girl with ability to organise a busy office. First-class shorthand and typing and a good telephone manner are essentials. Apply 01-242 3744, Ext 172.

BI-LINGUAL SECRETARY required (German Language). College leaver or person with experience. Commencing salary £2,500 (in-cluding bonus).—The Life De-partment, Munich Re-Insurance Company, Colonial House, 30-34 Mincing Lane, London, EC3. 01-626 4660.

SECRETARY for 2 Partners in friendly firm of architects, Baker St. area; experienced girl essen-tial. Salary negotiable from £2,250. Ring Miss Krausz at 486 1399.

SEC./SHORTHAND or Audio with French, Spanish, would be help-ful. To deal with constant law on films. Able to work on own initiative. £2,200 + L.V.s + 4 weeks holiday. Rand, 589 4545.

AUDIO TEMPS., £1.20, S.W.1. and W.2.—Belle Agy., 935 0731, 405 3844.

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Applications are invited from women aged 35 and over for this interesting post. They must enjoy responsibility, have impeccable secretarial skills and be able to deal effec-tively with a wide range of people.

Salary negotiable plus free meals on duty.

Telephone 409 3131 extn 12 for interview

EXPERIENCED SECRETARY

required to work for young Solicitor in friendly West End firm.

Salary range £2,200-£2,700

Telephone Mr Thomas 580 8621

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Young Lady required for typing, switchboard (3 x 20), telex and general office duties. Very good offices. 9.30-5.30. Salary £2,600

Ring or write for interview PACE JEANS LTD. 152 West End Lane, N.W.6. 328 2117

KNOWLEDGE OF GERMAN

required for two overseas executives of large company in S.W.1. Must be fully ex-perienced secretary, 30 plus, with top speeds. Hectic en-vironment; own office; BUA/ Golfball; lots of perks and salary £2,500. LONDON CAREERS 01-734 0302

THE WORLD OF TRAVEL c £2,400 p.a.

West End Travel Co. urgently need a good Secretary with accurate typing and fluent Spanish. An interesting posi-tion with lots of variety and opportunity to deal with people. Hours 9.15-5.30 plus travel concessions. Eleanour Smith 01-493 7701 ALANGATE TRAVEL STAFF

SOLICITORS GREEN PARK

Require efficient audio typist own office; small, friendly firm; hours: 9.30-5.30; travel expenses; luncheon vouchers, £1 p.w.

SALARY TO £2,500 P.A. Phone: 493 5701

KEEP TABS ON M.D. £2,500

First class Secretary with bright personality, good organ-ising ability and bags of initiative, needed for busy senior executive to run the office and look after business arrangements. Excellent conditions. Miss Gordon, CHALLENERS, 12 Regent St., W.1. 734 9476.

COSMOPOLITAN MAGAZINE needs a Secretary for its Associate Publ-isher. She'll need good secretarial qualifications, a pleasant tele-phone manner, and won't be afraid of some simple figure work. Advertising or publishing experience would be useful but not essential. Please phone Beverley Flower, 834 6501.

SH.-TYPIST FOR FRIENDLY Com-puter Consultancy in W.1. Salary £2,000-£2,500. BUA desirable but not either. Excellent working condi-tions. Please telephone David Duncan, Computer Support Ltd., 22-24 Portland St., London, W.1. 637 3601.

FAMOUS TRAVEL Company, W1, requires temporary Secretaries and Audios. Reasonable week-long-term bookings. Please phone Prospect Temps Ltd., 629 2249 or 629 1551.

PARTY PLANNERS require ex-perienced secretary/organiser for small office; shorthand essen-tial; salary negotiable. Lady Elizabeth Anson, 01-629 9588.

M & S Personnel, The City, 80 Bishopsgate. 588 0174.

BRUSSELS

Top calibre PA/SECRETARY for Managing Director of multinational Advertising Agency. Fluent French and advertising experience essential.

£4,000

JAYGAR CAREERS 730 2212

Secretarial and General Appointments also on page 33

SECRETARIAL

THE ROYAL FREE HOSPITAL, HAMPSTEAD

SECRETARY FOR DIRECTOR OF HAEMOPHILIA CENTRE

to assist with the organization of this busy department dealing mainly with emergency Haemophilia cases. Cheerful, unflappable person needed, who would enjoy contact with patients and professional staff. Good shorthand/typing skills required.

Salary up to £2,500 depending on qualifications and experience.

For further details please contact the Personnel Department, 21 Pond Street, Hampstead, London, NW3 2PN. Tel: 01-794 1431.

CHESTERTONS

Well known firm of Chartered Surveyors have the following vacancies:

GROSVENOR STREET, W.1 01-499 0404

AUDIO SECRETARY for busy offices department in open plan environment. Salary £2,000 neg. Consider good college leaver. Ring Mr. Salmon.

AUDIO SECRETARY for young industrial team. Salary £2,000 neg. Consider good college leaver. Ring Mr. Henderson.

CONNAUGHT STREET, W.2 01-262 7202

TWO AUDIO TYPISTS required for busy Management department. Age immaterial.

EXPERIENCED TELEPHONIST/RECEPTIONST (PABX 1, 10 x 30). FILING CLERK, part-time considered. Ring Mrs. Clayden

CLIFTON ROAD, W.9 01-289 1001

WELL GROOMED TELEPHONIST/RECEPTIONST (PABX 2 Automatic). Ring Mrs. Hodson

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INVOLVED WITH OVERSEAS AND HOME TRADE

Experienced, competent Secretary for a responsible and varied post requiring excellent skills, initiative, a good personality with a sense of humour. Salary in excess of £2,000 per annum negotiable.

Phone for interview:
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PERSONALITY PR

£2,500

Here is an excellent opportunity to break away from a purely secretarial background and become an Assistant to the PR Executive of a well established Mayfair Estate and Property Company. The position requires a smart, lively girl, Age 21+, with good secretarial skills who would enjoy a sometimes hectic and always stimulating atmosphere. Ability to organise social functions and deal with Press releases is required.

For further details phone Louise Cowen on 01-499 3712.

ALBEMARLE APPOINTMENTS
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"LA CREME DE LA CREME"
A TOUCH OF CLASS!
TOP NOTCH!

They all mean the same thing—an executive or top secretarial post for you.
Read "La Creme de la Creme".
Every Wednesday.
You won't find anything there under £2,600.
And if you want to recruit the "cream" just ring:—
THE TIMES APPOINTMENTS TEAM
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MANCHESTER 061-834 1234.

Expanding engineering company have a vacancy for an

AUDIO SECRETARY

in their Legal Department based at Pall Mall, S.W.1. Applicants should have good shorthand and must be willing to use Audio. Previous legal experience would be an advantage. We offer good starting salary, paid overtime, two weeks' holiday this year and non-contributory pension scheme.

Please telephone:
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quoting reference L16 for further details.
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Required for Editorial Director of lively Publishing House with varied list. Secretarial skills essential. Scope for as much responsibility as desired. Salary negotiable.

Ring Editorial Director
01-405 6203

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seeking varied but responsible work needed as an ADMINISTRATIVE SECRETARY for the Bow Group—a political organisation involved in research, publishing, meetings and conferences. Four weeks holiday and many social functions. Competitive salary.

Telephone: 01-405 0878.

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PA/SECRETARY, no shorthand, for investment Manager of S.W.1 Insurance Co. Must have accurate typing and a liking for figure work. Age 25. Salary up to £2,500. Phone Victoria Agency. 01-799 4161.

ENTERTAINMENT TRADE UNION General Secretary desperate to find right girl as Secretary/PA. Salary £2,250+L.V's.—Ring Mrs. Banks on 723 8071.

BILINGUAL SEC vacancies in most languages. Very good salaries. Carretour. 240 7116.

IT'S HERE AT LAST. Up to £1.50 per hour for temp. WE DO work. 2½ day Xmas week for Secretaries and audio typists. Phone Geraldine on 01-499 0193, Astor Appts. M & I Personnel, 1089 Fnd. 76 Southampton St. 836 4757.

TEMPS

IMMEDIATE START

For long or short-term bookings

PLEASE PHONE
Jean Hutchins
Western Staff Services
262 Regent Street, W.1
(at Oxford Circus)
439 1801

PARTNERS' SECRETARY

Busy Lincoln's Inn Solicitor needs Audio secretary, (IBM correcting typewriter). Legal experience preferred, but we would train, excellent salary. £1.25 LV. Please ring.

MRS SHAW
242 1451

TOP SECRETARY

£2,500—Mayfair

required for Partner in young friendly W.1 solicitors. Shorthand, audio essential.

Telephone 491 2960

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY

Secretary with shorthand/typing required for the Director. Some experience, preferable. Pleasant surroundings, good holidays and subsidized lunches. salary about £1,900.
Ring Miss Muir, 589 0648
1 Kensington Gore, SW7 2AR.

FLEET STREET Public Relations Consultancy seeks Secretary to do everything as part of small team. Happy informal office. Must be alert and good typist. Salary £1,600 to £2,000, depending on qualifications. Phone Roy Lewis. 01-583 8351.

EDITOR NEEDS P.A./SEC. with shorthand. Own office, I.B.M. typewriter, varied work with lots of responsibility. Hours 9.30-5. High salary paid for the right girl.—Phone Geraldine Bolton 01-828 0493.

ARCHITECTS, W.1. Bright efficient Secretary required to run small (11a) international but undersigned Consultant's office. Salary £2,300. Phone Evelynne, 437 2656.

P.R. Secretary Assistant to P.R. officer in large Estate Agents. Lots of press contact so some experience necessary. £2,500 + L.Vs. + free BUPA. Rand. 723 7635.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE! Major International Co needs young Sec P.A. 27+ for Manager responsible for development of exclusive new progress. 50% secretarial, 50% telephone work. Continental VIPs. etc. £2,600 to plus super lunch facilities. JOYCE GUINNESS BUREAU, 589 8807.

SECRETARIAL

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FOR CHAIRMAN'S OFFICE

A leading firm of International Insurance Brokers requires a versatile Secretary to complete the team in the Chairman's office. You will be involved at the centre of the Company's top level activities and will assume responsibility for a variety of tasks.

Ideally, aged 22-28, you should have impeccable secretarial skills, and above all a cheerful disposition.

Please call or write:
MISS EVELYN EDGERTON,
BLAND PAYNE LTD.,
SACKVILLE HOUSE, 143 FENCHURCH STREET,
LONDON, E.C.3.
01-623 8080

SECRETARY TO PARTNER
INTERNATIONAL FIRM OF ARCHITECTS

Capable, intelligent P.A./Secretary for lively firm of Architects and Town Planners. In return for tact and enthusiasm, and good skills (shorthand essential) we offer interest and job involvement in a firm of predominantly young people, where the surroundings are informal and exceptionally friendly. Age immaterial. Hours 9.30-5.30 Monday-Friday. 3 weeks holiday plus extra long statutory bank holidays. Existing holiday commitments will be honoured. L.V.s. Pension scheme. Salary according to age and experience but in the region of £2,500 (plus threshold supplements). Write or telephone to: Mrs N. Davies,

LLEWELYN-DAVIES-WEEKS
FORESTIER-WALKER & BOR
4 Fitzroy Square, London W1P 6JA.
Telephone 01-387 0541.

ABLE TO TAKE CHARGE
AND RECEIVE £2,700 NEGOTIABLE

Executive Secretary, aged 23 plus, required by two Directors (who usually travel a lot) of an International Company, Mayfair office. Knowledge of French or Spanish helpful but not essential.

Call BRUCE JONES, 01-499 1426

SECRETARY - OXFORD

International scientific organization, managed from Oxford, requires experienced Secretary with shorthand for Executive Secretary to help run small office. Must have knowledge of French, be willing to take responsibility and capable of working without supervision. Some opportunity for overseas travel, pensionable post, initial salary not less than £2,000.

Apply with curriculum vitae to: DR. WILLIAMS, IUPAC SECRETARIAT, 2-3 Pound Way, Cowley Centre, Oxford, or telephone Oxford 770125.

Large engineering group with head offices in Pall Mall, S.W.1, has vacancy for a

SECRETARY

to work with the company Lawyer.

The position calls for a pleasant personality and good shorthand and typing speeds. Previous legal experience although not essential would be an advantage. We offer good starting salary, paid overtime, two weeks holiday this year, non-contributory pension.

Please telephone
01-540 8291
quoting reference L14 for further details.
&
BROWN & ROOT (U.K.) LTD.,
Denby House, 83, Hartfield Road, Wimbledon, SW19 3TR.

PUBLICITY ASSISTANT/PA

for press officer of lively voluntary organization. Interest in the Third World useful. Good secretarial and admin. skills, some knowledge of printing and editorial work desirable. Opportunities to write. Systematic, adaptable and to work under pressure. Salary £3,300 minimum plus L.Vs. Good holidays.

Contact Gillian Reeve, (Ref. T), Press Officer.
VOLUNTARY SERVICE OVERSEAS
14 Bishop's Bridge Road
London W2 6AA
Tel.: 263 2611

EXPERIENCED SECRETARY

Needed to work for designers and manufacturers of board games in small, friendly London office.

First class secretarial skills essential, plus the ability to get on with people and to work as part of a team.

This job is hard work, but we are willing to pay up to £2,600 for the right girl.

Phone Anne or Janet on 01-434 1462.

LEGAL SEC./ SHORTHAND/TYP.

£2,200 NEG. +L.Vs

To work for a partner (chief conveyancer) company very close to Liverpool St. Station.

MRS WHEATLEY
623 5424
ABBOTTS AGENCY
180 BISHOPSGATE, EC3

£1,000,000 is the smallest sum you will be dealing with as a P.A./Secretary to this M.D. The chance to start a new venture, do some research and all in superb Mayfair offices. £2,700 plus. Ring Bond St. Bureau, 499 1588.

SEC. with fluent French for Executive Director in Publishing and Tourism in S.W.1. Lots of telephone work. Driving licence helpful. Discount on travel. £2,400. A1 Staff, 839 1904.

SEC. to Publicity Director of large film co., W.1. Work on Part II of "The Godfather". Will help to keep track of the budget. Free cinema tickets. £2,400. Rand, 499 8401.

CRAZY BOSS in advertising will pay well for a great Secretary who likes variety, wit and work. 405 1515. Premier Personnel.

SEC (Bish for Ad Manager of large Whisky Co., W.1. Lots client contact, 4 weeks' holidays, £2,200. Rand, 499 8538.

Use this market place to recruit quality staff

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SECRETARIAL

How would you like to start at the TOP? as JUNIOR ASSISTANT to M.D.

We are part of an International Organization which provides a Business Information Service and our MANAGING DIRECTOR is looking for a SECRETARIAL ASSISTANT in his office.

If you are aged 19/21 with good shorthand and typing and you are looking for an interesting job that offers scope for initiative then why not come along to see us?

Obviously the salary will be good as are other conditions of employment.

Please 'phone Mrs. G. Whensley on 247 4377

DUN & BRADSTREET LTD
26/32 Clifton Street, London EC2

YOUNG SECRETARY
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(continued on page 35)

RENTALS

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(continued on page 35)

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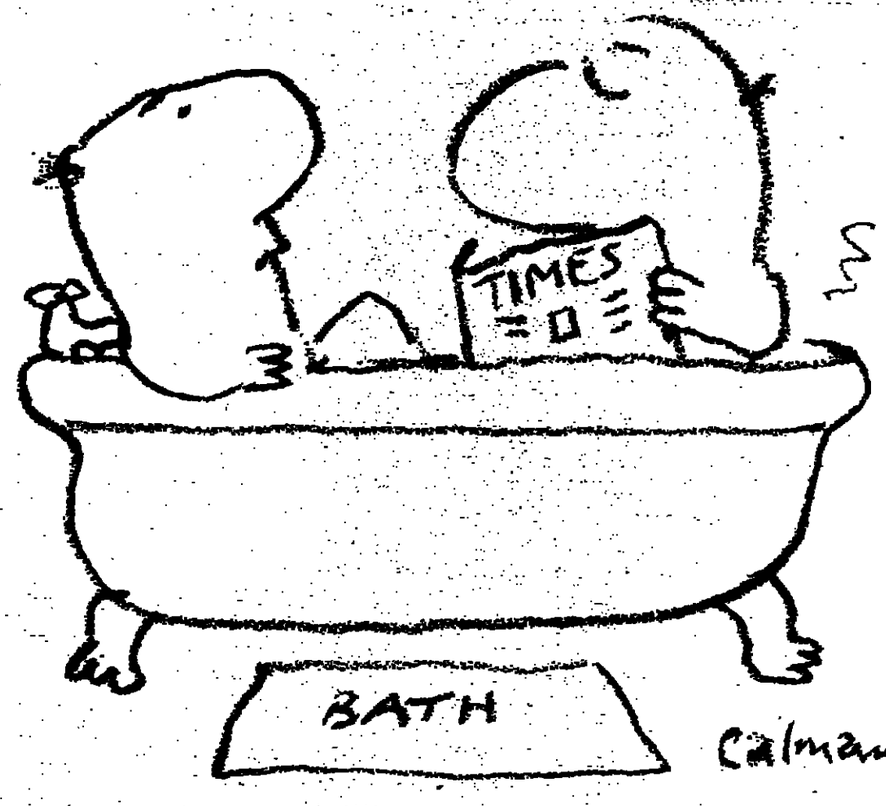

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TIMES PAST THE TIMES

›toring

ploiting a ›in the : market

Two £4,000 coupes—the German Audi 100 (top) and the American Ford Mustang.

ː time the new Austin Morris series was intended to replace axi as well as the former 1800, fifth door at the back and a g rear seat. But it was decided his semi-estate facility would not the "upmarket" image Leyland trying to create.

nce the 18-22 appeared there has 1 some regret that a fifth door not provided; after all, Renault one on its new big saloon, the TS. There need be regret no longer, a "hatchback" 18-22 will appear in summer, though not from Cowley from a tiny workshop behind a -year-old cottage at Westerham in it.

'he cottage is the head office of yford Auto Development, one of tain's few surviving independent chbuilders. The 18-22 "hatchback" he latest example of the company's ewd exploitation of what it sees as 's in manufacturers' model ranges.

'rayford was started 15 years by its present managing directors. David McMullan, an Irishman, and Jeffrey Smith, a Welshman, who previously worked together in :or scooters. Their first "model" a soft-top conversion of the Mini, ch was so successful that Heinz ered 57 of them to give away in a ıpetition.

hey brought out an estate version :he Austin Three Litre, an Austin ris 1800 with a rear door, and a tina convertible. The Cortina has ved to be one of the most popular gns and is still Crayford's bread-butter car. A soft-top Marina is now ig built to a Crayford design by a ier in Plymouth, and an agreement 1 another dealer is about to bear t with the launching of a convert- Allegro.

our years ago Crayford diversified foreign (or to be precise German) :es. The series has included a :ial BMW Alpina, a right-hand e Porsche 914 and an Audi 100 vertible, which is still made in ll numbers. But the star item has n the Mercedes-Benz estate.

was a particularly interesting :e of gap-filling, for Mercedes did build a station wagon, and prob- saw no reason for one. But Cray- l discovered that there were ugh rich people about to make the version viable and it is now sold Switzerland and Canada, Honolulu Teheran, and the proud owners lude Dean Martin, the American zer.

he conversion, which has Mercedes's roval, takes about six weeks (com- ed with 10 days for a Cortina con- ible) and involves an entirely new and floor and resiting of the fuel . The suspension is not altered, h restricts the load to the level nmended for the saloon, but the erted car is neither longer nor ier. Both "compact" and S Class els can be converted, to special r, the end product costing up to 00. The Crayford Mercedes is g built in South Africa and may nto production next year in the lle East.

With a work force of 14 and an output of 250 cars a year, Crayford is a drop in the motor industry ocean. But operating in a very specialized field, with unique products, it has been far less affected by the industry's troubles than its bigger brothers. As a mark of faith in the future, it plans to open a new factory on the site of the old Westerham railway station.

At the same time, the lot of the coachbuilder cannot be easy: in the 1950s there were more than 30, but now it is virtually down to Crayford, Coleman-Milne, of Bolton, Greater Manchester, which makes a long-wheelbase Ford Consul used by the Archbishops of Canterbury and of York, and Ogle, designer of the Reliant cars.

Mr McMullan sees problems in the rising cost of labour—top rates have to be paid to prevent men from moving across the river to Dagenham—and safety legislation, which might mean even little firms like Crayford having to crash-test each new model to get the necessary E-mark approval.

"I sometimes look back on it all and think we might have been better off building up a dealership", Mr Smith said, "but the fact is that we actually like tinkering with cars. Even if someone gave us a million pounds, you would probably find a year later that we were still doing exactly the same thing."

Audi versus Mustang

Although its annual sales can be counted only in hundreds, the Ford Mustang has long been the most popular American car on the British market. Now that it is available for the first time with right-hand drive—the conversion is made over here—its popularity can only increase, particularly as it stands up well on price to its European rivals. I thought it would be interesting to compare the Mustang with a European car of similar type, the Audi 100 Coupé S. They are both two-door four-seaters, aimed at the sporting-minded, and at about 14½ ft are almost the same length; by American standards, of course, the Mustang is virtually a Mini.

The original Mustang appeared in 1964 and 418,000 units were sold in its first year, a world record for a single model. The concept was closely followed in Ford's planning of the European Capri. The Mustang Mark II came out in August 1973, 19 inches shorter and with modest 2.3 and 2.8 litre engines, a recipe that seemed ideal when the fuel crisis broke two months later. The car was criticized, however, for lack of power, and a big five-cylinder V8 engine option was added; that is the unit available in Britain. The Audi coupé has been in production six years, though it still looks a very modern car, and has a much smaller four-cylinder engine with a capacity of 1871cc.

The best way to summarize performance is to say that the Audi's, considering the size of engine, is excellent, while the Mustang's, for its engine, is a shade disappointing. Despite its eight cylinders, the American car has the same 0 to 60 mph acceleration time of about 10.5 seconds and actually a lower maximum speed, 105 mph against 112 mph. But the Mustang scores with its terrific torque, shifting from 30 to 50 mph using the automatic kick-down in under four seconds, against the manual Audi's slightly sedate 10-plus. The Audi wins on fuel economy, 24 to 30 mpg, against 15 to 17; both cars have smooth, quiet engines. On transmissions, the Mustang I tried had a delightfully smooth automatic, the Audi a disappointingly sloppy manual box in which it was far too easy to confuse first and reverse: the one serious blot on an otherwise fine car.

On handling, the Audi, with its front-wheel drive, coil-spring rear suspension and anti-skid braking, was by far the superior; the RWD, leaf-spring Mustang was nothing like as nimble round corners, and was easy to slide in the wet. The Audi's brakes were excellent, the Mustang's over-servoed and liable to fade. The Audi had the slightly better ride; both cars were comfortable, but with a tendency to crash over bumps. The Audi makes far better use of interior space, being a full four-seater (even if head room is restricted in the back) with a good boot. The Mustang is little more than a two-plus-two and the boot is derisory, although the rear seat folds down. The Mustang aims at greater interior luxury, with a plush padded fascia and "ankle-deep" carpet, but the Audi's simpler style is no less attractive.

The Audi costs £3,750 in the manual version and £4,016 with automatic; the Mustang, which has automatic as standard, is £3,952 in the two-door Ghia version, with a "hatchback", the Mach I, at £3,995. My personal preference is for the Audi, as the sleeker looking car and the more likable to drive.

Peter Waymark

roadcasting

› factual programmes stand out—The Undersea World of Jacques Cousteau C1 8.10) which takes us to Corsica, and Tomorrow's World's 400th Edition C1 6.45), a series that is always scientifically entertaining and enlightening. Dandelion Clock (BBC1 9.25) is a play about growing up in Belfast, Man e (BBC2 9.25) probes toxic waste and Special Branch (ITV 9.0) finds a dered politician. A Place in Europe (ITV 10.30) visits Venice, while on the ıier side there is a welcome Dad's Army (BBC1 7.40) repeat, Love Thy ghbour (ITV 8.0) tries hard as usual, and Boys Will Be Boys (ITV 4.25) is a Will classic.—T.S.

:1

pm, The 60 70 80 Show. News. 1.00, Pebble Mill. :higley. 2.00-2.35, Tennis: 'ola Bournemouth Champ- ips of Great Britain. 3.00, 4.00, Play School. 4.25, and Dixie. 4.35, Jack- 4.50, Blue Peter. 5.15, and the River. 5.40, rb.
News. 6.00, Nationwide.*
Tomorrow's World's 400th Edition.
Top of the Pops.
Dad's Army.
The Undersea World of Jacques Cousteau: Coral Divers of Corsica.
News.
Play: The Dandelion Clock, by Wilson John Haire.
Midweek at the Market: Law unto Ourselves?
Weather.
‹ and white.

mes

1.00 am, The 21st Cen- 12.00, Mr Trimble. pm, Paperplay. 12.30, : Things Fit. 1.00, News. Lunchtime Today. 1.30, Court. 2.00, Good After- General Hospital. 2.50, Johnny Reno, with Dana ws, Jane Russell. 4.25, Will Hay in Boys will ıs!*
News. 6.00, Today.
Crossroads.
Born Free.
Love Thy Neighbour.
This Week.
Special Branch.
News.
A Place in Europe- Venice Palazzo Giustiniani.
The State of the Welfare State.
What the Papers Say.
Open Mind.

ıada

Thames. 1.20 pm, This Is Right. 1.30, Thames. 'ilm. 4.25, Tarzan. 5.15, 5.20, Crossroads. 5.50, 6.00, Granada Reports. Rock on with 45. 7.05, :htfinders. 8.00, Thames. Reports Extra. 11.15, the Papers Say. 11.35- m, Shannon's Mob.

:ward

Thames. 1.20 pm, Westward Headlines. 1.30, Thames. lm. 4.25, Cowboy in Africa. nna and the King. 5.50, .00, Westward Diary. 6.35, ıds. 7.00, The Six Million lan. 8.00, Thames. 10.30, :d Report. 11.10, Westward 11.15, The Collaborators. m, Faith for Life.

BBC 2

6.40 am, Open University.* Chicago. 7.05, India's Democracy. 7.30-7.55, What is Knowing? 11.00-11.25, Play School. 4.00 pm, Tennis: Coca-Cola Bournemouth Championships of Great Britain. 5.00, Open University:* EBC Decision-making. 5.25, Perception and Industrial relocation. 5.50, A View of Middlemarch. 6.15, Computers. 6.40, Model World: Free Flight Model Aircraft. 7.05, Open University: Inflation.*
7.30 Newsday.
7.55 Collector's Pieces.
8.10 The Girls of Slender Means, part 2.
9.00 All in the Family, with Carroll O'Connor, Jean Stapleton.
9.25 Man Alive: The Waste Remains and Kills.
10.15 Gardeners' World.
10.40 Play, Albert and the Mayor's Tree, by Derek Smith.
11.10 News.
11.29-11.30, Robert Powell reads Swifts, by Ted Hughes.

Regional variations (BBC 1):
BBC WALES.—1.46-2.00 pm, Nant-Y-Pant. 2.35-2.55, Gwlad A Thraf. 6.00-6.45, Wales Today: Nationwide. 6.45-7.10, Heddiw. 7.40-8.10, Blodeugardd. 9.25-10.35, Wales and the Market, with Edward Heath, MP, Hugh Scanlon. SCOTLAND.—6.00-6.45 pm, Reporting Scotland.—Nationwide. 11.28, Scottish News Summary. NORTHERN IRELAND.—6.00-6.45 pm, Scene Around Six, Nationwide. 7.40-8.10, Spotlight. 11.28, Northern Ireland News Headlines.

HTV

12.00, Thames. 1.20 pm, West Headlines. 1.25, Wales Headlines. 1.30, Thames. 2.00, Women Only. 2.20, Thames. 2.50, Film. 4.25, Around the World in 80 Days. 4.50, Rainbow Country. 5.20, Help! 5.25, Crossroads. 5.50, News. 6.01, Report West. 6.15, Report Wales. 6.30, Husband of the Year. 7.00, Thames. 10.30, Gallery. 11.00, Journey to the Unknown. 12.00, Weather. HTV CYMRU/WALES.—As HTV except: 1.20-1.25 pm, Penawdau Newyddion Y Dydd. 4.25, Miri Mawr. 4.35, Miri Mwy. 4.50-5.20, Shang a Lang. 6.01-6.15, Y Dydd. 10.30, Countryside. 11.00-12.00, To Be Seven in Belfast. HTV WEST.—As HTV except: 1.20-1.30 pm, West Headlines. 6.15-6.30, Sport West.

Southern

12.00, Thames. 1.20 pm, Southern News. 1.30, Thames. 2.00, Women Only. 2.20, Thames. 2.50, Film. 4.25, Around the World in 80 Days. 4.50, Beachcombers. 5.20, Dodo. 5.25, Crossroads. 5.50, News. 6.00, Day by Day. 6.35, Survival. 7.00, The Six Million Dollar Man. 8.00, Shut That Door! 8.30, Thames. 10.30, Film: The Corrupt Ones, with Robert Stack, Elke Sommer, Nancy Kwan. 12.10 am, Southern News. 12.20, Weather. Guideline.

ATV

12.00, Thames. 1.20 pm, Lunchtime Newsdesk. 2.00, Thames. 2.50, Film. 4.25, Voyage to the Bottom of the Sea. 5.20, Rock on with 45. 5.50, News. 6.00, ATV Today. 6.35, Crossroads. 7.00, Barnaby Jones. 8.00, Thames. 10.30, Gardening. 11.00, Checkmate. 11.30, What the Papers Say. 11.45, Ian Knox.

Anglia

12.00, Thames. 1.25 pm, Anglia News. 1.30, Thames. 2.00, Women Only. 2.30, Thames. 2.50, Film: Charlie's Bighearted Aunt. 4.25, Romper Room. 4.55, Around the World in 80 Days. 5.20, ATV. 6.00, About Anglia. 6.20, Arena. 6.35, ATV. 7.00, Bygones. 7.30, The Protectors. 8.00, Thames. 11.00, Griff. 11.55, The Living World.

Yorkshire

12.00 pm, Thames. 1.20, Calendar News. 1.30, Thames. 2.50, Film. 4.25, Tarzan. 5.20, ATV. 6.00, Calendar. 6.35, ATV. 7.00, The Six Million Dollar Man. 8.00, Thames. 10.30, Calendar Forum. 11.15-12.10 am, Barnaby Jones.

Ulster

12.00, Thames. 1.20 pm, Ulster News Headlines. 1.30, Thames. 2.50, Film. 4.25, Lost in Space. 5.20, ATV. 6.00, UTV Reports. 6.35, ATV. 7.00, Six Million Dollar Man. 8.00, Thames. 11.00-11.30, What's It All About?

Grampian

12.00 pm, Thames. 1.20, Grampian News Headlines. 1.30, Thames. 2.00, Women Only. 2.20, Thames. 2.50, Film. 4.25, Tarzan. 5.20, ATV. 6.00, Grampian News. 6.10, Love American Style. 6.35, ATV. 7.00, Marcus Welby, MD. 8.00, Thames. 10.35, Conservative Party Conference Report. 10.50, Gardening. 11.15, Matter of Concern, with Dame Eva Turner. 11.45, Prayers.

Scottish

12.00, Thames. 1.25 pm, Road Report. 1.30, Thames. 2.00, Housecall. 2.20, Thames. 2.50, Film. 4.25, Around the World in 80 Days. 4.55, Arthur of the Britons. 5.20, Professor Kitzel. 5.25, Crossroads. 5.50, News. 6.00, Scotland Today. 6.30, Glasgow 800. 7.00, The Six Million Dollar Man. 8.00, Thames. 10.30, Conference Report. 10.45, Late Call. 10.50-11.50, New Faces.

Border

12.00, Thames. 1.25, Border News. 1.30, Thames. 2.00, Women Only. 2.20, Thames. 2.50, Film. 4.25 Skippy. 4.50, Junior Library. 5.05, Cartoon. 5.20, ATV. 6.00, Border News. 6.35, ATV. 7.00, Mevin On. 8.00, Thames. 10.30, ATV. 11.00, Maude. 11.30, Border News Summary.

Tyne Tees

12.00, Thames. 1.25 pm, Where the Jobs Are. 1.30, Thames. 2.00, Women Only. 2.20, Thames. 2.50, Film. 4.25, Tarzan. 5.20, ATV. 6.00, Today. 6.35, ATV. 7.00, The Six Million Dollar Man. 8.00, Thames. 10.30, Maude. 11.00, Double Top. 11.30, News. 11.35, Epilogue.

Radio

1

Noel Edmonds. 9.00, Tony Blackburn. 12.00, Johnnie Walker. 2.02 pm, David Hamilton.† 5.00, News-beat. 7.00, 8.00 am, News. Simon Bates. 5.15, John Peel. 7.02, The 78 Show. 7.32, The Organist.† 8.02, Folk 75.† 8.30, Folkweave.† 9.02, Old Time.† 10.02, Sports Desk. 10.05, Don Durbridge.† 12.00, News. 12.05 am, Don Durbridge.† 12.31, News.
† stereo.

2

6.00 am, Radio 1. 7.02, Terry Wogan.† (8.27, Racing Bulletin). 9.02, Pete Murray.† (10.30, Waggoners' Walk). 11.30, Jimmy Young.† 2.02 pm, Radio 1. 5.02, Waggoners' Walk. 5.17, John Dunn.† 6.45, Sports Desk. 7.02-12.33 am, Radio 1.

3

7.00 am, News. 7.05, Tartini, Handel, Mendelssohn.† 8.00, News. 8.05, Copland, Vaughan Williams, Walton.† 9.0, News. 9.05, John Ireland. 9.45, Choral Music from Cambridge: Holst, Hadley, Stanford.† 10.10, Ronald Smith (piano), part 1, Schubert, Chopin.† 11.05, Reading. 11.10, Recital, part 2, Alkan, Beethoven.† 12.00, Bournemouth Symphony Orchestra: Part 1, Brahms.†
1.00 pm, News. 1.05, Concert: part 2, Brahms.† 2.00, Rameau Ensemble: Couperin, Bach, Telemann.† 2.45, Northern University Concert: Mozart, Fauré, Geoffrey Poole.† 3.35, Words . . . Robert Conquest.
3.40, Concert: part 2, Schoenberg, Mozart.† 4.25, BBC Concert Orchestra: Bryan Kelly, Mahler, Ernest Tomlinson, Lyadov, Svendsen.† 5.25, Pied Piper.† 5.45, Homeward Bound. 6.05, News. 6.10, Homeward Bound (continued). 6.30, Hawks and Doves. 7.10, The ABC of Education. 7.30, Concert of Russian Music: Part 1, Tchaikovsky.† 8.05, The Sentimental Traveller, Laurence Sterne. 8.25, Concert: Part 2, Shostakovich.† 9.40, Storm Cloud: John Ruskin at Brantwood. 10.40, Song Recital: Brahms and Britten.† 11.25-11.30, News.

4

6.20 am, News. 6.22, Farming. 6.40, Prayer. 6.45, Today. 7.00, News. 7.27, Sportsdesk. 7.35, Today's Papers. 7.45, Thought for the Day. 7.55, Weather. 8.00, News. 8.27, Sportsdesk. 8.35, Today's Papers. 8.45, Yesterday in Parliament. 9.00, News. 9.05, Richard Baker. 10.00, News. 10.05, From Our Own Correspondent. 10.30, Service. 10.45, Story. 11.00, News. 11.05, If You Think You've Got Problems! 11.50, Johnny Morris. 12.00, News. 12.02 pm, You and Yours. 12.27, My Music! 12.55, Weather.
1.00, The World at One. 1.30, The Archers. 1.45, Woman's Hour. 2.45, Listen with Mother. 3.00, News. 3.05, Play: The Cooper Case. 3.50, Jack De Manio. 4.35, Story Time: The Pastures of Heaven. 5.00, PM Reports. 5.55, Weather. 6.00, News. 6.15, Dad's Army. 6.45, The Archers. 7.00, News Desk. 7.30, Any Answers? 8.00, My Kind of Music: Laurens van der Post. 8.45, Analysis: The Stony Road. 9.30, Kaleidoscope. 9.59, Weather. 10.00, The World Tonight. 10.45, A Book at Bedtime: The Mill on the Floss. 11.00, The Financial World Tonight. 11.15, Today in Parliament. 11.30, News. 11.51-11.54, Inshore Forecast.
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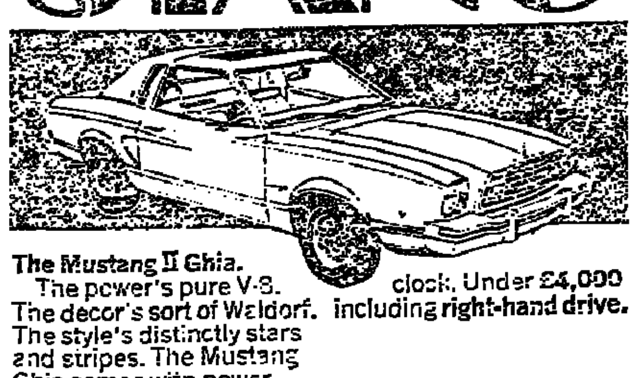

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(continued on page 36)

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ALSO ON PAGE 34 and 35

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BIRTHS

BUTLER.—On May 14th, to *Nicholas and Susan (nee Wright)*—a son (Mark Alexander).

CAIRNS.—On 11th May at Canterbury to Mary (nee Battersby) and Ian—a brother for Alastair and Peter.

FENNEMA.—On May 12th at Epsom hospital to Kelly (nee Brunner) and Enno—a son (Julian Alexander), a brother for *Michiel*.

FOX.—On May 12th to Gail and Barry Fox of Jenningsbury, Hertford—a daughter.

KAFETZ.—On May 13th at Kings College Hospital, to Judith (nee Feller) and Malcolm Kafetz of 40 Orman Road, Hampstead, N.W.3—a son (Joel William).

KEIGWIN.—On May 13th at the *Louise Margaret Hospital*, Aldershot, to Prue (nee Onslow) and Robin Keigwin—a son (Michael Douglas).

LEE.—On May 13th, 1975, at the Royal Berkshire Hospital, Reading, to Helen (nee Dowler) and Bryan Lee—a daughter (Susan Caroline).

MASKELL.—On May 13th to Louisa and *Tim*—a daughter.

NILAWAR.—On 11 May, at St. Elizabeth's Garrett Hospital, Hampstead, to Nirmala and Satish—a daughter.

RADCLIFFE.—On the 14th of May, at The Royal Berkshire Hospital, Reading, to Rachell and Anthony—a daughter.

RICHARDS.—On 13th May, at *Cheltenham Maternity Hospital*, to Margaret and Major Roger Richards—a daughter (Mary Agnes).

SILLER.—On 12th May to Penny (nee Langman) and Jim—a son (Peter Robert), brother for Catherine.

STENT.—On May 10, 1975, at Northwick Park Hospital, to Susan (*nee Gardiner*) and Robert—a daughter (Rachel Claire).

TOD.—On 8th May, at St. Thomas's Hospital, London, to Thea (nee Hjelmstrom) and Alastair Tod—a son (Charles Nicholas Kelso).

ADOPTION

GRAY.—On May 14th, by Rosalind and Charles—a son (Alexander), now aged 5 months.

BIRTHDAY

HOPKINS, BRYAN.—Congratulations and many happy returns on your 21st birthday. All our love Mom and Dad.

MARRIAGES

LOWIS : VICKERY.—On 10th May, David Lowis to Ruth Vickery.

DIAMOND WEDDING

REYNARD : WICKHAM.—On May 15th, 1915, at Christ Church, Hornsey, Herbert Corner Reynard to Beatrice Mewa Wickham. Present address: 9 Coombe Close, Castle Cary, Somerset.

DEATHS

ARMOUR.—On 13 May, Ruth Marguerite, L.R.A.M., widow of William Staveley Armour, and youngest surviving child of the Very Reverend Henry Montgomery, of Belfast, formerly of 25 Rotherwick Road, N.W.11. Service 12.45, Friday, 16th May, at Golders Green Crematorium. Enquiries to Leverton & Sons Ltd., 624 Finchley Road, N.W.11.

DEATHS

BARNICOT.—. . . Nigel Ashworth, on May 14th. No funeral, no flowers, please.

BARTLETT.—On Tuesday, 13th May 1975, peacefully at her home, 53 High Street, Saffron Walden, Essex, Lilie Ebba Hartlett. Funeral service at St. Mary's Parish Church, Saffron Walden, Monday, 19th May at 2.45 p.m., followed by private cremation.

BELL DAVIES.—On May 13, 1975, Mary Pipon Bell Davies, aged 84, peacefully in her sleep at "Hucksnaps", Holt, Wiltshire. Private cremation on Friday. 16. Thanksgiving Service at St. Katharine's, Holt, at 2.30 p.m., on Monday, 19 May.

BINGHAM, ELIZABETH.—On 13th May, 1975, peacefully after a short illness. Cremation Monday, 19th May, at 11.30. Sutton Road Crematorium, Southend-on-Sea.

BODEN.—On May 7th, at her home, Breoc, Second Ave., Summerley, Bognor Regis, Phyllis Grace, aged 87 years, wife of *the late Sidney Boden*, dear mother of Colin and Graham. Cremation at Chichester, Tuesday, May 20th, at 12 noon. Flowers to Reynolds, Funeral Directors, Bognor Regis.

BOOTH.—On Monday 12th May, 1975, in his 80th year from his home, Happy Valley, Kiln Ride, Wokingham. William Wycliffe Booth, Commissioner of the Salvation Army, younger son of General and Mrs Bramwell Booth, deeply loved by his devoted wife Renee, and their six children, Stuart, Genevieve, Fleur, Bramwell, David and Reine-Blanche. Funeral service led by General Clarence Wiseman in the Camberwell Salvation Army Hall, Friday, 16th May, at 2 p.m.

BRANSTON.—On May 14th, B. H. M. (Barry), of Nuneaton. Cremation private. No flowers. Donations if desired to Leukaemia Research Fund, 61 Great Ormond Street, London, WC1N 3JJ.

CARLISLE.—On May 14th, at Cannes, Anne, wife of the late *Ralph Carlisle*, of La Mésangère, Chateauneuf-Grasse, and daughter of the late Lt.-Colonel J. B. D. Karslake. Cremation private. No flowers.

CLAY.—On 13th May, 1975, suddenly, at his home, 12 Linkswood, *Compton Place Road*, Eastbourne, Sussex, Arthur Ernest Clay, dearly loved brother of Owen. Funeral service at Eastbourne Crematorium on Monday, 19th May, at 12.30 p.m. Flowers may be sent to Haine & Son, 19 South Street, Eastbourne (telephone Eastbourne 27801).

COLQUHOUN.—On 14th May, 1975, at Mid-Argyll Hospital, Lochgilphead, George Tedcastle Colquhoun, Colonel, late of Scinde Horse, *husband of Hilla* and father of Bubbles, Edna and Ronald, of Olbia, Invernell, Ardrishaig, Argyll.

ENGLAND.—On 13th May 1975, peacefully in hospital, Violet Lily. No flowers but donations to Guide Dogs for the Blind Association, 67 Greenway Crescent, Taunton.

FAULKNER.—On the 13th of May, 1975, *Eleanor Marie*, elder daughter of the late A. J. Faulkner, of Ranmore, Eversfield Rd., Reigate. Funeral service at St. Mark's Church, Reigate on Saturday, the 17th of May, 11 a.m. Private interment at Reigate *Cemetery. Flowers may be sent* to The Northover Funeral Home, Reigate.

GELARDI.—On May 12th, 1975, after a long illness, peacefully in his sleep, J. M. C. (Bobby), beloved husband of Ruby, father of *Giulia*. Funeral 2 p.m., Tuesday, 20th May, Putney Vale Crematorium. Flowers to P. W. *Ballard & Son*, 508 Old Brompton Road, S.W.5.

GOW.—On 13th May, 1975, peacefully at home, Frances Jean, J.P., aged 74, beloved wife of Brigadier Jack Gow of Hallhill, Hawood, Renfrewshire. Service in *The Abbey, Paisley*, at 2.15 today Thursday, 15th May, to which all friends are welcome. *Cremation* at Woodside Crematorium private. Family flowers only and inquiries from J. & W. Goudie, Paisley, 041-889 5285.

HENDERSON.—On May 6 in Buenos Aires, Alice Constance (nee Gunning), aged 91. Beloved mother of *Ralph* and Daphne, dear grandmother of Peter, Roderick, Alastair and *Serena*. Please, no letters.

HEY.—On 10 May, Vic (captain retired) dearly loved husband of Dorothy. Funeral service at St. Peter's, South Weald, Brentwood, on Friday, 16th May at 11.30 a.m. Private cremation at *Charing, Kent*.

JENVEY.—On 11 May, 1975, Bertha Gladys, late of Cunningham House, Bishops Waltham, aged 85, daughter of Lt. Robert Hunter, R.N. Cremation private.

LEWIS.—On 13th May 1975 peacefully, Gwendolen Mary, of Church Cottage, Littleton, Surrey, widow of Meryn Lewis, late of *Victoria Grove, London, W.8.*

LOCKWOOD.—On 14th May, peacefully, at home, 21, Kingfield Gdns., Woking, Diana (Clarice Muriel), aged 82, widow of Lt.-Col. W. Lockwood Marsh, O.B.E., beloved mother of Anthony and Rowan. Funeral service at St. Peter's, Old Woking. Friday, 16th May, 10.30. Private cremation at *Woking Crematorium*. No flowers by her own wish. Donations to Children's Hospital, Gt. Ormond St., London, W.C.1.

LOTT.—On 13th May 1975, peacefully at his home, The Red House, Rectory Road, Wivenhoe, Essex, Major Harry Chickall Lott, M.C. (late R.E.). Dearly loved husband of Barbara and father of Brian. *Body bequeathed to Medical Research*. Not letters, please.

MANN.—On April 13th, 1975, on active service, in Dhofar, Captain Philip Ashley, 1st The Queen's Dragoon Guards, aged 24 years, only son of The Rt. Rev. and Mrs. Michael Mann and brother of Elizabeth.

MARTIN.—On May 13, 1975, *Grace Butterworth*, R.R.C., Q.A.R.N.N.S. Late Principal Matron Hasler R.N. Hospital. *Funeral* Hasler, 12.15 p.m., Friday, May 16.

OMEARA.—On Monday, 12th, in hospital, after a short illness, John Omeara, beloved husband of Sheila and loving father of Leslie and Mary. Requiem Mass at St. *John's, Dale Road, Purley*, on Monday, May 19, at 9 a.m. followed by interment at Brooklands *Cemetery*. Sale. Cheshire. Flowers may be sent to J. B. Shakespeare Ltd., 67, George St., Croydon.

PLAISTER.—On May 12, 1975, at Putney, Doris Marion Plaister. No funeral service or flowers at her special request.

POLLOCK.—On May 12th, at home, very suddenly after a happy life, *Harry Latimer*, beloved husband of Phyllis. Funeral at Southampton Crematorium on Friday, May 16th, at 12 noon. No flowers, but donations to Save the Children Fund.

SEWELL.—On May 13th at her home, Edith Lesley Sewell, O.B.E., youngest daughter of the late Edward Disney and Jane Sewell, of Watermillock, Radlett, dearly loved sister, aunt and friend. Funeral service at *Christchurch*, Radlett, on Monday, May 19th, at 2.45 p.m., followed by *private cremation. No flowers*, please.

SOUKIAS.—On 8th May, 1975, at *Bromhead Nursing Home*, Lincoln, Mary Robina (nee Oddie), wife of Dr. Owen Soukias, mother of Martin, S.R.N., deputy mayor of Lincoln City. Lincolnshire Councillor. Cremation Lincoln 12th May. Would appreciate donations N.S.P.C.C.

SPARROW.—On May 11, 1975, suddenly, at his home, 162 Golf *Links Road, Ferndown, Dorset*, Thomas Charles, aged 67 years, a very dear husband, father and *grandfather*. Funeral service Thursday, May 15, 2.30 p.m., at All Saints' Church, West Parley. Interment following in the churchyard. Family flowers only, please, but donations for St. Marks Church, Parley, Building Fund, may be *sent* to Derrick Scott, Forman Lodge, Funeral home, 765 Christchurch Road, *Bournemouth*.

SPROULE.—On May 13, peacefully, at her home, 25, Beehive *Lane, Ferring*, Sussex, in her 80th year, Eithne Lennox (nee Magee), R.I.P., Sometime member of Abbey Theatre Company, Dublin, beloved wife of Lt.-Col. G. M. Sproule, darling mother (Ma) of Wendy and Paddy and adored grandmother of Tricia, Emi, Sheena, Peter and Christopher. Funeral Arrangements by Dillistone, *Worthing*.

SYMONDS.—On May 13th, peacefully, after a short illness, Vera Elizabeth Bridges, of Battlesbury, Islip, daughter of the late Canon and Mrs. Arthur Symonds, and dearly loved sister of Madeline and Winifred, and a much loved Aunt. Requiem and interment at Islip Church, on Friday, May 16th, at 12 noon. *Flowers to St.* Nicholas Church, Islip.

WATKINS.—On Saturday, May 10th, 1975, at the Salt Box, Point, Truro, Sarah Watkins, in her 98th year, widow of William Watkins and mother of Vernon, *Marjorie* and *Dorothy Watkins*. Vital, remarkable and dearly loved. Funeral private.

WEBBER.—On May 11th, suddenly, Sidney James, aged 64 years, of Little Gables, Meath Ridge Green, Cobham, Surrey, beloved husband of Nellie and father of Lionel and Valerie. Funeral service at St. Mary the Virgin, Ewell *Surrey*, on *Friday, May 16th* at 2 p.m. Enquiries and flowers to James & Thomas Ltd., Mill Road, Cobham (phone 2009) by 1 p.m. on that day.

WILLIAMS.—On May 14th, 1975, Carl Williams, of Tavy Cottage, *Tavistock, and formerly of Barnet*, Hertfordshire, beloved husband of Joy. Funeral at St. Andrews, Whitchurch, on Monday, *May 19th*, at 3.30 p.m. No flowers, please, but donations in his memory may be sent to *The Royal Artillery Charitable* Trust, Artillery House, Woolwich, SE18 6SL.

WHITCOMBE.—On May 9th, peacefully, at Behola, Calcutta, father Leonard Whitcombe, of the Oxford Mission Brotherhood of the *Epiphany*.

MEMORIAL SERVICES

CROSBY.—A joyful memorial service for Mildred D. Crosby will be held on June 6th at St. Nicholas Church, Weymouth. Donations for *Portland Bird Observatory*, Old Lower Light, Portland, Dorset.

FINCH.—*In ever-loving memory of* Alfred Finch, May 13, 1945.

IN MEMORIAM

ASCOTT, *THOMAS HENRY*, remembering with deep affection a beloved husband and father on his birthday, *from his wife and* daughter.

BLACK, ALICE. 15th May, 1970. Darling Mummy, always in our thoughts.—Elizabeth and Vera.

JOHN, JUDY, died 15th May, 1974. To a wonderful Mummy. (There is a Green Hill Far Away.) Always remembered.—Mandy, Rachel and Ralph.

PRIDE, A. E. BLAIR. *May 15th, 1975. In happy memory always of* our much loved Blair.

TURNER, RODERICK JOHN, killed in flying accident New Year's Day 1971 and remembered with love especially today his 29th birthday. "God bless thee, wheresoe'er in His wide universe thou art today."

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FORTHCOMING EVENTS

MEET MICHAEL Rosen, author of "Mind Your Own Business" at 11 a.m., Saturday, 17th May, at The Children's Book Centre, 140, *Church St. Kensington, W.8.*

ANNOUNCEMENTS

WATER GARDEN SETTING—Bramley, 4 bed. family house.—see Country Property.

TAX LOSS COMPANY in Victoria.—See Businesses for Sale.

GUNS AVAILABLE in pheasant shoot.—*See Sport & Recreation*.

GIRL, 2 BOYS (14, 13, 11) of German novelist-barrister-chansonnier, seek 3-4 week stay in British family(ies) with similar aged children, from late June, exchange or p.g. basis. Arnold, D34 Göttingen, Postfach 658.

ON DEVON/CORNWALL BORDER.—Strand Hotel—see U.K. Hols.

SECRETARY/HOUSEKEEPER to live in.—See Sits Wanted.

DIPLOMAT/BUSINESSMAN. Belgravia mews house. See rentals.

OPERATIONAL RESEARCH, c. £5,000—See General Vacancies.

DENMARK.—Family villa, coast near Copenhagen, facilities all sports. Will exchange during July for similar north of London. —Ring St. Albans 55625.

TEE—Your Italian friends accept your advice in the spirit in which it is given and look forward to a long and lasting friendship.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

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Volunteers required for four week excavation on the *Defences. June 16 to July 12.* Camp site available.—Details from Stephen Johnson, Room 2-32, Fortress House, 23 Savile Row, London W1X 1AB.

TITE STREET. 22 year head lease. Maisonette plus basement flat.—See London Flats.

GLYNDEBOURNE FESTIVAL now booking.—See Opera column.

NOTTINGHAM AREA. — House required.—See Property Wanted.

KENNERLEY nee GOLDING. JOYCE IVY KENNERLEY nee GOLDING, widow, late of 120 Dingle Lane, Winsford, Cheshire, died at Crewe, Cheshire on 30th October, 1974. (Estate about £3,000).

The mother of the above-named is requested to apply to the Treasury Solicitor (B.V.), 35 Old Queen *Street, Westminster, London*, S.W.1, failing which the Treasury Solicitor may take steps to administer the estate.

EXAMS in '75. See Talbot Rice under Services.

HELP CONQUER CANCER with a Legacy. Legacies and Covenants in favour of the Cancer Research Campaign will support many worthwhile research projects. The campaign is the largest single supporter of research into all forms of cancer, including leukaemia, in the U.K. Details from Dept. TX1, Cancer Research Campaign, Freepost, London. SW1Y 5YT.

JULIANA'S mobile discotheques.—See Services.

ALDEBURGH FESTIVAL. Booking now. *See Concerts.*

HOUSE/APARTMENT CLEANING. See Home Services.

CARPETS, ex-Exhibition—Sapphire Carpets.—See Sales & Wants.

PROFESSIONAL Appeal Direction—see Business Services.

ANOREXIA NERVOSA. Compulsive fasting, stuffing, 01-748 4587.

LABELS. LABELS. LABELS all styles—see Business Services.

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SEARCY'S ANNOUNCE mistake "Bride's" May issue. Catering prices HALF those quoted. 584 3344.

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FACTORY. North East Scotland. See Businesses For Sale.

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QUIET Derbyshire Freehouse, Peak Nat. Park.—See U.K. Hols.

ITALIAN EXECUTIVE seeks accommodation. See Rentals.

CAPITAL TRANSFER TAX leads to "squeaking pips"—see Services.

CHANNEL ISLAND Travel Agency. See Bus. for Sale.

DENHAM.—Luxury country house *with 7-acre garden, pool and* stables.—See Rentals.

WEDDING INVITATIONS. See under Business Services.

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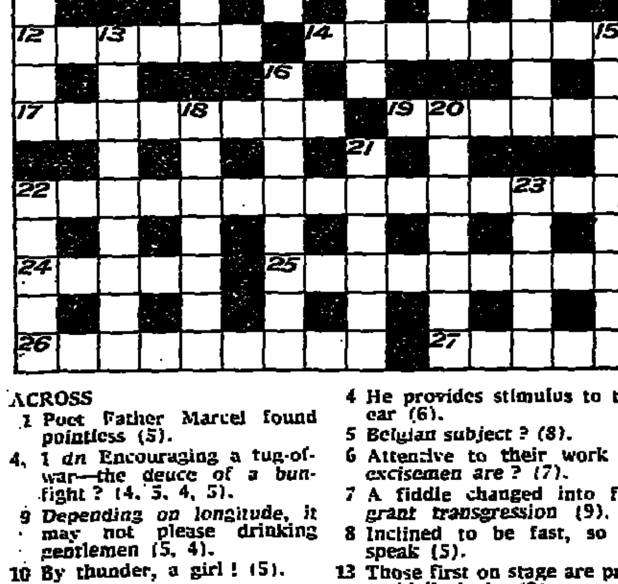
(continued on page 35)

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 13,994



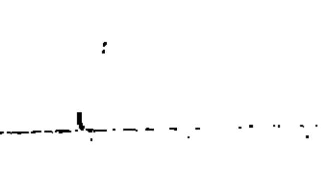
ACROSS

1 Poet Father Marcel found pointless (5).
4, 1 dn Encouraging a tug-of-war—the deuce of a bun-fight ? (4, 5, 4, 5).
9 Depending on longitude, it may not please drinking gentlemen (5, 4).
10 By thunder, a girl ! (5).
11 The wrong brides came to the banquet—so disappointing (10, 5).
12 Put it on to stop that King's Square nonsense (6).
14 Time flies. He does it caged up (open with a key) (4-4).
17 Make an impression with a record (8).
19 Has held in a craving for these beasts (6).
22 Victims of operatic witchcraft (6, 3, 6).
24 Tear away what's left, say (5).
25 Smart, one Scottish line in legal trickery (9).
26 The old thing, calling for attention, is getting up again (9).
27 Thought of the large number employed (5).

DOWN

1 See 4 ac.
2 Statuette has a ring-mark (5).
3 Their utter output is proverbially silver (7).
4 He provides stimulus to the ear (6).
5 Belgian subject ? (8).
6 Attentive to their work as excisemen are ? (7).
7 A fiddle changed into flagrant transgression (9).
8 Inclined to be fast, so to speak (5).
13 Those first on stage are proverbially lucky (9).
15 The note is struck as shown (9).
16 Political measure gets a mad cheer when re-hashed (8).
18 Lee lets her run wild (7).
20 On board one member is under three feet (4-3).
21 Commercial break lacking an anchor (6).
22 He cuts in with the hot-water jug ! (5).
23 Rows of drawers ? (5).

Solution of Puzzle No 13,993



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